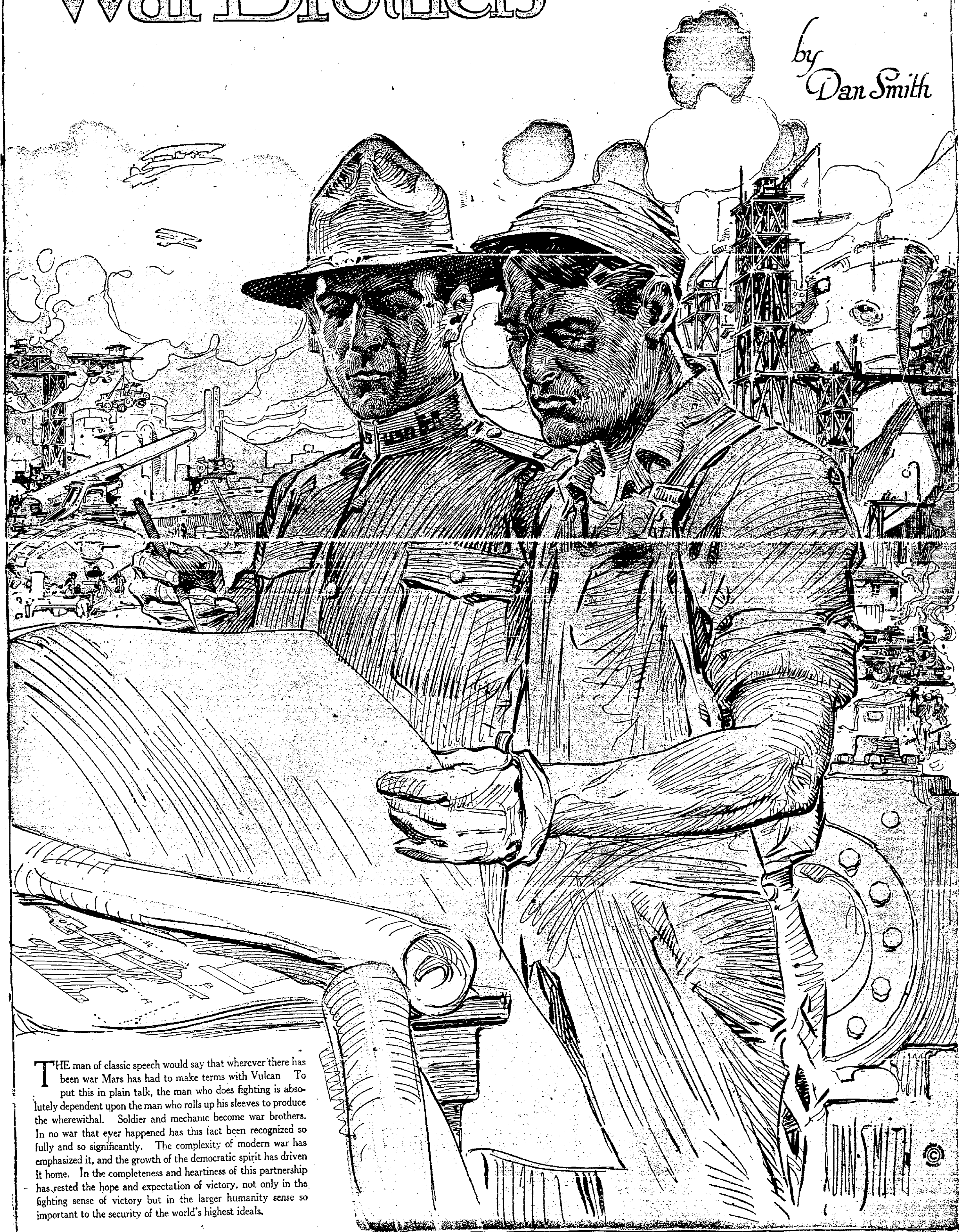


War Brothers

by
Dan Smith



THE man of classic speech would say that wherever there has been war Mars has had to make terms with Vulcan. To put this in plain talk, the man who does fighting is absolutely dependent upon the man who rolls up his sleeves to produce the wherewithal. Soldier and mechanic become war brothers. In no war that ever happened has this fact been recognized so fully and so significantly. The complexity of modern war has emphasized it, and the growth of the democratic spirit has driven it home. In the completeness and heartiness of this partnership has rested the hope and expectation of victory, not only in the fighting sense of victory but in the larger humanity sense so important to the security of the world's highest ideals.

Before Being Filmed
the Micro-Organism
Is Carefully
Studied Under
the Microscope.

Making "MOVIES" With the AID of MICROSCOPE



How Strange Actors of the Invisible World Are Actually Screened in Comedy and Tragedy

THE microscope has opened to the motion picture camera a new and wonderful and an invisible world, teeming with its myriads of micro organisms cast in comedies, dramas and educational features without end. At first the filming of microscopic life was merely a novelty, but with the ever-increasing interest in popular scientific films conditions have changed and today the wide presentation of American-made micro-photoplays is ample evidence of unusual success in this particular kind of screen work. Previous to the war the French enjoyed practically a monopoly of the making of motion picture photographs and thousands of feet of film of wonderful microscopic actors depicting invisible life were shown.

One would suppose that the micro-photoplay studio would be located in the country, with Nature close at hand. As a matter of fact, however, the majority of films of this kind are being made in a glass-encased studio on the roof of a New York city skyscraper, far from all traces of Nature unless it be the sun and clouds above. To this studio are brought the various samples of stagnant water and insects and other subjects to be filmed. They arrive in small vials, test tubes, large bottles and pill boxes; in truth, the transportation problem is so readily solved in the case of these little performers that the studio can be located almost anywhere. That is why it is found in the big city, where other advantages are greatest.

The first qualification of the micro-photoplay director is that he must be a born naturalist; he must not only be intensely interested in all forms of animal life, but must be intimately familiar with the subject. He must be ingenious; for the filming of the little performers calls for no mean ability at times. He must be a skilled photographer; for in the main the work is one of photography. And, of course, he must know what is interesting to the public and know how to tell a story in pictures so that it will be entertaining and instructive. For example, a drop of water taken from a stagnant pond is rich in motion-picture possibilities. In fact, the micro-photoplay has a big field to draw upon, aside from studies of animal life. In chemistry the formation of crystals and other marvels are now revealed. Just as the French have already done, it is possible to show various disease germs and how they affect the human system. The circulation of blood can be filmed, as well as other functions of the human body.

How life in the invisible world is staged in motion picture productions with the aid of the microscope is interestingly described in the Scientific American by Austin C. Lescarboura after a visit to a micro-photoplay studio in New York city, directed by Mr. Horace D. Ashton.

"For some time," writes Mr. Lescarboura, "Mr. Ashton has been filming micro-organisms for the lay audience. Starting with the simplest form of life, namely, the amoeba or simple cell, he and

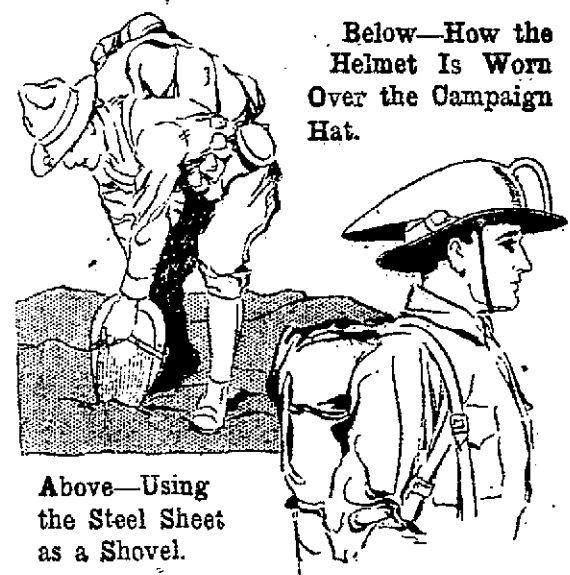
his assistants, in co-operation with the American Museum of Natural History, have been progressing with a series of films, which, when completed, will represent all stages of animal life. All indications at present are that the work will require years, for it is a process exceedingly slow and painstaking.

"It is a long step from examining a specimen under the microscope to making a motion picture of it. The mechanical difficulties are manifold,

HELMET of Many USES

AN army helmet that can be put to several unusual uses is the invention of Leonard D. Mahon of Washington, D. C. Mr. Mahon's helmet is designed with a detachable lining.

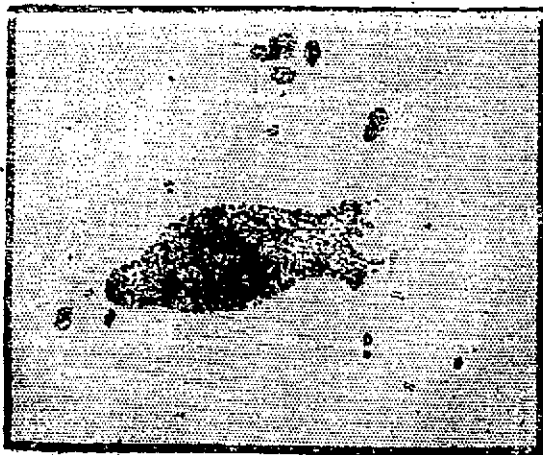
Unfasten this helmet from its lining and take it off. Behold! You are still wearing a hat—the regulation campaign hat—upon your head. The campaign hat is itself the lining! A writer in one of the scientific publications suggests many uses for the detachable steel shell of the helmet. If you



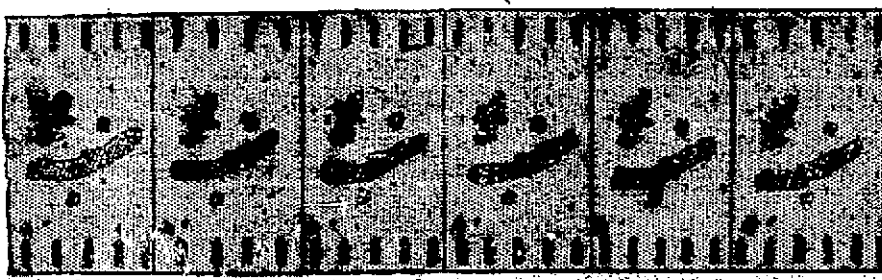
Above—Using
the Steel Sheet
as a Shovel.

should be pressed hard by the enemy, you can, as a last extremity, employ it as a hand spade and trench yourself in a rifle pit. If you are on the march, on the other hand, it will serve you as a wash basin for face and hands or for your tired and aching feet. Especially will this improvised basin be necessary when you come to a stream where you may take a much wanted drink.

The inventor also claims that his versatile helmet will make a good water bucket for camp use or it may be used for bailing.



The Ratifer Vulgaris, Which Appears to
Have "Wheels in Its Head," Magnified
400 Diameters.



This Is Not a Battle Between an Airplane and a Zeppelin, but a
Strip of Micro-Photoplay Film Showing a Stentor Dividing Itself
and Becoming Two Animals.

though in principle one simply replaces the human eye with the camera and the reflecting mirror with a powerful source of artificial light. In practice, the work is carried out in this fashion:

"The director, after preparing the microscopic slide in the usual manner and placing it on the stage of the microscope which is then in position on the photographing stand, adjusts his instrument until the desired view is obtained. The slide, of course, is provided with a cover glass so that it can be tilted to any position. Then the microscope is turned horizontally, and its eyepiece and reflecting mirror are removed. The eyepiece is replaced by a motion-picture camera, the lens of which has been removed, while the reflecting mirror is now represented by a powerful lamp with condenser, supplementary condensers and special color filters.

"In his work Mr. Ashton makes use of a camera, which is provided with a peep hole at the back through which the image can be seen on the film, in greatly magnified form. So by providing his camera with a light-proof hood or cover it is possible for him to watch his subject while the pictures are being made, and to focus at any instant if conditions are altered. What is more, by means of this method it is possible to follow a performer about the slide by the usual movements of the microscope stage, just as the outdoor cameraman can follow a play about the scene by turning the crank of his tripod.

"So sensitive are the animalcules that they can be left only for a short period in the strong light necessary to photograph them. As a general rule a film must be made in from 40 to 50 seconds, and an extension of the period generally results in killing the performer. In one case, however, 200 feet

WIGS Made of GLASS

IN Venice they are spinning glass for commercial uses, converting it into glass cotton and glass wool pressed into sheets or pads. Although the principal use of the product at present is for insulation, the Italian makers say that it serves admirably for making artificial hair, wigs, perukes, dolls' hair, Santa Claus beards and other hairlike adornments. The processes of manufacture are said to be very simple. Solid glass rods, made of pure American soda that contains no adulteration of lead or other metal, are worked into fluff under a Bunsen burner and blowpipe. A bicycle wheel, minus the tire, winds up the threads. If the threads are sufficiently fine they curl and fluff out like wool.

The product is now marketed in three forms—glass cotton, glass wool and in sheets about one-half inch thick, which resemble white felt pads. In the last form mentioned, it may be used to make separators for accumulators of electricity.

How SPEED of Pitched BASE BALL is DETERMINED

IN his efforts to discover the fundamental laws of human motion, Mr. Frank B. Gilbreth of Providence, R. I., has studied practically every sport and every handicraft. But he studies with the camera—the motion-picture camera—not with the eye.

Since it is necessary to know the time occupied in carrying out a given motion, sometimes to the thousandth of a second, and since camera cranks are never turned uniformly, Mr. Gilbreth has invented a special clock which is photographed with the scene. "It is a very peculiar clock," says a writer in Popular Science Monthly, "for it has only one hand, which makes six revolutions every second. That clock appears on every film and the position of its hand enables Mr. Gilbreth to determine the speed of a motion down to the one-millionth of an hour. Behind the catcher, a background is hung, ruled off into one-foot

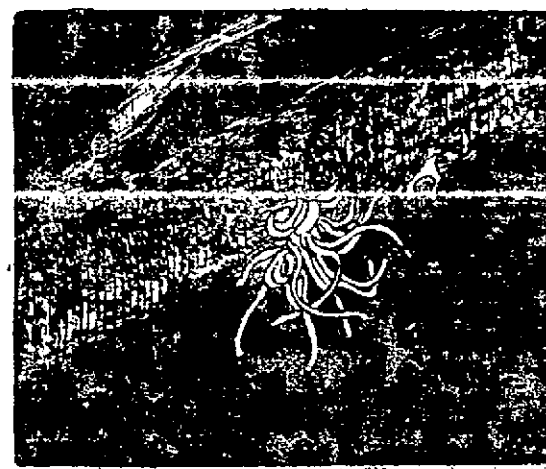
squares. Every movement of the pitcher, catcher, batter, ball and bat is photographed against that background. Thus by referring to that background in the film the direction and extent of every motion can be accurately determined.

"In one of Mr. Gilbreth's speed tests of a baseball's flight, Fromme pitched a ball which, including the wind-up, required only .99 second until the batter hit it. The time consumed from the moment that it left the hand of the pitcher until it reached the bat was .028 second. The ball therefore traveled 210.07 feet a second, or 22.5 miles a minute. Even speeds of 2.8 miles have been recorded. In that case the batter occupied .042 second swinging and striking the ball; which means that he began his swing when the ball was 9.24 feet in front of him.

"In another one of Mr. Gilbreth's experiments, with White in the box, Mullane catching, and Snodgrass at second, it required 4.107 seconds to

pitch the ball (including the wind-up) and to return it from the batter to second for a put-out. The actual time that elapsed from the moment that the ball left the hand of the pitcher to the moment when it dropped into the glove of the second baseman was 1.897 seconds. The actual time consumed from pitcher to catcher was .0351 second—a rate of somewhat more than two miles a minute. The catcher recovered to launch the ball at second base in .0317 second. It required only .0796 second to throw the ball from catcher to second base—a distance of 129 feet. The record for a 100-yard dash is only 9.3-5 seconds. No wonder bases are difficult to steal.

"Strange things are revealed by Mr. Gilbreth's camera. So swiftly does the ball travel that it is struck by the bat before the pitcher's foot has risen to its full height from the ground. Some pictures show the ball in the catcher's glove before the batter even began to strike."

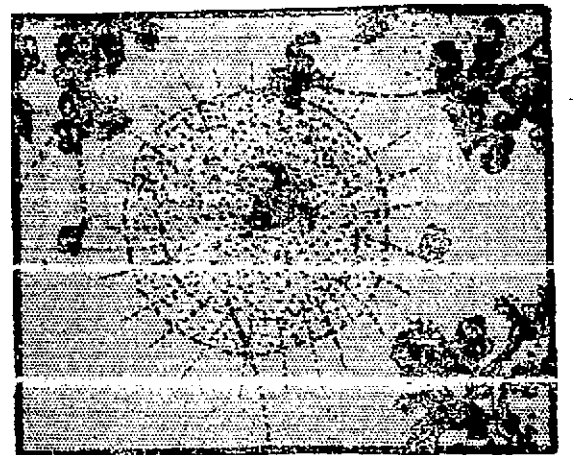


The Woolly Alder-Blight, Known as the
"Hoola Dancer" of the Insect World,
Magnified 10 Diameters.

of film was made at a stretch, but this is exceptional. Obviously, this fact makes for quick action once the actual filming is started, and Mr. Ashton is of the opinion that once he attempts to film still more sensitive micro-organisms it will be necessary to use a shutter in the path of light so as to provide intervals of rest for the subjects. The French in some of their work have made use of a shutter which operates in synchronism with the camera shutter, so that the specimens have intervals of rest instead of being subjected to continuous light.

"Special types of condensers of the liquid variety, making use of different chemicals, have also proved a great help in bettering the photographic conditions and increasing the longevity of the micro-organisms.

"In justice to animalcules as a class be it said that they are usually willing enough to be filmed; for being slow of movement it is a simple matter to keep them in the field of the camera. And even if they should suddenly acquire the wanderlust, their movements can be readily followed about by shifting the stage as already described. But occasionally the director is confronted with a frivolous performer—one that insists on scampering about in the most disconcerting manner.



The Actinospherium, Magnified 500
Diameters, Is Shown Digesting a White
Water Mite.

"While it may be true that a drop of water is not a very great area in the usual sense, when the high power microscope is applied to it the area then corresponds to a pond of respectable size. So when the animalcule decides to saunter off to parts unknown the search is not unlike that of trying to locate a fish in a large pond. Here, however, the director's ingenuity comes into play. For he provides for just such an occasion by keeping on hand a number of thin aluminum strips in which he has punched a square or round hole. By placing an aluminum strip on a slide so as to box in the specimen, he effectively limits the field of operation when the actual filming takes place. No matter where the performer's fancy may take him, he is still within the range of the camera.

"Again, there are times when the anatomy of a specimen is to be filmed. In this case it is essential to have the specimen remain in one position. Some are docile in this respect; others are not. The latter are soon tamed, however, by the resourceful director. He makes use of a special slide which has two glasses, a fixed bottom one and an adjustable top one. The top glass is mounted in a threaded ring which screws on a hollow stud, so that by turning the top glass it is brought closer and closer to the bottom glass, while maintaining at all times the parallel arrangement. The obstreperous performer is placed in this chamber of horrors, and as in the familiar lithographs of bygone melodramas the moving wall gradually closes in upon him. But in this case the movement is stopped when the specimen is slightly squeezed, there being no desire to crush him."

SOME LENTEN FISH DISHES

By JEANNETTE YOUNG NORTON

ALL smoked fish, after careful rinsing for 10 minutes in tepid water, may be broiled. They can be stewed in milk, after coarse flaking, or be boiled gently in water and served with boiled potatoes and drawn butter for a one-dish dinner. The smoked fish may be cooked for several hours, changing the water frequently, then they may be simmered until done, throwing off the first water after 10 minutes' cooking, and adding fresh. The fish may then be drained and broiled, made into fish cakes, or creamed with eggs. Canned fish, put up in oil, may be drained and used for salads, relishes, entrees and made dishes, as it requires but little cooking, none, of course, for the salads.

Canned salmon and sardines are to be had in

the most out of the way places and are, perhaps, the best known and liked of all the other canned fish. The former appears as taken from the can, in salad or creamed generally, but its possibilities are great where other fish is scarce.

Salmon may be used as a luncheon dish, occasionally in deviled eggs or sandwiches, is about all that is done with the valuable little fish by the ordinary cook.

The following recipes will show how these fish can be used to fill a wider need with but the minimum of trouble and expense.

Deep Dish Salmon Pie—Line a medium sized deep pie dish with good, plain pie crust. Drain a large can of salmon, removing bones and skin. Make a good cream dressing, not too thick, and flake the salmon in it, seasoning it with a little salt, pepper and juice of an onion. Chop enough white celery to make half a cup and add. Fashion with a small cutter enough potato balls to cover the top of the pie. Put into the crust the creamed salmon, then the potatoes, pour in the rest of the sauce and dot with butter. Cover with the top crust and bake 35 minutes. The potatoes from which the balls were cut may be boiled, mashed and made into soup to precede the pie, which can be followed with a fruit salad, making an excellent and inexpensive dinner.

Salmon Betty—Flake a can of drained salmon, first removing the skin and the bones. Chop one onion of medium size with one green pepper or a canned pepper, mix with the fish. Butter a pudding dish and put in a layer of fish, then a layer of fine crumbs, dust with pepper and salt and dot with butter. Proceed until the fish is used up, then beat one egg in a cupful of milk, turn over all and bake a delicate brown. With a plain tomato or a vegetable soup and a good salad this makes another inexpensive dinner.

Salmon Mould—Take two cupfuls of flaked salmon, two cupfuls of crumbs, the juice of an onion and two sliced, hard boiled eggs, make and add two cupfuls of cream sauce, turn into a buttered mould, cover tightly and boil for two hours. Unmould on a hot platter and serve a cream sauce in a hot gravy boat. A vegetable or cereal soup and a salad completes another salmon dinner.

Salmon chowder is made the same as any fish chowder. Put diced, fried pork in the bottom of the kettle, then layers of fish, sliced onion, potatoes and potato crackers, seasoning and milk. Cook half to three-quarters of an hour. Salmon chops are made the same as lobster chops with crumbs, fish, beaten egg, butter and seasoning, moulded in shape dipped in egg and crumbs and fried in hot fat.

Sardine Savories—Drain, skin and bone without breaking, one box of sardines. Have ready a little flaky pie crust, roll very thin and fold each sardine in a piece after sprinkling with a few drops of lemon juice and pepper, bake until crust is done, then serve as a relish.

Sardine Ramekins—Drain, skin and bone a large box of sardines. Flake the fish, and add to it the same amount of fine crumbs, a finely chopped pepper and the juice of an onion. Add pepper, salt and a pinch of curry powder. Add a little melted butter, a beaten egg and a tablespoonful of tomato catsup and fill buttered ramekins with the mixture. Bake a delicate brown.

Broiled Sardines—Skin, bone and lay the fish on buttered paper and broil under gas broiler or lay on buttered fine broiler over a bed of coals. Serve on toasted bread fingers with poached eggs.

Sardines flaked and seasoned make an excellent omelette filling and are good opened and laid over a dish of Spanish rice that is highly seasoned. The heat of the rice will heat them sufficiently. They are also good fried and served with a tomato sauce,

PERPETUAL AUTOMOBILE LICENSE TAG

A PERPETUAL automobile license tag, which the inventor claims will result in economy in registration and obviate the necessity of purchasing an entire new plate each year, has been patented by an Ohio man.

As illustrated in the accompanying drawing, it is the inventor's idea to have a permanent plate, the license number on which remains unchanged



The Tag Consists of a Permanent Plate
with Unchanging License Number and
Removable Insert on Which Is Shown
Annual Date of License.

from year to year, with a separate removable metal insert on which is indicated the year the license is issued. Each year, in accordance with the requirements of registration each automobile owner merely would have to buy the metal insert bearing the date of the current year and place it in the license plate opposite his permanent registration number.

California Literature and Its Makers

by George Wharton James

Did Sir Francis Drake Enter San Francisco Bay?

CHAPTER VI.

FROM the narrative of Cabrillo's expedition, we learn how he came to his death, and to whom he left the future carrying on of his work:

"While wintering in this Isla de Posesion (San Miguel), on the 3rd day of January, 1543, departed from this present life Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, captain of the said ships, from a fall which he had on the same island at the former time when they were there, by which he broke an arm near the shoulder.

"He left for captain the chief pilot, who was one Bartolome Ferrero, a native of the Levant; and he charged them much at the time of his death that they should not give up the discovery, as far as possible, of all that coast. They named the island la Isla de Juan Rodriguez. The Indians call this island L'quimumu, and another they call Nicalque, and the other they call Limu. In this island de la Posesion there are two villages; the one is called Zaco, and the other Nimolillo. On one of the other islands there are three villages: one they call Nichochi, and another Coycoy, and the other Estocoloco. On the other island there are eight villages, which are Miquesequella, Poole, Pisqueno, Pualnacatup, Patiquil, Patiquilid, Ninumu, Muoc, Pilidquay, Lihbeque.

INDIANS ARE POOR.

"The Indians of these islands are very poor. They are fishermen; they eat nothing but fish; they sleep on the ground; all their business and employment is to fish. In each house they say there are fifty souls. They live very swinishly; they go naked. They were in these islands from the 23rd of November to the 19th of January. In all this time, which was almost two months, there were very hard wintry storms on the land and the sea. The winds which prevailed most were west-southwest and south-southwest and west-northwest. The weather was very tempestuous.

"Friday, the 19th day of January, 1543, they set sail from the island of Juan Rodriguez, which is called L'quimumu by the natives (San Miguel), to go to the mainland in quest of some supplies of provisions for their voyage, and in leaving the port a heavy storm from the west-northwest struck them, which made them put in to the other island of San Lucas, and they anchored off the island of Limu, to which they gave the name of San Salvador (Santa Cruz), and they found it necessary to weigh anchor again because it had no port more under the shelter of the islands, and the wind veered round obliquely, and they sailed round these islands eight days with the winds very foul, sheltering themselves by the islands, from the bad weather; and on the 27th day of the said month they entered the same port of the island of Juan Rodriguez where they were before. The greatest obstacle they had was because the winds were not fixed, but went veering about from one to another. Those which are more constant are from the west-northwest and from west-southwest."

Later they experienced a storm, which is thus described:

"The Wednesday following, the 28th day of the said month, at daybreak the wind shifted directly to the south-west, and it did not blow hard. This day they took the latitude in 42 degrees. (Allowing the necessary error of a degree and a half, this would place the ships somewhat above Cape Mendocino). Towards night the wind freshened and shifted to the south-southwest. They ran this night to the west-northwest with much difficulty, and Thursday at daybreak the wind shifted to the southwest with great fury, and the seas came from many parts, which harassed them much, and broke over the ships, which, not having decks, if God should not succor them, they could not escape, and not being able to lay by, of necessity they ran off northeast towards the land; and now, holding themselves for lost, they commended themselves to our Lady of Guadalupe, and made their wills, and ran thus until three o'clock in the afternoon with much fear and labor, for they say that they were going to be lost, and already saw many signs of the land which was near, as small birds, and logs very fresh, which floated from some rivers, although from the dark and cloudy weather the land did not appear. At this hour the Mother of God succored them with the grace of her Son, and there came a very violent rainstorm from the north, which made them run all that night and the following day until sunset to the south, with the foresails lowered; and because there was a high sea from the a-

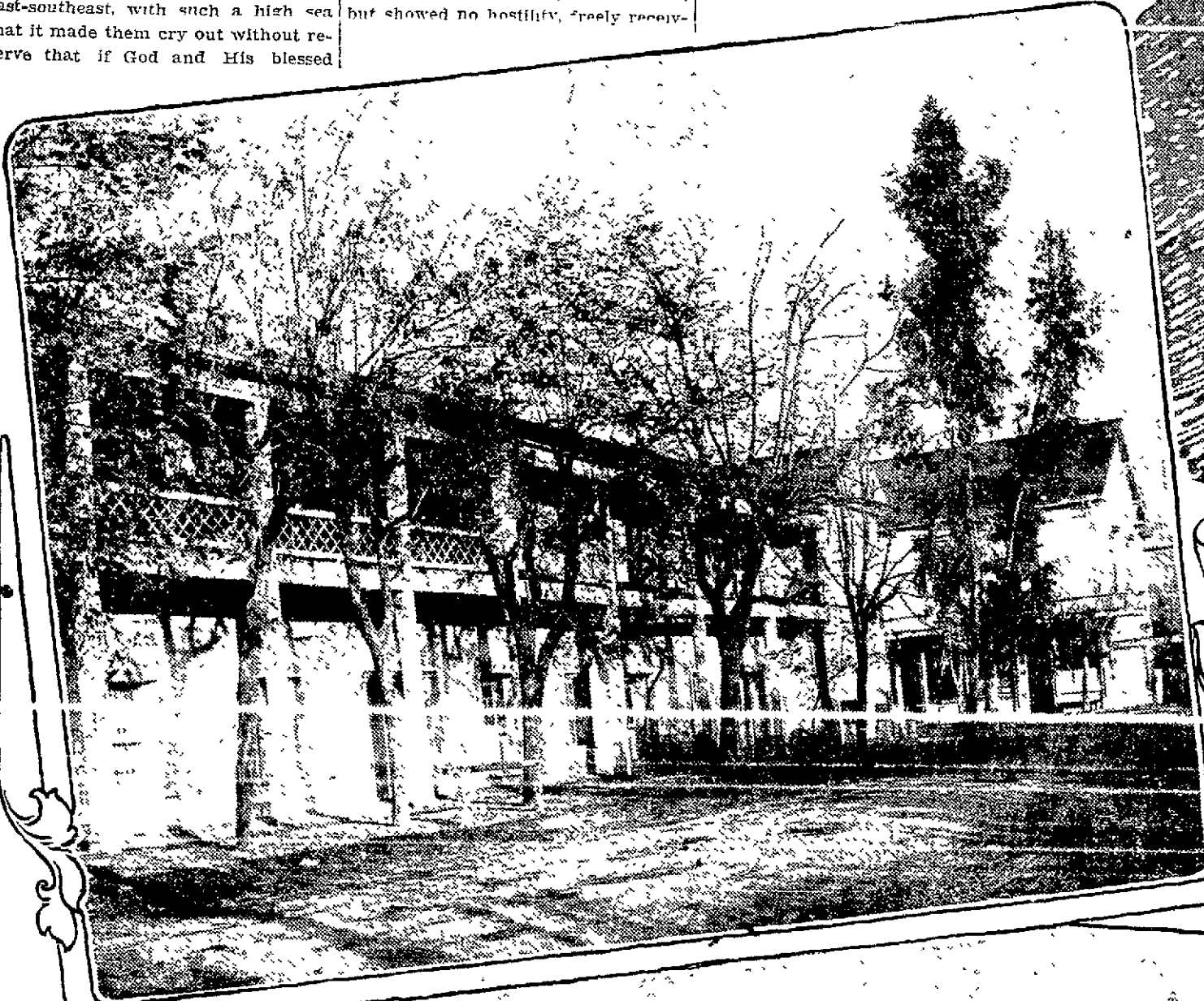
his purpose in latitude 38 deg. 30 min. where he cast anchor and remained over a month, until July 23d. Down to this point the coast was 'but low and reasonable plains,' every hill being covered with snow; and during all their stay, though of summer, the cold was nipping as far as the north, the air for fourteen days being not clear enough by reason of 'stinking fogs' for an observation of the sun or stars, and the fur-clad natives shivering under a lee bank. After a few days the ship was brought near the shore and lightened of her cargo for the purpose of repairs, tents being erected on shore for the men, with a kind of fort for protection. Of the repairs the two chief authorities say nothing; but the third tells us that Drake's men 'grounded his ship to trim her,' and that they set sail after having 'graved and watered their ships.'

NO HOSTILITY.

"When the ship first anchored, a native ambassador approached in a canoe to make a long speech, bringing also a tuft of feathers and a basket of the herb called tabah. When the Englishmen landed the Indians came to the shore in great numbers, but showed no hostility, freely receiv-

their heads and bodies, in which they resemble other Cones, are but small; his taylor, like the taylor of a Rat, exceeding long; and his feet like the paws of a Want or moale; under his chin, on either side, he hath a bagge, into which he gathereth his meate, when he hath filled his belly abroad—the people eat their bodies, and make great account of their skinnies, for their kings holidays coats was made of them.

"This country our General named Alphonso de Santa Alphonso, according to the Famous Voyage, and that for two causes; the one in respect of the white banks and cliffs, which lie toward the sea; the other, that it might have some affinity, even in name also, with our own country, which was sometime so called. 'There is no part of earth here to be taken up, wherein there is not special likelihood of gold or silver. Before we went from thence, our General caused to be set up a monument of our being there, as also of her majesties and successors right and title to that kingdom; namely, a plate of brass, fast nailed to a great and firme post, whereon is engraven



Old Adobe Building Sonoma, Cal.

Another did not miraculously save them they could not escape. Saturday at noon the wind moderated and remained at the northwest, for which they gave many thanks to our Lord. They suffered also in provisions, as they had only biscuit, and that damaged."

The record closes as follows.

"On Monday, the 2d day of the month of April, they departed from Isla de Cedros on their return to New Spain, because they did not have a supply of provisions to renew their attempt to discover the coast. They arrived at El Puerto de Navidad Saturday, the 14th day of the said month of April. Came as captain of the ships, Bartolome Ferrer, chief pilot of the said ships, in default of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, who died in Isla de la Posesion (San Miguel). The men came in the said ships.

"Found without the name of the author, in the general archives of the Indias of Seville, in the letter of the time, among the papers brought from Simancas. — 9 of Descriptions and Populations.

"Examined and approved.

"MARTIN FERNANDEZ DE NAVARRENE."

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

Sir Francis Drake, in 1579, in his freebooting expeditions on the Pacific Ocean, skirted the California coast. There are three original authorities for the literature of this trip. These are "Drake's Famous Voyage," in "Hakluyt's Voyages," vol. 8, p. 440-2; Drake's "World Encompassed," published in London in 1583, and "Discourse of Sir Francis Drake's Journey and Explorations" in M. S. These are all republished in the Hakluyt Society's edition of the "World Encompassed."

Copies of Hakluyt are to be found in the university library, at Berkeley, and also in the Los Angeles public library. H. H. Bancroft thus refers to the Drake expedition, and quotes from the books above named:

"On the 17th of June Drake found a convenient and fit harbor for his

ing and giving presents, and soon came to regard the strangers, so the latter believed, as gods. The narratives are chiefly filled with details of the ceremonies and sacrifices by which they signified their submission, even crowning Drake as their high, or king. The men went for the most part naked, the women wearing a loose garment of bulrushes with a deer skin over the shoulders. Their houses, some of them close to the water, were partly subterranean, the upper parts being conical, of wood, and covered with earth. In details respecting the people and their habits and ceremonies there is much exaggeration and inaccuracy; but the descriptions in a general way are applicable enough to the central Californians.

"Before his departure Drake made a journey up into the land, to be better acquainted with the nature and commodities of the country, visiting several villages. The inland we found to be farre different from the shore, a goodly country, and fruitful soyle, stored with many blessings fit for the use of man; infinite was the company of very large and fat Deere which there we saw by thousands, as we supposed, in a heard; besides a multitude of strange kinde of Conies, by farre exceeding them in number;

her graces name, and the day and years of our arrival there, and of the free giving up of the province and kingdom, both by the king and people, into her majesties hands; together with her highnesse picture and arms, in a piece of sixpence current monie, shewing itself by a hole made of purpose through the plate; underneath was likewise engraven the name of our General, etc. The Spaniards never had any dealing, or so much as set a foot in this country, the utmost of their discoveries reaching only to many degrees Southward of this place." They finally sailed on the 23d of July, on a south-southwest course according to the discourse, and "not farre without this harbor did lie certain Islands (we called them the Islands of Saint James) having on them plentifull and great store of Seales and birds, with one of which we fell July 24, whereon we found such provision as might competently serve our turne for a while. We departed againe the next day following,

viz., July 25." No more land was seen till they had crossed the Pacific. "It should be noted that no regular diary or log of this voyage is extant, or is known to have ever been extant. Of the three narratives which I have cited one was perhaps written from memory by a companion of Drake. The others are compilations from notes of the chaplain, Fletcher, written under circumstances of which we know but little, by a man not noted for his veracity, and from the reminiscences, probably of others. Naturally they abound in discrepancies and inaccuracies, as is shown still more clearly in parts not relating to California. They are sufficiently accurate to leave no room for reasonable doubt that Drake really anchored on the coast in the region indicated, touching at one of the Farallones on his departure; but in respect of further details they inspire no confidence.

"Yet the identity of Drake's anchorage is a most interesting point, and



Sir Francis Drake.

one that has caused much discussion. There are three days not far apart on the coast, those of Bodega, Drake and San Francisco, any one of which to a certain extent may answer the requirements and each of which has had its advocates."

Bancroft then discusses the points raised by each advocate and finally affirms (what I also believe) that Drake never entered the bay now known as the Bay of San Francisco. The whole of this discussion is most interesting. It can be found in H. H. Bancroft's works, "History of California," vol. 1, on pages 55 et seq.

CABRILLO

A continuation of last week's narration of Cabrillo's voyage follows:

"This little village is in 35 and one-third degrees. The country within is a very beautiful valley, and they made signs that there was in that valley much maize and much food. There appear within this valley some sierras very high, and the land is very rugged. They call the Christians Taquimne. Here they took possession, here they remained until Friday, the 13th, day of the said month.

"Friday, the 13th day of the said month of October, they departed from Pueblo de las Canoas on their voyage, and proceeded this day etc. seven leagues, and passed two large islands which extend four leagues each one, and are four leagues from the continent. They are uninhabited because there is no water in them (the account is doubtless in error here; these islands must be identical with others mentioned farther on as inhabited) and they have good ports. The coast of the mainland runs west-northwest; the country is level, with many cabins and trees; and the following Saturday they continued on their course, and proceeded two leagues, no more, and they anchored opposite a valley very beautiful and very populous, the land being level, with many trees. Here came canoes with fish to barter; they remained great friends.

"And the Sunday following, the 15th day of the said month, they held on their voyage along the coast about ten leagues, and there were always many canoes, for all the coast is very populous, and many Indians were continually coming aboard the ships, and they pointed out to us the villages and named them by their names, which are Noto, las Canoas, Xagua, Xabagua, Notoene, Potolito, Nacbu, Quelquema, Misnagua, Mis-esopano, Elquis, Colcar, Migu, Xagua, Anabuc, Partocoe, Sinsiqui, Quamma, Gua, Ssuma, Vama, Cosale, Tacumun, Inupun.

"All these villages extend from the first Pueblo de las Canoas, which is called Xucu, as far as this place, they

are in a very good country, with very good plains and many trees and cabins; they go clothed with skins; they said that inland there were many towns, and much maize at three days' distance; they call the maize eop, and also that there were many cows. They called the cows Caet; they also gave, notice of some people with beards, and clothed. They passed this day along the shore of a large island which is 15 leagues in length, and they said that it was very populous, and that it contained the following villages: Niquipos, Maxul, Xugua, Nital, Macamo, Nimtopal. They named the island San Lucas (Santa Rosa); it is from this place to Pueblo de las Canoas 18 leagues; the island is from the continent six leagues.

"Monday, the 16th day of the said month, sailing the coast they proceeded four leagues, and anchored in the evening opposite two villages (Dos Pueblos); and also this day canoes were continually coming to the ships, and they made signs that further on there were canoes much larger.

"The Tuesday following, the 17th day of the said month, they proceeded three leagues, with fair weather, and there were with the ship from daybreak many canoes, and the captain continually gave them many presents; and all this coast where they passed is very populous; they brought them a large quantity of fresh sardines very good; they say that inland there are many villages and much food; these did not eat any maize; they went clothed with skins, and wear their hair long and tied up with cords very long and placed within the hair, and these strings have many small daggers attached of flint and wood and bone (many of which were excavated by the survey party.) In 1875, from the graves. The land is very excellent in appearance.

"Wednesday, the 18th day of the said month, they were running along the coast until 10 o'clock and saw all the coast populous, and because a fresh wind sprung up canoes did not come. They came to a point which forms a cape like a galley, and they named it Cabo de Galera (Point Conception), and it is in a little over 36 degrees, and because there was a fresh wind they did not stand off from the shore and discovered two islands, the one large, which has eight leagues of coast running east and west (Santa Rosa, but with only five leagues of coast running as described), the other has four leagues (San Miguel, with only two leagues), and in this small one there is a good port, Cuyler's Harbor, and they are peopled, they are ten leagues from the continent; they are called las Islas de San Lucas. (The name is here applied to but two islands, but subsequently the whole group appears to have been thus designated.) From the mainland to Cabo de Galera it runs west by northeast, and from Pueblo de las Canoas to Cabo de Galera there is a very populous province, and they call it Xecu; it has many languages different from each other; they have many great wars with each other; it is from El Pueblo de Canoas to El Cabo de Galera thirty leagues; they were in those islands until the following Wednesday, because it was very stormy."

After going north as far as Bodega Bay they tell of sighting the Sierra Nevada and naming them as follows:

"The following Saturday they were running along the coast, and they found themselves at night off El Cabo de San Martin. All the coast they passed from this day is very bold, and there is a great swell of the sea, and the land is very lofty, there are mountains which rise to the sky and the sea beats upon them. While sailing near the land it appears as if they would fall upon the ships; they are covered with snow to the summits. They gave the name of las Sierras Nevada (the Sierra Nevada thus christened), and the principal one forms a cape, which projects into the sea, which they named Cabo de Nieve (not identifiable). The coast runs north-northeast and south-southeast. It does not appear that Indians inhabit this coast. This Cabo de Nieve is in 38 and two-thirds degrees, and always when it blew from the northwest it made the weather fair and clear."

BOYS, GIRLS AID

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 2.—Boys and girls' societies of the Springfield county, which are going to do their "bit" toward helping win the war by raising footstuffs on etc. lots this summer, received their official recognition today from Frank T. Lutz, state county garden club leader.

At the close of the seven exhibit of produce and public demonstrations will be held and the winners awarded prizes.

The Wonder Work of the Red Triangle

Y.M.C.A.

The activities of the Y. M. C. A. in the training camps throughout America and at the front, have been among the outstanding features of the war. The practical success of these activities has given the Red Triangle a significance scarcely secondary to that of the Red Cross. The writer of the following comments has been taking an active part in this work. He gives a graphic picture of the ministrations at the front by the men in green uniforms.

What the Men in Green Are Doing for the Men in Khaki at the Front and in the Home Camps---Comforters Who Also Go "Over the Top."

By Gayne T. K. Norton

THE Red Triangle has become brother to the Red Cross. The man in green has become brother to the man in khaki.

The boys in camp and at the front—particularly with that stormy front—need terribly and without failure or stint supplies and equipment. They need every attention medical science can bestow. But they have other needs—so urgent that all else may sometimes seem to become insignificant.

What, more than anything in the world, do our boys want during that black, silent march up to the front line? They need soul comfort—a spiritual brace.

The Comforting Hand.

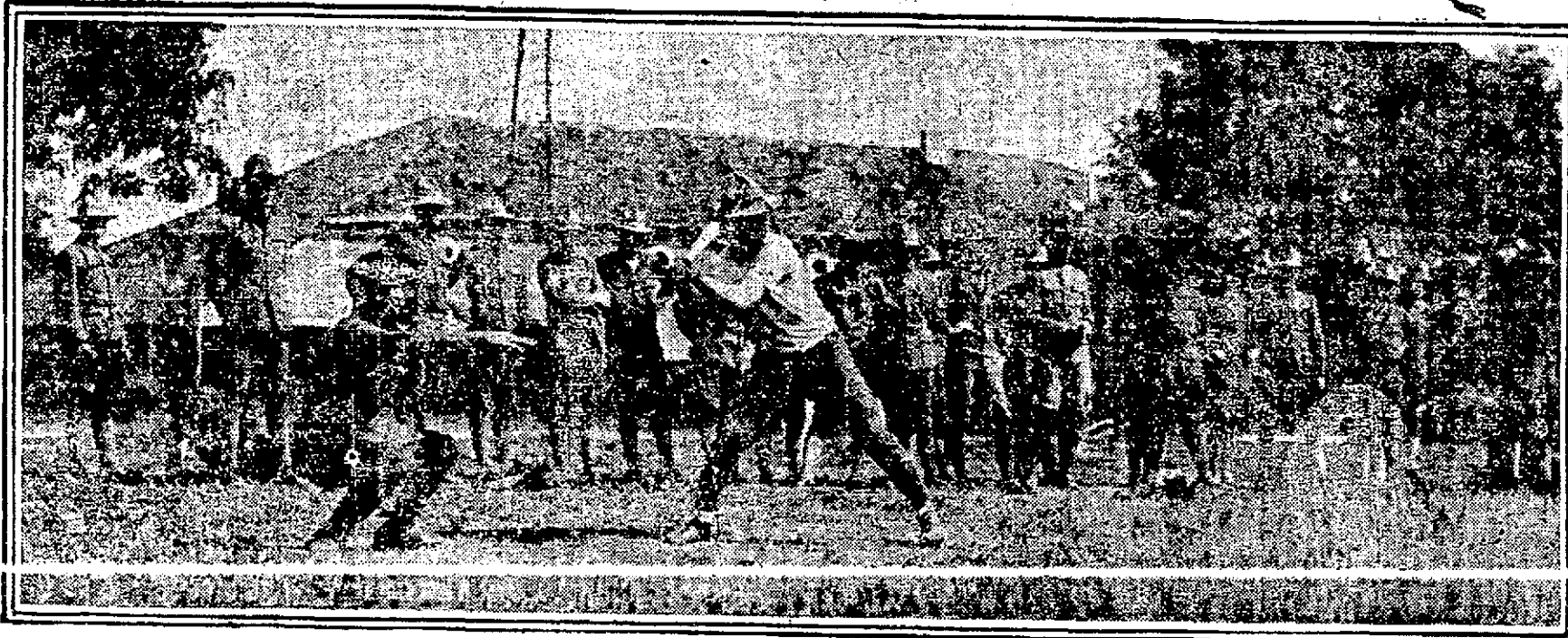
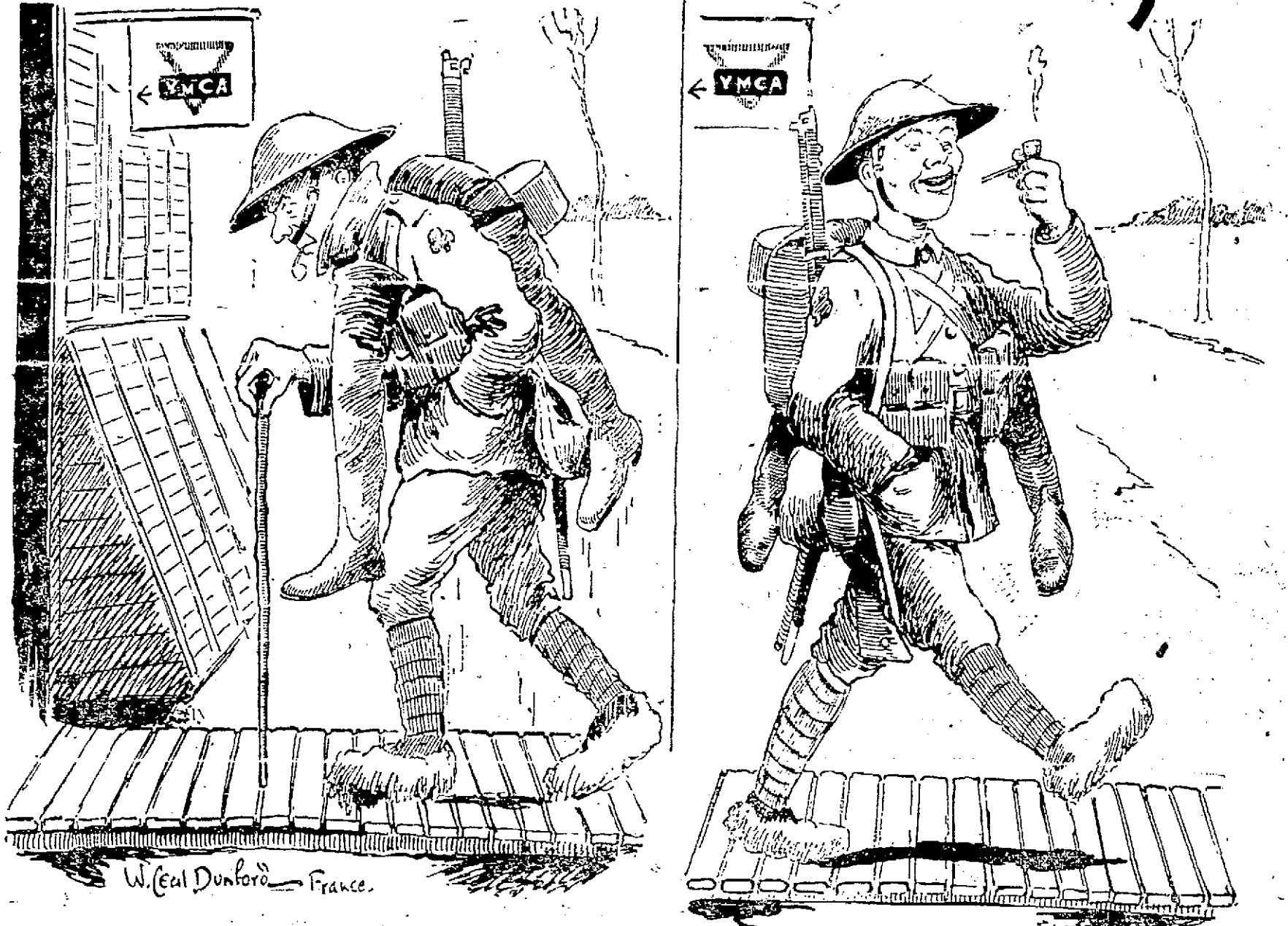
Of what is that boy of yours in khaki drab, that brother or husband in marine blue, that sweetheart or friend in navy "whites"—of what do our fighters think and long for most as they face their Maker? Without light by which to read pocket testament, shorn of the crude comforts that have given a home touch to life in billet or barracks, they stand, physically uncomfortable, mentally harassed, alone among strangers following a blind road in a foreign land, waiting the order to move.

All their training has not made them entirely into machines. They are still men with human emotions. Actions are automatic, fear is not among them; but from each breast pent-up agony cries silently—the cry for consolation of a distracted soul. This I take to be their greatest need.

Whether he be green or seasoned, anguish becomes more heart-breaking with each minute. As gray dawn streaks the sky over him, be it on land, shore or sea, the tension increases. In desperation he fingers a trinket; but it is cold, its sentiment gone. Who could blame courage for going, too?

Then are our boys comforted. Dark green uniforms are among them. Men as worn as they move rapidly, stopping for a moment by each. Your boy is given some chocolate and a hot drink. A brotherly arm encircles his shoulders and words of comfort and cheer are whispered. His soul is answered. So is he touched by the only agency that can give it—the Red Triangle men. For a second only is the dull green uniform by his—

(On the Right) A Y. M. C. A. Centre with the British Forces in Palestine. (Below) A Prison Camp in Siberia.



One of Many Cartoons from the Front Suggesting the Cheering Work of the "Red Triangle."

men in the dull green uniforms "get wind-up." They ask no sympathy; not even pay—only the funds to "carry on."

The Red Triangle and the green uniforms are behind the lines, right here with us in fact, as well as at the very front; and the work is the same, whether among reserve troops, "time off men," the wounded, the prisoners of war, or the boys in camp. Physical diversion and entertainment is supplied, home ties are kept taut and hungry minds are fed. Thoughts of life—"Prepare to live, for 98 out of every 100 men will come back"—are planted and vice and immorality are shunted by sheer displacement. Morale is built, and unconsciously the men are made into leaders of men. They are made ready to "go over" and, above all, made ready to come back. And the 98 out of each 100 who will return will re-enter civilian life as men—strong, healthy, alert, ready, and morally—carrying into their life and into future generations ideals of clean living. This, perhaps, is the greatest work of the Red Triangle men.

The Ever Popular National Game on a Y. M. C. A. Field.

somebody else's boy needs help, too—but it accomplishes its purpose.

But the Red Triangle men do not stop here. The "push" is on. The green uniforms "go over" on the heels of the troops. They are the first to praise the victors, succor the wounded, and make bearable the feverish work of consolidation.

If the push is "big" the green uniforms are not numerous enough to mingle with all the men, the Red Triangle huts, between first and second lines, too few to meet every need.

After the push comes the trail to Gethsemane—the journey of the walking wounded. Engineers have planted lines of white posts from the rear to the borders of No Man's Land. They have gone, two hours have passed. Slowly, staggering they begin to come back, following the trail of the painted posts. They stop at a Red Triangle hut first; it lies nearest the front line, nearer than surgeon, dentist or nurse. There every man is given food and a hot drink—if he can take it. There two orderlies stand with hypodermics, offering the soothing potion to all. And then they start on, along the way of the painted posts to hospital and rest.

Sometimes, while they are saving lives, the

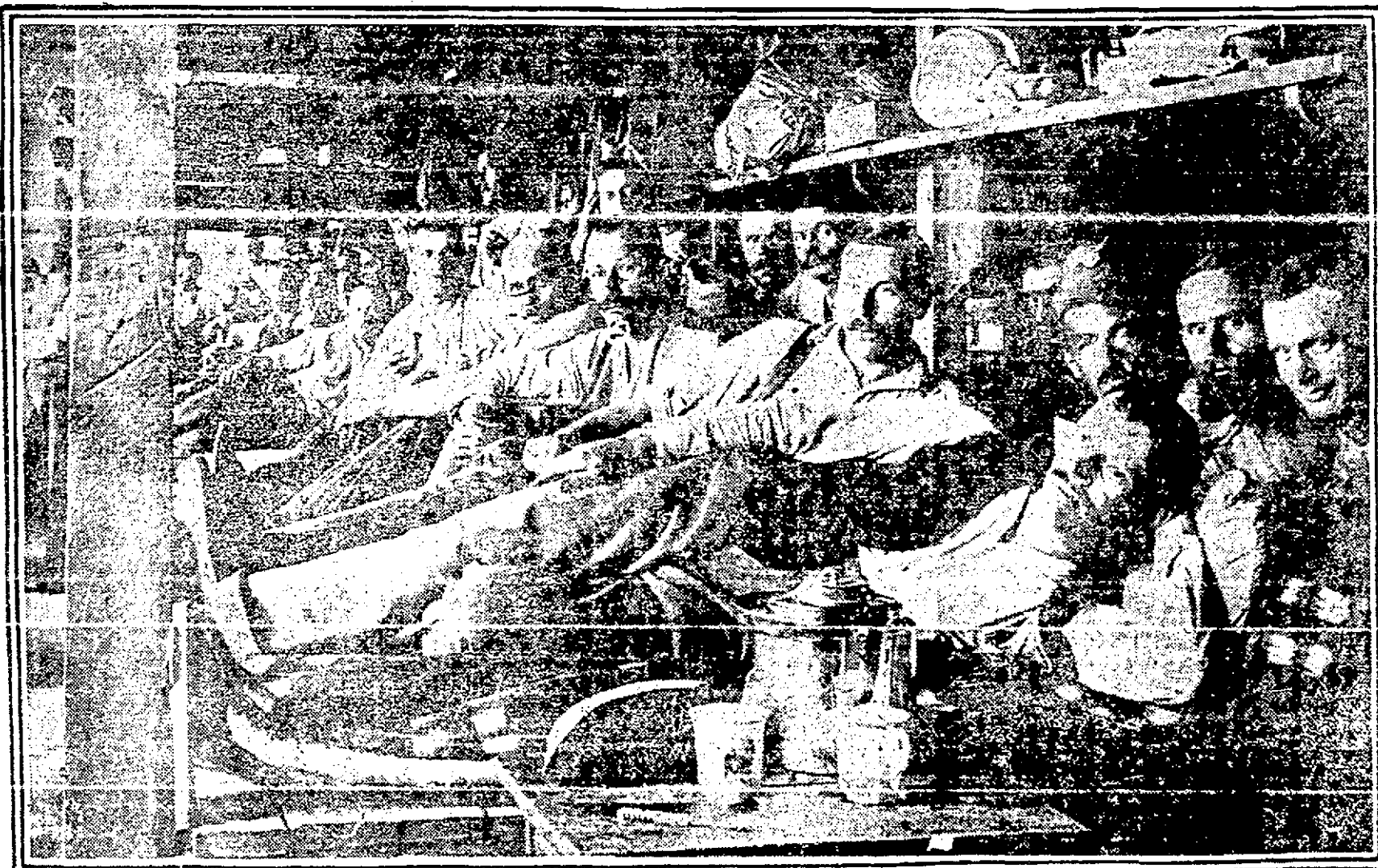
The Red Triangle's Call

It is to continue and extend this service—to give morale to our troops, ease the sufferings of those at home—that the Young Men's Christian Association has been asking funds. It is to render other services, less dramatic but no less vital, services no war department can be asked to render, services beyond the power of the Red Cross, that President Wilson publicly helped by passing a hat.

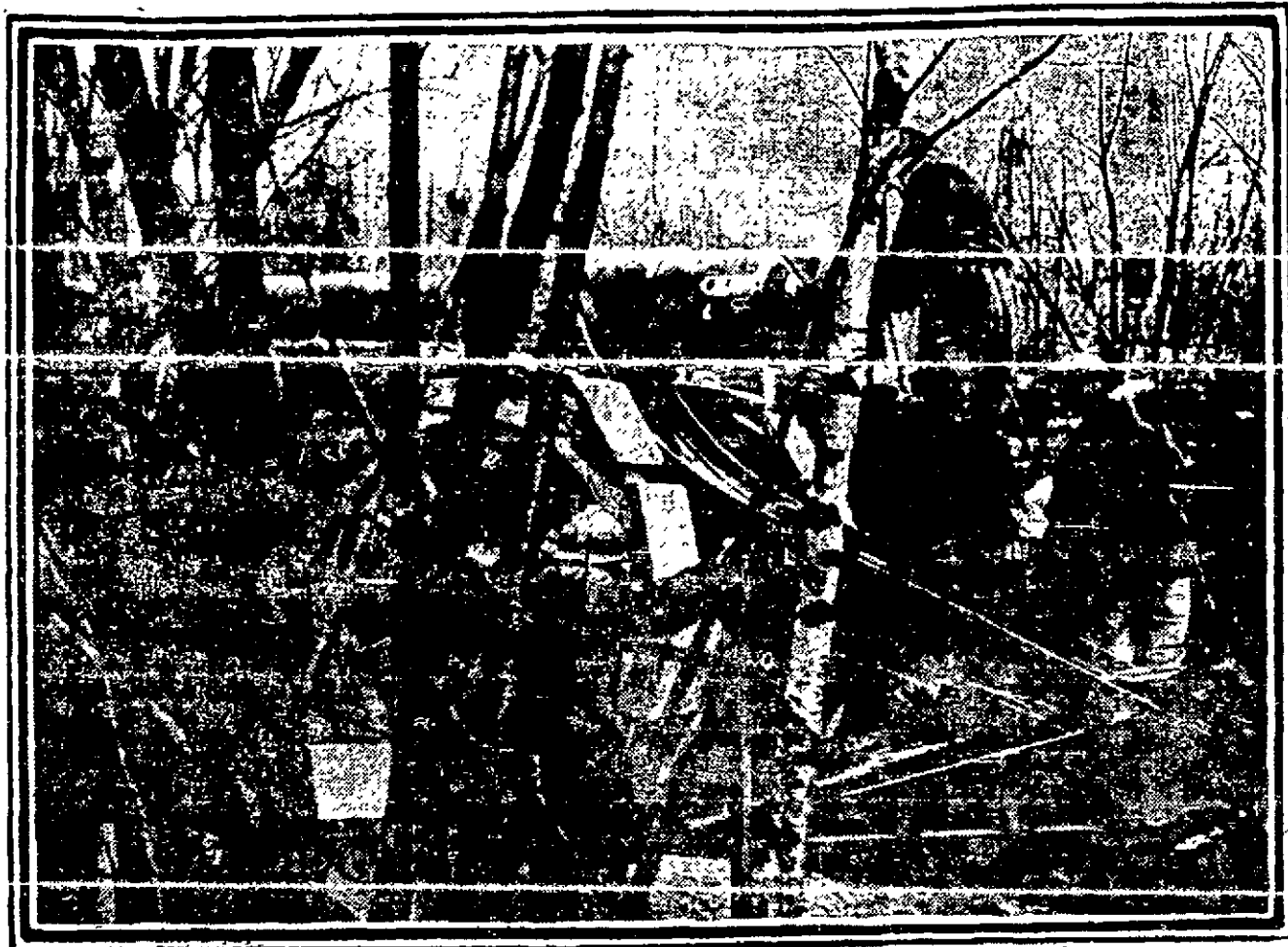
Patriotism demands that we absorb our government's bonds of the Liberty Loan. Humanity demands that we answer the call of the Red Cross. Perhaps I have been able to suggest considerations that make it imperative that we should consider with not less of sympathy the calls of the Red Triangle.

The history of the war will not only have its more fervent dramatic recitals of Red Triangle work. It will record creditably those other significant phases suggested by the pictures on this page—all phases that are important features of the business of war. I have said little of the work in the camps, mostly because I wished to lay stress on the crisis of the trench itself and to bring forward the supreme movement and the supreme need and to make it plain that the Red Triangle goes "all the way through."

Camouflage for an Association Hut in France.



What is "Camouflage"?



Big French Gun Screened in a Forest Near the Front.
By RENE BACHE

WHOLLY new, and certainly the most picturesque, development of the present conflict, is the employment of optical illusions for war purposes. The idea has assumed a military importance so great that even the issue of battles may hang upon it.

The word "camouflage" comes from the theatre, having originally referred to stage effects designed in one way or another to deceive the eye.

Thus it is hardly surprising that professional scene-painters, since the war began, should have found extensive employment in the practice of this peculiar art as applied to military problems. To fool the Huns, they have erected screens bearing painted sections of counterfeit landscape; and, in like manner, for the deception of enemy aviators, they have spread horizontally large areas of canvas (concealing supply depots or other things worth hiding) which, from the viewpoint of an enemy flying machine, gave the effect of village rooftops, trees, etc.

A stream-crossing near an important town was destroyed by the Germans with such persistence that the French engineers could hardly make it safe for even a few hours' travel at night. But the "camoufleurs" solved the problem. A new bridge was built 100 yards further down, and covered with canvas on which a section of imitation river was painted. The old bridge was patched from time to time, to serve as a decoy for shell-fire, and meanwhile traffic went on uninterrupted beneath the canvas roof.

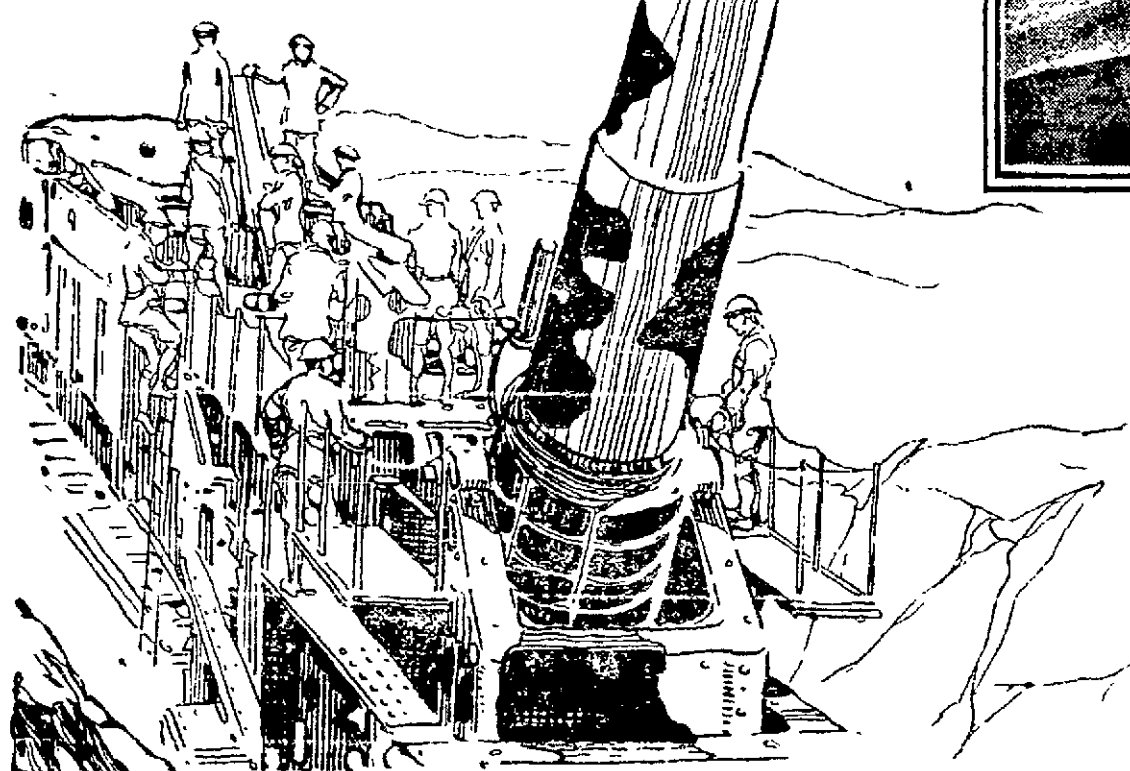
Nets of wide mesh, somewhat resembling seine nets, are woven of green cord, with strips of green cloth a foot long strung to the meshes. The strips, fluttering in the breeze, give to the eye of an airplane observer far aloft exactly the effect of a field of waving grass. Unlike the painted canvas screens, these nets are, as it were, alive; the illusion they offer is convincingly like reality. They are used to hide sausage balloons (on the ground), ammunition dumps, etc.

Foliage Screens.

Shields of green foliage are employed in the summer time to protect roads from hostile observation. In this way many an important transport link is kept from the enemy's knowledge for weeks, while trains of munition carriers and ambulances pass along in an endless stream, undisturbed.

Trenches used for carrying food and ammunition to the firing line are obliterated (as viewed from the sky) by roofing them with planks covered with sod. Holes in the ground are covered by hatches overspread with earth, to hide machine-gun nests. The Germans recently have adopted the ingenious expedient of filling the houses of villages with earth taken from subterranean workings, so that formidable defences might find concealment beneath a normal and peaceful-looking external aspect.

"Dead horses," made of papier mache and sometimes lined with steel plates, are utilized for the concealment of sharpshooting riflemen. Similarly, a counterfeit rock, or a shell-blasted tree-trunk built of iron, may hide two or three snipers. Col-



lapsible frames covered with black cloth and which from a distance look like armored cars when set up, are used to draw the enemy's fire and cause him to waste precious ammunition.

An empty hogshead mounted on a tipcart looks much like a big mortar from the point of view of an aviator half a mile up in the air, and his report of its position may cause the enemy batteries to throw away a whole lot of perfectly good shells in trying to put the harmless barrel out of business. "Quaker" guns are nothing new; this sort of camouflage was frequently employed during the American civil war, but with inferior method.

Disguising Big Guns.

The big guns on the fighting fronts are painted with great daubs of primary colors—red, blue, green, yellow, etc. Likewise the British tanks. Even the gunners are now wearing hooded suits of overclothes similarly daubed; for, obviously, it would be of little use thus to hide the guns if men could be plainly seen moving about them.

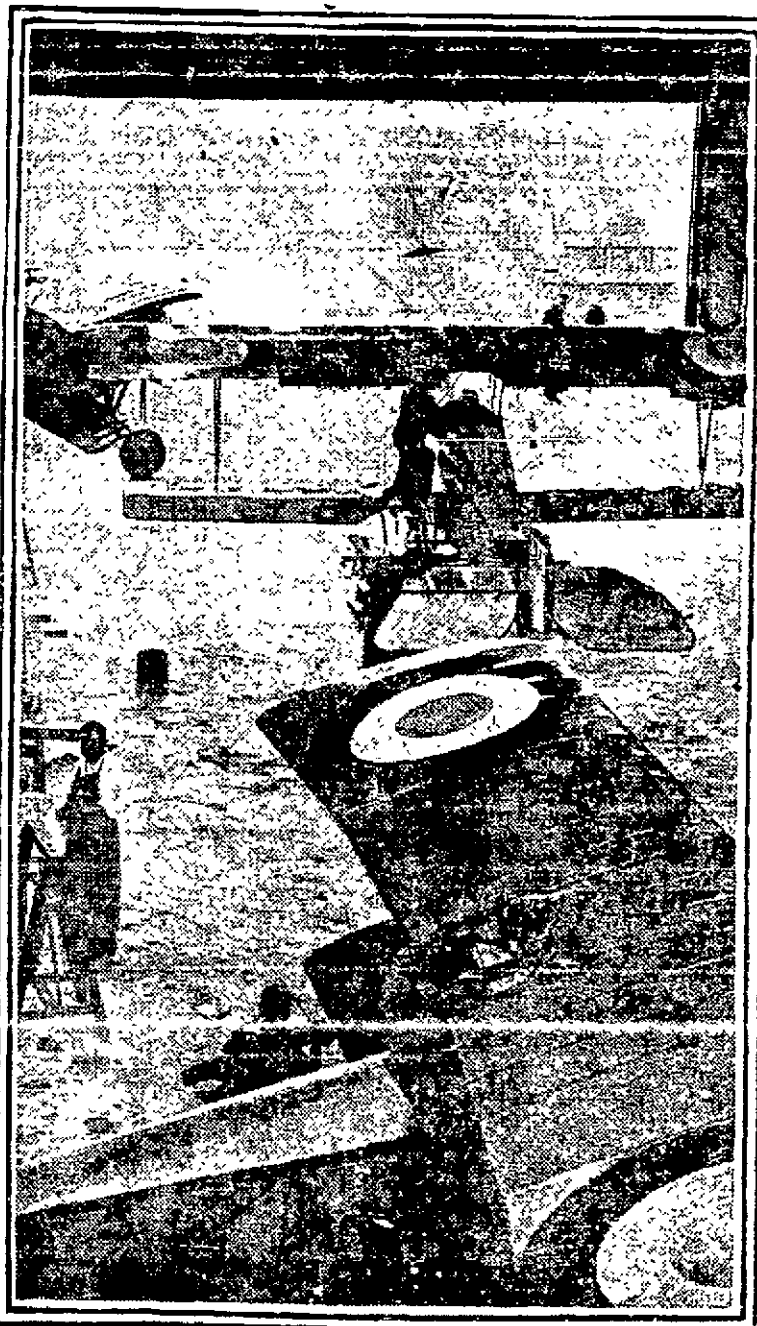
The theory, of course, is easy to understand. The primary colors properly mingled make no color. Distinct to of no color, though made up—as one can see by passing a sunbeam through a prism—of all the colors of the rainbow. If paints are used with scientific correctness for the purpose, they ought to render the guns and gunners absolutely invisible from a distance.

This art, however, is very new. In future days, when it has been developed, we may have invisible guns, invisible airplanes, and possibly (through adaptation of a color-scheme to uniforms) invisible fighting men. The khaki our soldiers wear is meant to

A Camouflaged Heavy Gun on the French Front.

The Extraordinary Range of Devices for Deceiving the Enemy, as Shown in Some Examples from Both Sides of the Western Battle Front.

Hogshead Mounted on a Cart by Germans to Counterfeit a Mortar.



Battleplanes Are Painted Dark Gray on Top to Harmonize with the Earth, and White Beneath to Blend Into the Sky.

blend with the hue of the earth. The French "horizon-blue" matches the sky. The German "mist-gray" is another attempt at invisibility. But none of these solves the problem satisfactorily.

So much depends upon the background, you see, and backgrounds vary. The sky is not always blue; the ground is not always dirt-color. Thus in some of the fighting, in the forests of Roumania, the Bulgarians are said to have worn green uniforms, and to have painted their faces green. For night attacks when snow covered the ground, the Huns hit upon the idea of wearing white garments resembling nightgowns and nightcaps.

In the development of the art of camouflage one thing already discovered is the value of shadows. Thus, for concealment's sake, ammunition

dumps and other affairs worth hiding are commonly placed at the borders of woods—preferably at the northern edge, inasmuch as there the tree will throw a broad shadow through most of the year. Even the enemy aviator's camera will not discern what is within the shadow; and on sunless days the flying scouts rarely take photographs, because the pictures are much less clear.

Coloration of Airplanes.

Airplanes are painted silvery white beneath, so as to be inconspicuous from the ground, and gray on top, to render them less visible to other flying machines that may happen to be overhead. A newer device is to paint them on top with various colors intermingled, while German battle-planes of recent pattern are brilliantly decked out in blue, green, red and yellow, for the purpose of confusing the eyes of anti-aircraft gunners.

Up to now the warpaint of fighting ships has been slate-gray, which was supposed to harmonize with the sea, but henceforth (though the problem has not been worked out satisfactorily yet) they will be "camouflaged" in schemes of colors. In the American navy this idea is being tried out on destroyers; and not long ago one of Uncle Sam's submarines, while taking part in manoeuvres, actually got lost from the fleet because (being adorned in this way) the other ships lost sight of it.

The United States government now requires that all of its merchant ships shall be similarly treated, information for the purpose being furnished to owners and shipmasters by the bureau of war risk insurance. They are at liberty to choose their own painting-scheme from several "recipes" supplied. Of these the simplest consists in painting the vessel in such a way as to eliminate high lights and shadows. The under part of the "overhang" is made white, and the superstructure dark, the result being a blend with sea and sky.

Other schemes consist in arrangements of the primary colors in various patterns, the effect sought being a blend that will produce visually the impression of gray. But this gray has to be more "deadness" than gray paint. It is misty. Optically speaking, the same principle applies as in the case of the zebra, whose black and white stripes, vivid enough when seen close at hand, are meant by nature as a protective coloration—in other words, to make the animal less vis-

A Camouflaged Sharpshooter Dressed for Work in Trees Where His Grotesquely Striped Costume Makes It Difficult for an Observer to "Spot" Him.



ble. Seen from a distance on its native desert, its stripes blend into a gray that is much less conspicuous than a mule's "all-over" gray.

One of these arrangements is of wavy stripes, green, blue and white. Stripes of curvilinear and scroll forms, it is found, have a confusing effect to the eye, the outlines of a hull thus adorned being lost to view at any considerable distance. Incidentally they make difficult the focussing of a telescope or binoculars upon the ship, rendering it harder to see the craft distinctly.

Invisibility for Ships.

Some of these schemes, curiously enough, seem to split up the ship's hull and superstructure into several parts, visually, with an appearance as if sea and sky showed between. The whole puzzle is very difficult to analyze, but when it has been thoroughly worked out, and its elements reduced to a scientific basis, it may be possible to make a vessel actually invisible at a distance of a mile. Meanwhile, and for present purposes, the object sought is to render ships less easy to see.

The sea is blue. The sea is green. The sea is mottled gray. Its color depends upon that of the sky, which it reflects. Take a bucketful of water from the ocean, and it has no color. In reality the sea has no color of its own. How, then, shall it be successfully imitated?

One expert, who has made long study of the subject, declares that the color-effect of the sea is a mixture of violet and green. If, therefore, a ship be painted with these two colors in a suitable pattern (stripes wavy or in scrolls), it will be made relatively invisible, because at a distance the light rays will mingle and so affect the optic nerve as to produce a color impression like that of the sea.

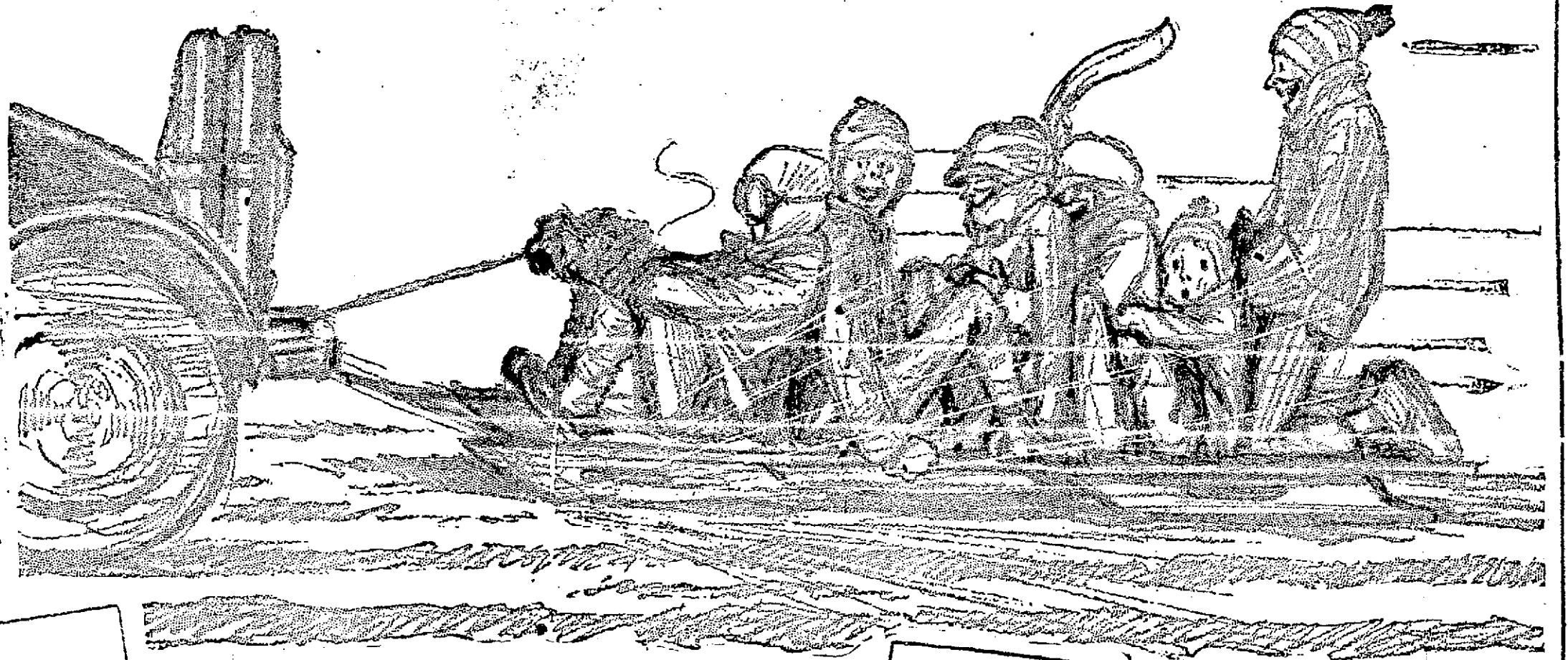
Thus does the sailor, as well as the fighting man on land, put on the cap of invisibility. But the cleverest of recent dodges in this line is one recently adopted by the Germans, who silver-plate the periscopes of their newest submarines, thus rendering them almost viewless, inasmuch as they reflect the color of the sea itself.

A New Vegetable Wax

FROM prehistoric times the Indians of Ecuador have utilized a wax found on certain species of tall palm trees for making candles. This wax occurs on the tree trunks in granular form, each tree furnishing about 50 pounds. The trees grow in great numbers on the mountains along the coast. Samples of this wax were sent to France and Germany, from which countries favorable reports and an offer of 19.5 cents a pound were received.

The Fun side of Snow.

Sketches from life by
Westerman



"Give her the gas mister!"
"Hold on tight kid!"



It was the first time son ever had gone
down and the first time in twenty years
for pop. It was hard to tell which one was
the most frightened.



On every hill—
The little boy who
seems to be always standing
and snuffing and shivering.



Nope! This isn't a pilot in the aviation
corps. It's "Red" Murphy the chief chauffeur
of the biggest "Hook-on" sled in town.



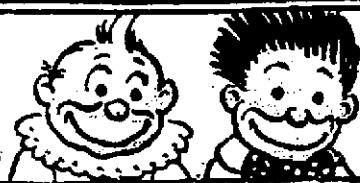
The meanest man in town —
"Git off o' there! Who the blankety-blank-blank
told you to hook on my wagon?"



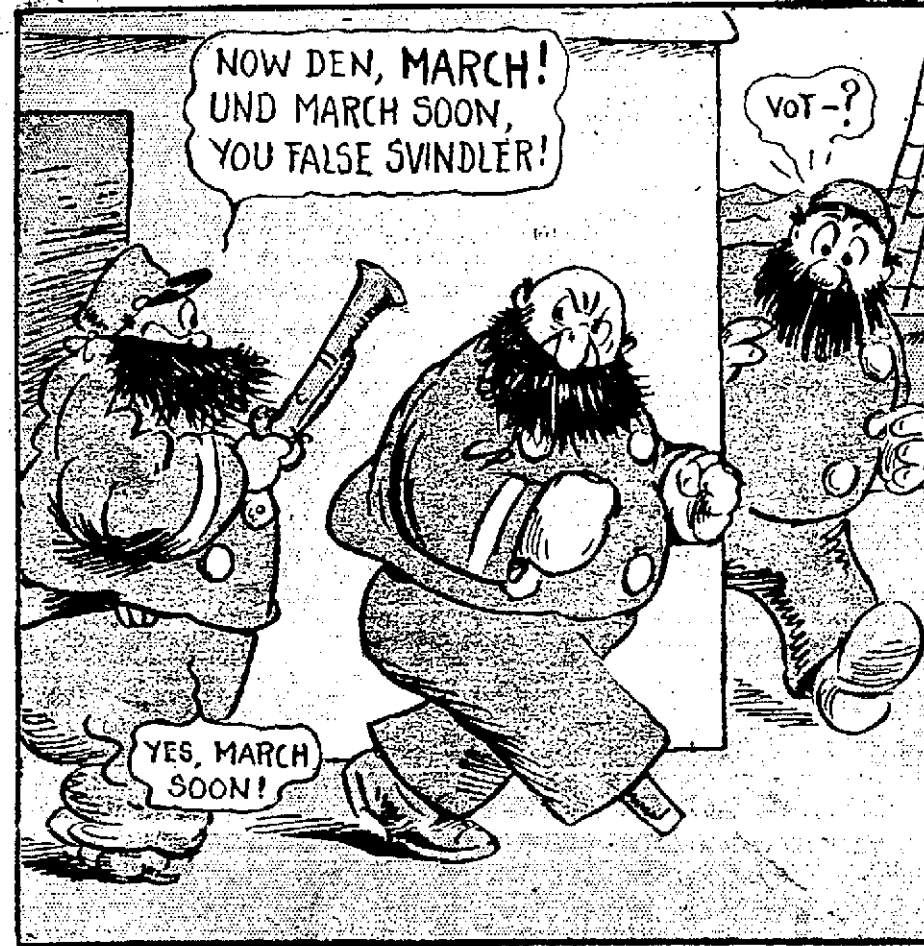
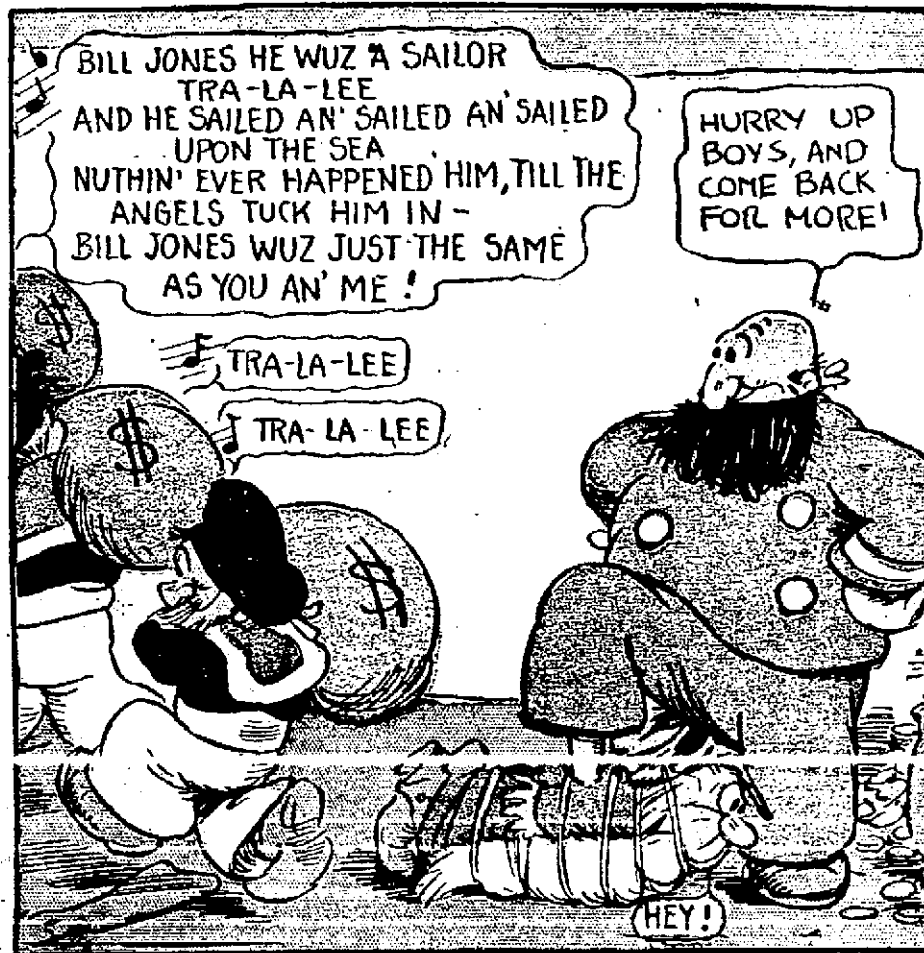
The wrong kind of a mother. —
"Sniff! Sniff! Aha! Didn't I tell you not
to go near that boy're again? Now you can
go right to bed while I air your clothes!"



Oh! How a boy hates an overcoat!
"Son! where's your overcoat?"
"Gee whiz! Mother! I've got on three suits
o' underwear, two shirts, three pairs o' stockins,
two vests, two o' mine an' one o' father's
sweaters, I'm so stuffy now I can hardly walk."



THE KATTIES

Too Many Captains
Iss Confusing

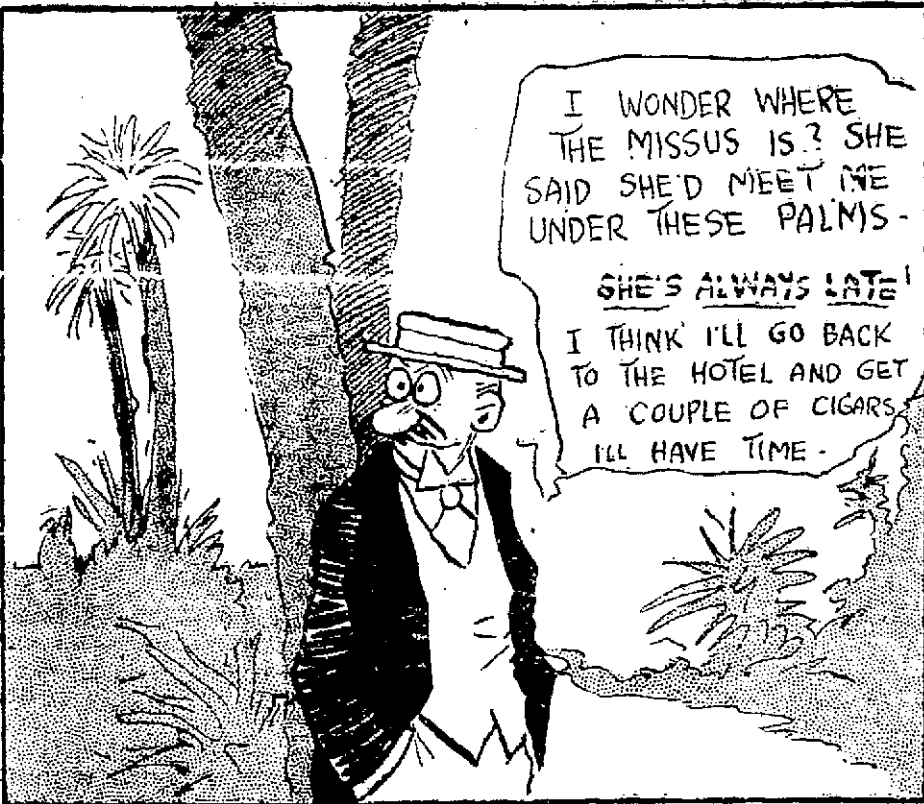
FRONT!



I FEEL LIKE
I WAS AT THE
FRONT
ALL RIGHT
ALL RIGHT

MARRIED LIFE

It's not all sunshine in Palm Beach!

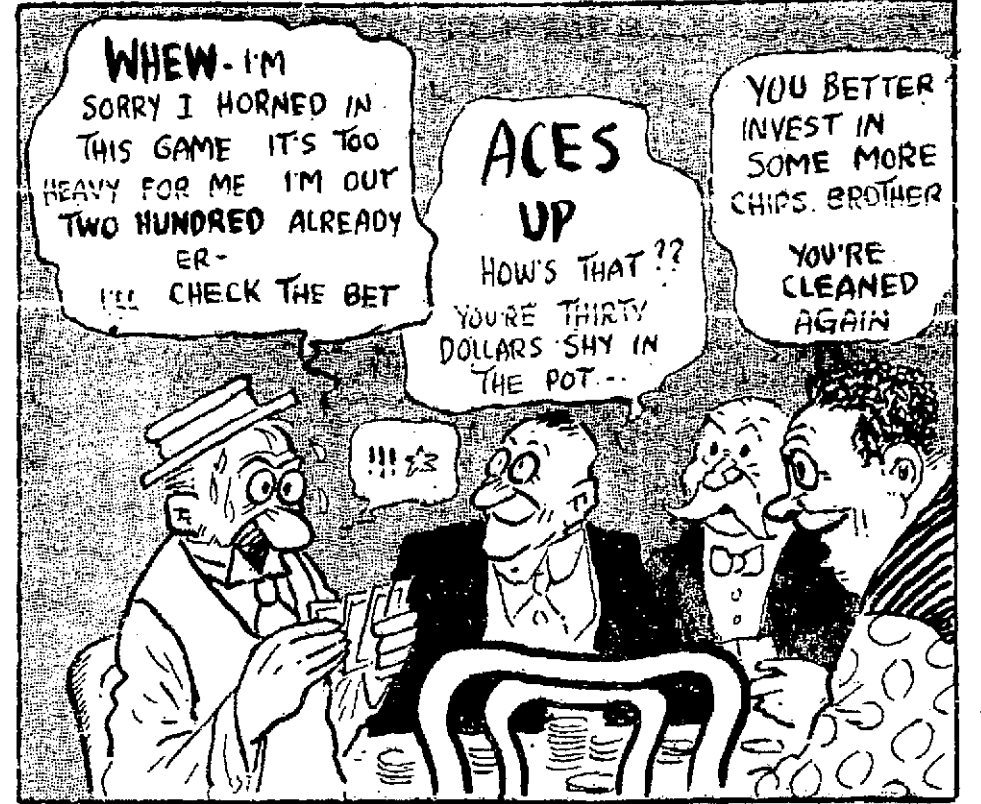


I WONDER WHERE
THE MISSUS IS? SHE
SAID SHE'D MEET ME
UNDER THESE PALMS -
SHE'S ALWAYS LATE!
I THINK I'LL GO BACK
TO THE HOTEL AND GET
A COUPLE OF CIGARS -
I'LL HAVE TIME -



AW COME ON FRANK -
JOIN US IN A LITTLE
GAME OF STUD - WE
NEED ONE OR TWO EXTRA
TO FILL IN -

HEY -
COUNT ME
IN - I'LL
GO



WHEW - I'M
SORRY I HORNED IN
THIS GAME IT'S TOO
HEAVY FOR ME I'M OUT
TWO HUNDRED ALREADY
ER -
I'LL CHECK THE BET

ACES
UP

HOW'S THAT ??
YOU'RE THIRTY
DOLLARS SHY IN
THE POT -

YOU BETTER
INVEST IN
SOME MORE
CHIPS, BROTHER
YOU'RE
CLEANED
AGAIN



EXCUSE ME A MINUTE
BOYS - I'LL GO UP TO
THE DESK AND GET
SOME MORE MONEY -

DON'T BREAK
UP THE GAME -
GIMME A
CHANCE TO GET
EVEN



CASH THIS CHECK
FOR FIVE HUNDRED
I'M IN A HURRY

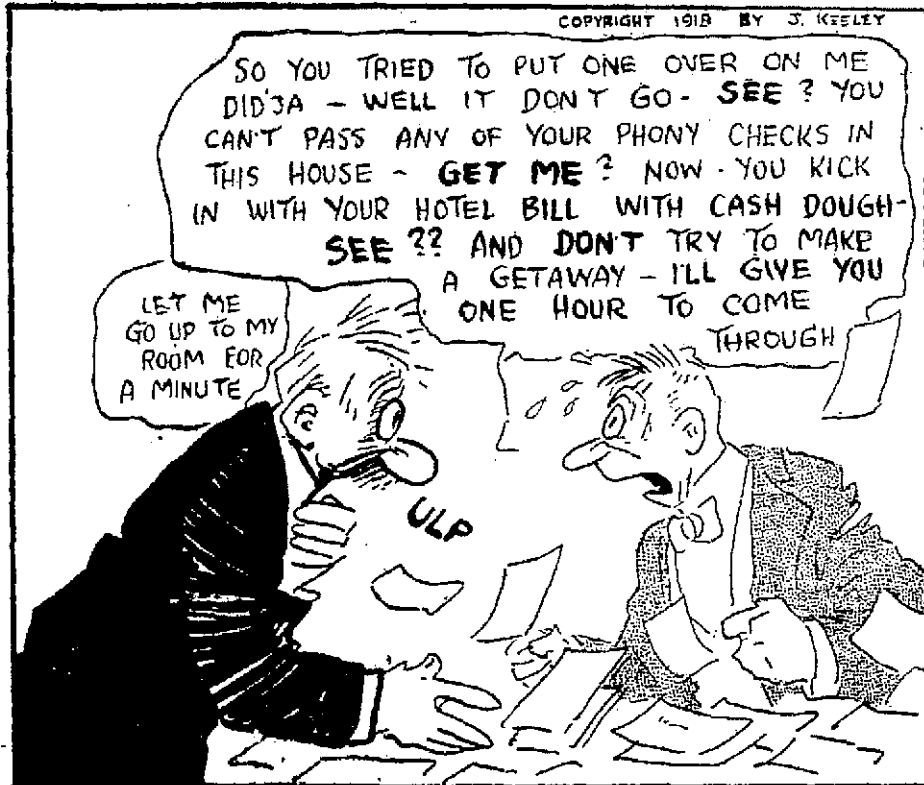
WITH PLEASURE
SIR -
BY THE WAY
THERE'S A
TELEGRAM HERE
FOR YOU -



CHRISTOPHER
COLUMBUS - !!

I'VE OVERDRAWN
MY BANK ACCOUNT

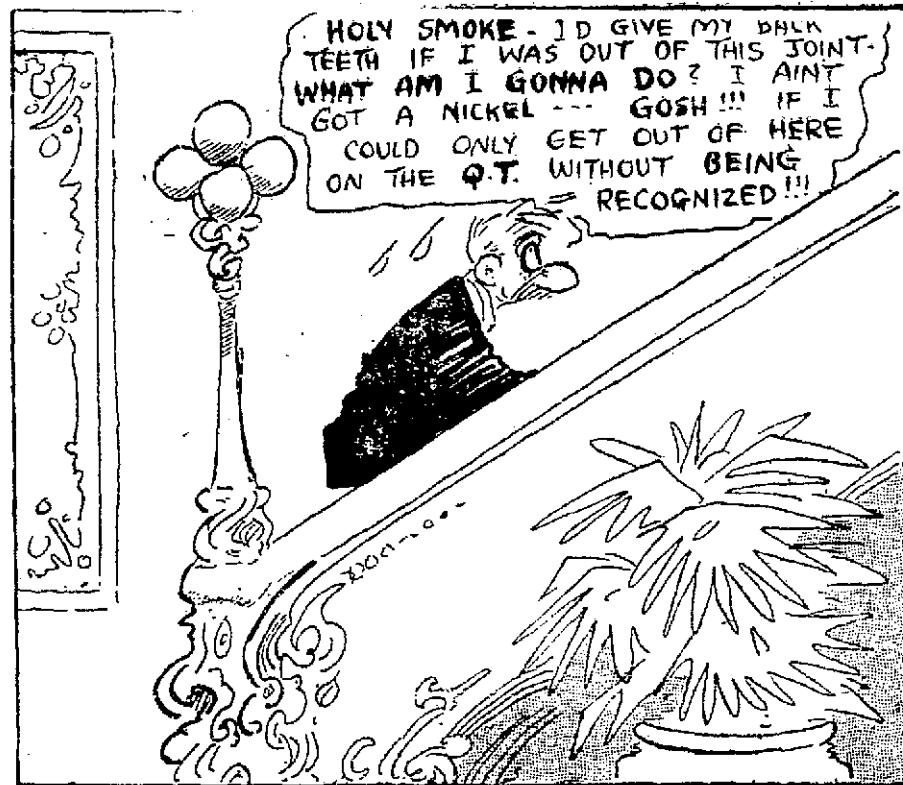
WHAT?
?



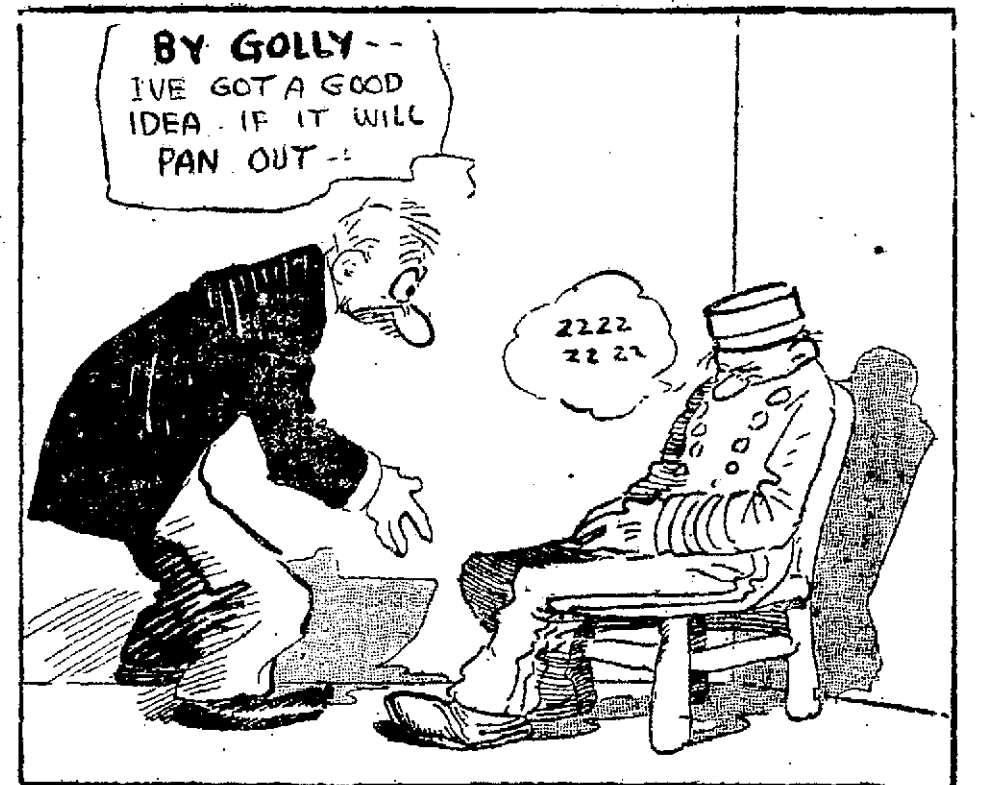
SO YOU TRIED TO PUT ONE OVER ON ME
DID'JA - WELL IT DON'T GO - SEE? YOU
CAN'T PASS ANY OF YOUR PHONY CHECKS IN
THIS HOUSE - GET ME? NOW YOU KICK
IN WITH YOUR HOTEL BILL WITH CASH DOUGH -
SEE ?? AND DON'T TRY TO MAKE
A GETAWAY - I'LL GIVE YOU
ONE HOUR TO COME
THROUGH

LET ME
GO UP TO MY
ROOM FOR
A MINUTE

UHP

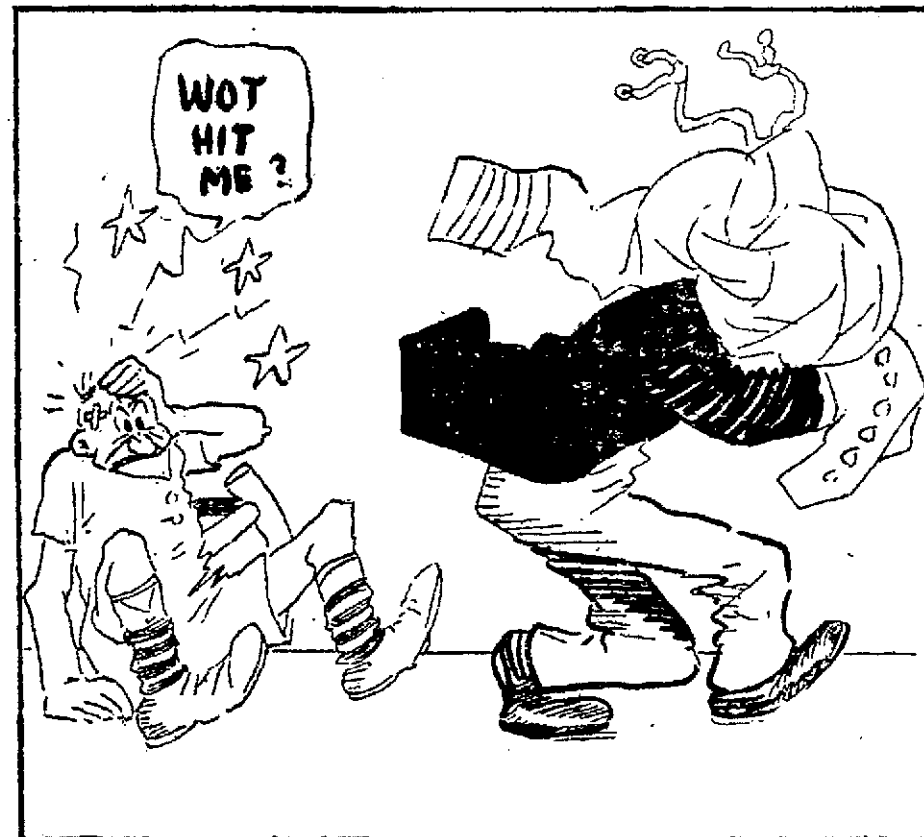


HOLY SMOKE - I'D GIVE MY BACK
TEETH IF I WAS OUT OF THIS JOINT -
WHAT AM I GONNA DO? I AINT
GOT A NICKEL - GOSH !!! IF I
COULD ONLY GET OUT OF HERE
ON THE Q.T. WITHOUT BEING
RECOGNIZED !!!



BY GOLLY -
I'VE GOT A GOOD
IDEA - IF IT WILL
PAN OUT -

2222
22 22



WOT
HIT
ME?



LAND O' MERCY -
WHAT'S KEEPING
ALECK SO LONG - ?

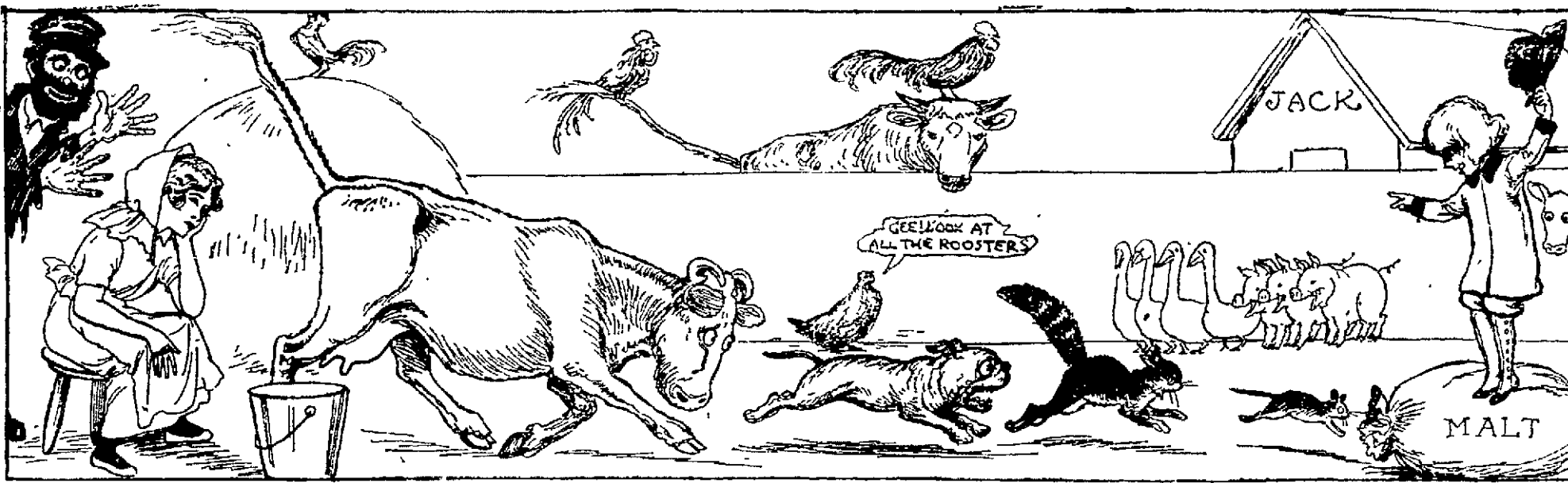
HE PROMISED
TO MEET ME
HERE AT
TWO
O'CLOCK
I CAN'T
UNDERSTAND
IT -
I WONDER IF
THAT'S HIM
COMIN' NOW



ALECK !!!
I DON'T WANNA
GO HOME !!!!

NEITHER
DO I - BUT
IT'S
HOBSON'S CHOICE

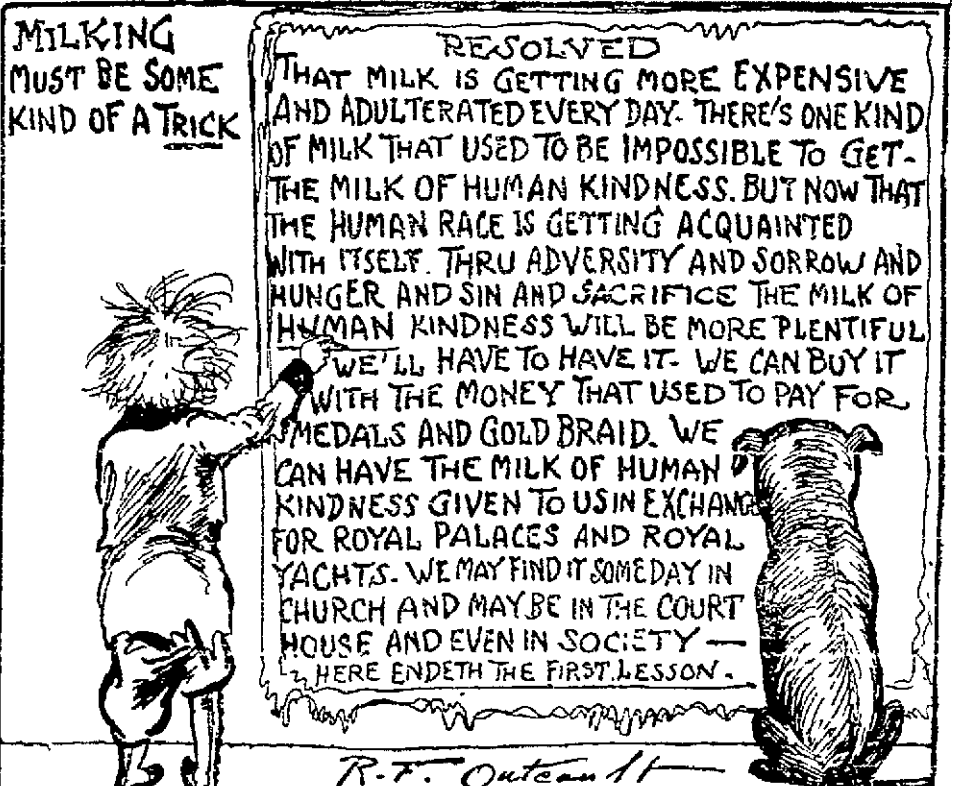
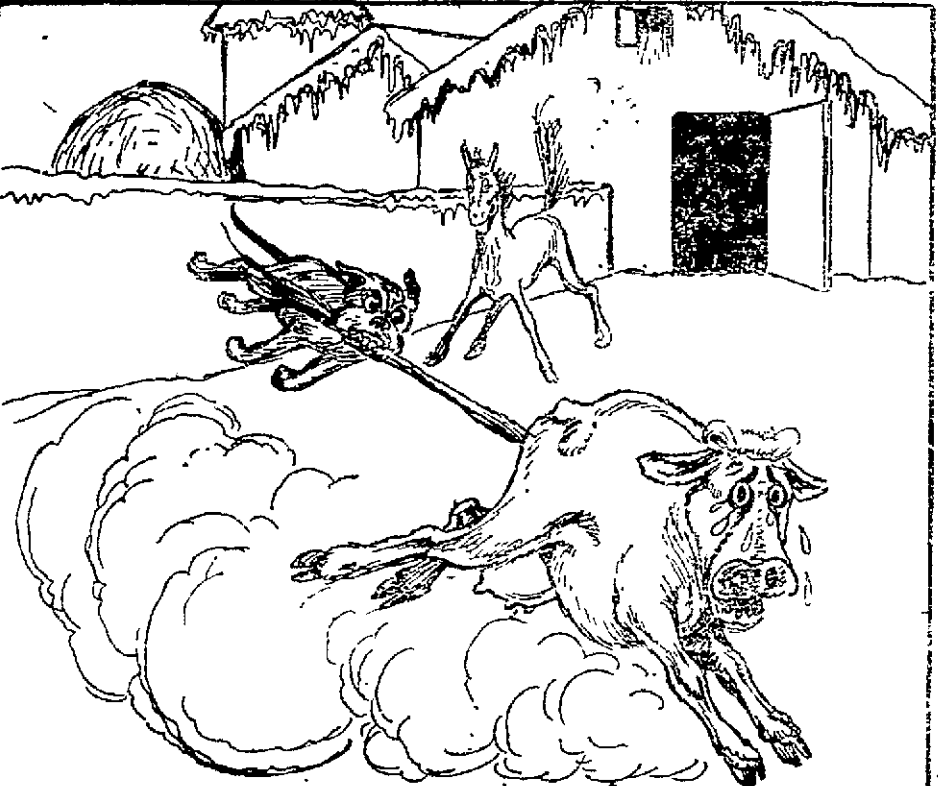
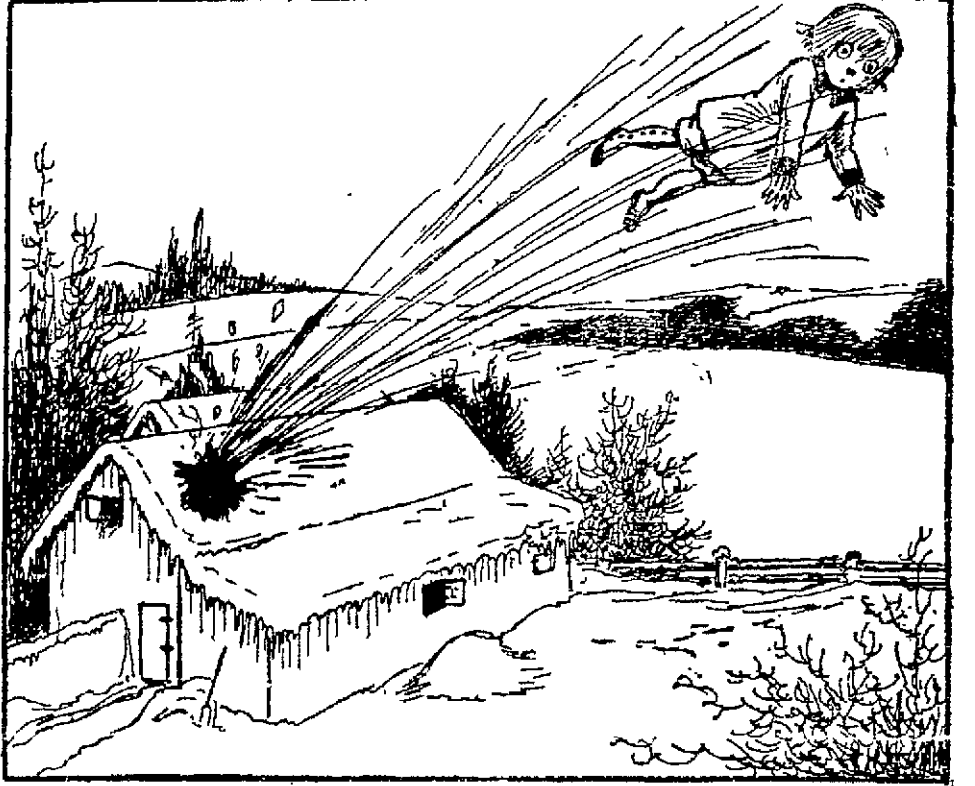
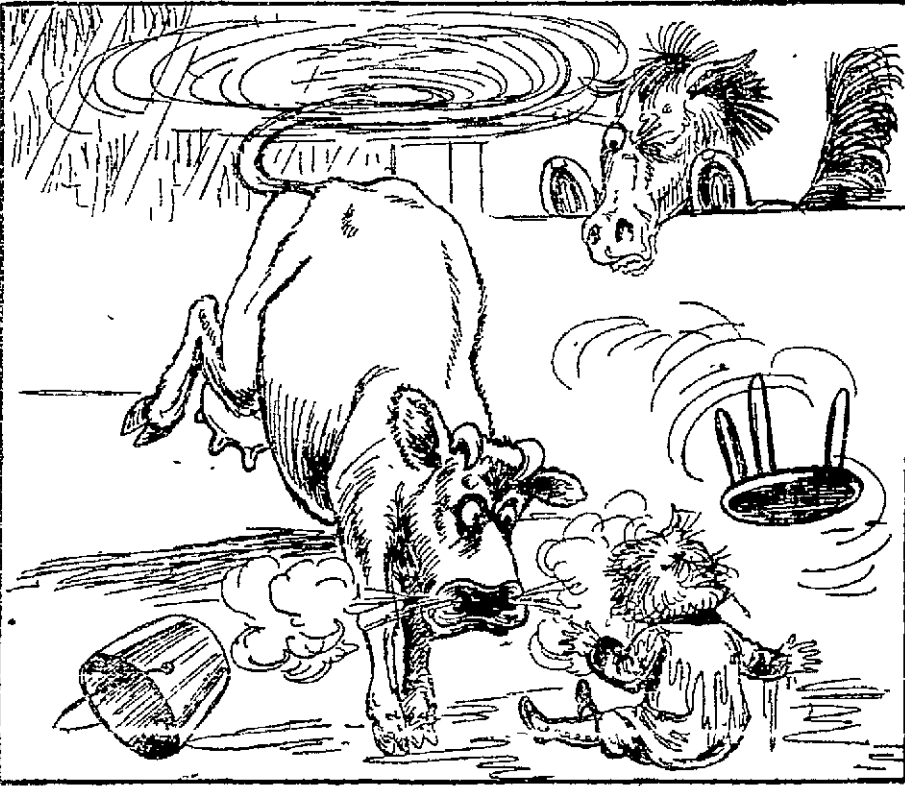
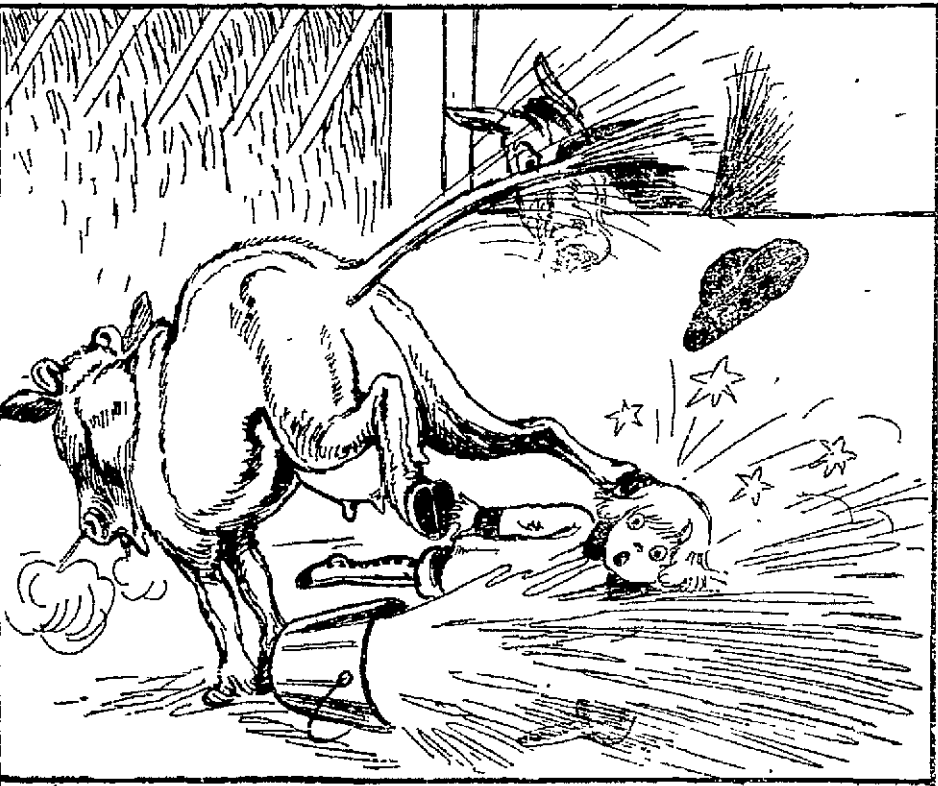
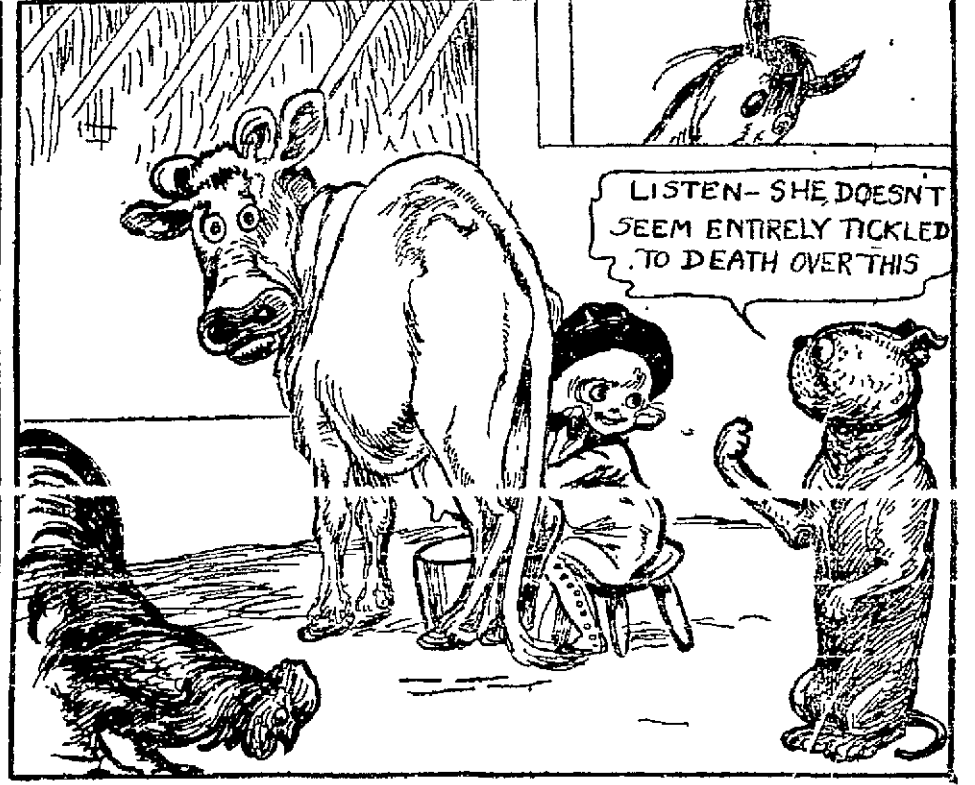
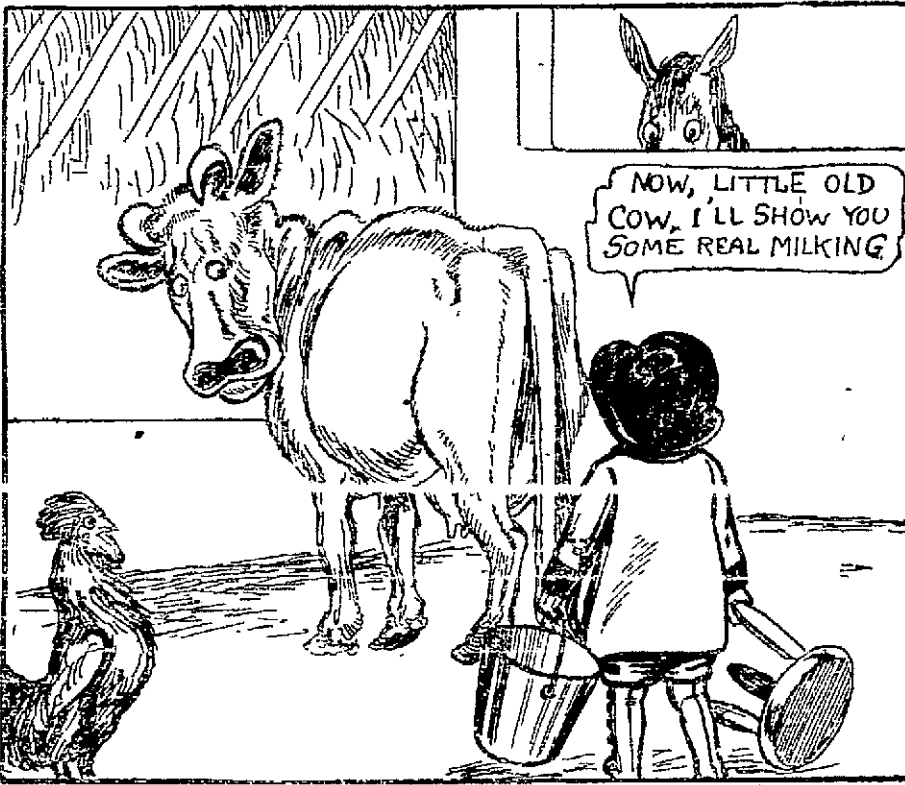
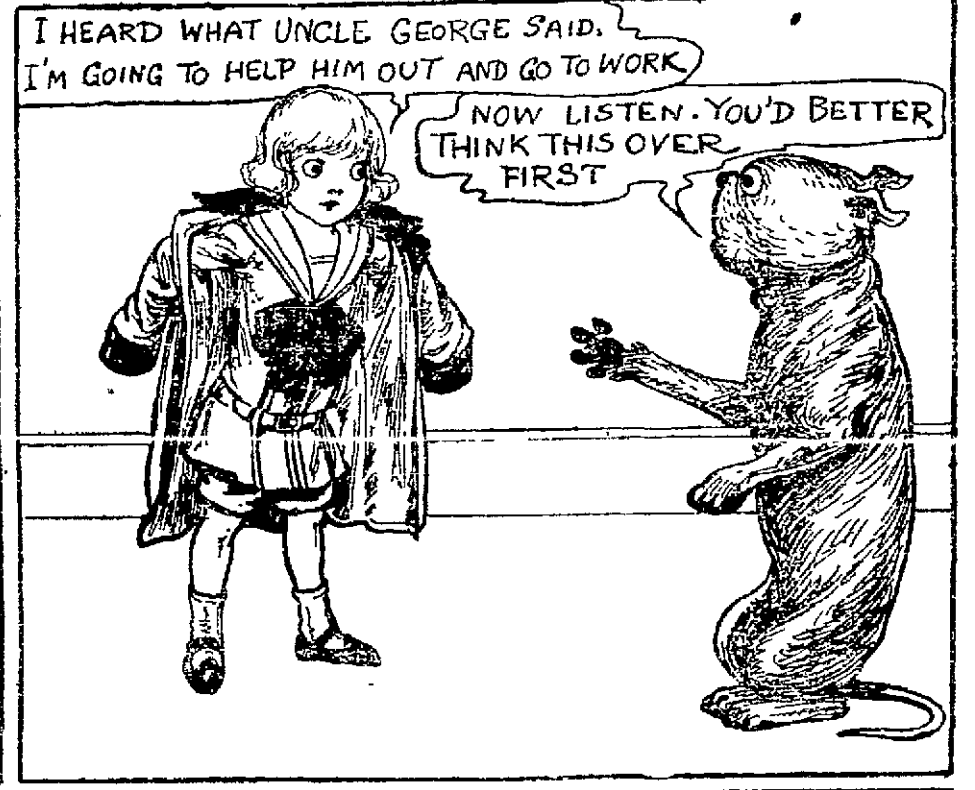




Dear Smitty -
It's great on the Farm. I milked a cow
for about a second - Uncle George says
milking cows is a man's job. He says
little boys only ought to milk calves. Next
time I'm going to milk a calf. If I can't
milk a calf I'll milk something if it's only
a hen - because Uncle George needs help.
Every body seems to be neglecting the farm
these days, Smitty. Come out here, Smitty,
and we'll raise something. You can guess
what we'll raise - a riot. You know it.
Sincerely Yours Bus.

A MILKMAN'S LIFE IS NOT A MERRY ONE.

Copyright, 1918, by Newspaper Feature Service, Inc. Great Britain rights reserved.



MILKING MUST BE SOME KIND OF A TRICK

RESOLVED
THAT MILK IS GETTING MORE EXPENSIVE
AND ADULTERATED EVERY DAY. THERE'S ONE KIND
OF MILK THAT USED TO BE IMPOSSIBLE TO GET -
THE MILK OF HUMAN KINDNESS. BUT NOW THAT
THE HUMAN RACE IS GETTING ACQUAINTED
WITH ITSELF, THRU ADVERSITY AND SORROW AND
HUNGER AND SIN AND SACRIFICE THE MILK OF
HUMAN KINDNESS WILL BE MORE PLENTIFUL
WE'LL HAVE TO HAVE IT. WE CAN BUY IT
WITH THE MONEY THAT USED TO PAY FOR
MEDALS AND GOLD BRAID. WE
CAN HAVE THE MILK OF HUMAN
KINDNESS GIVEN TO US IN EXCHANGE
FOR ROYAL PALACES AND ROYAL
YACHTS. WE MAY FIND IT SOMEDAY IN
CHURCH AND MAYBE IN THE COURT
HOUSE AND EVEN IN SOCIETY -
HERE ENDETH THE FIRST LESSON.

R.F. Outen 11



OLD DOG YAK AND THE BORROWED CAR.

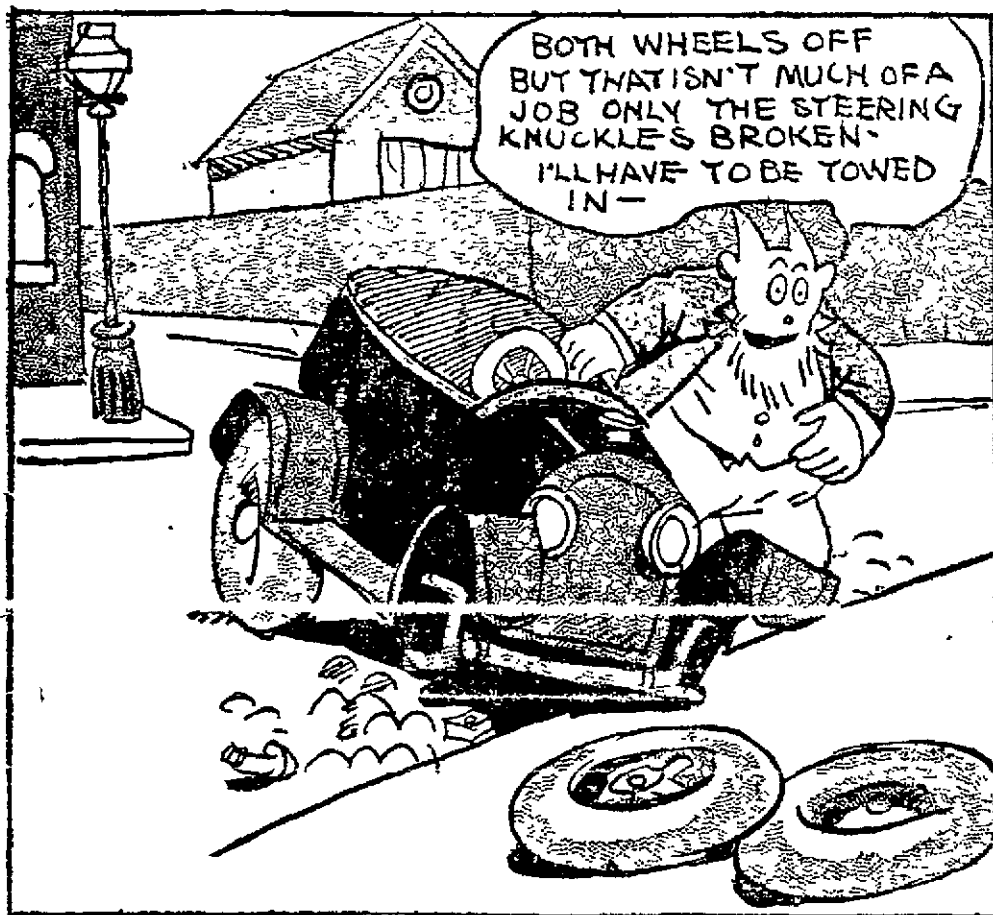
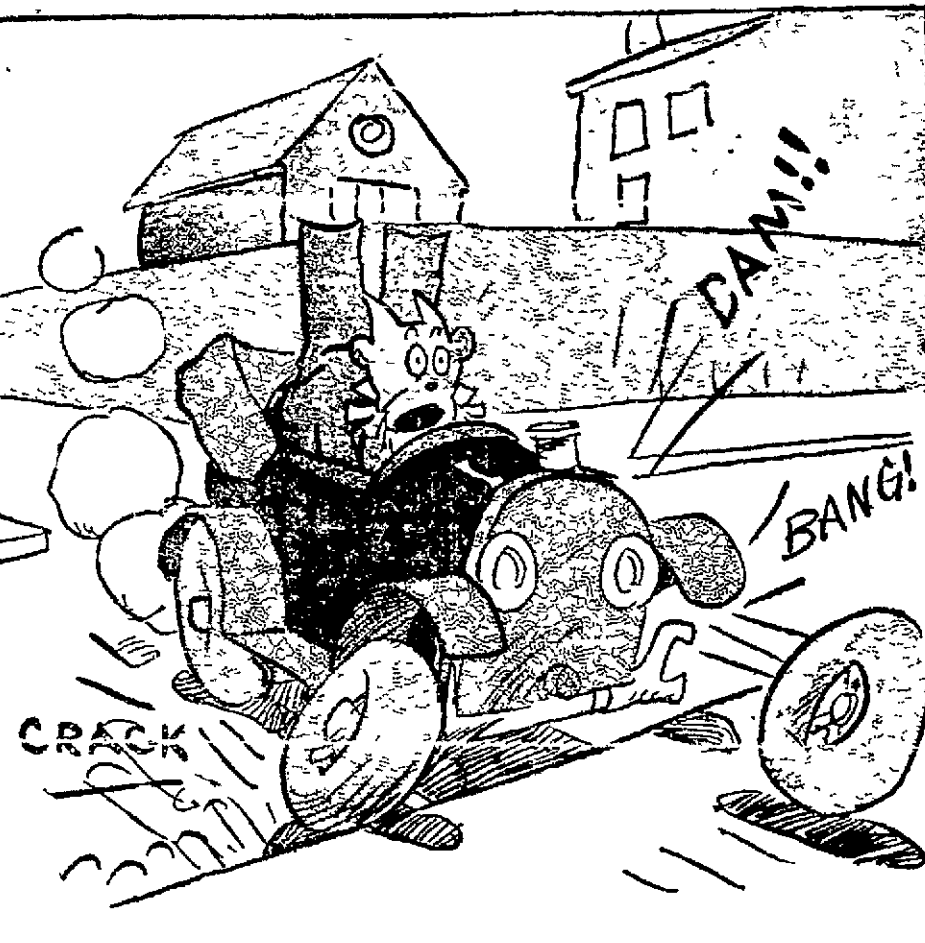
SIDNEY
SMITH

GRAFT

OLD DOG'S CAR 348 IS STILL IN THE HANDS OF AUTO THIEVES - THE POLICE FAIL TO LOCATE IT - THOUGH DOC HIMSELF HAS HAD TWO HAND TO HAND BATTLES WITH THE CROOK WHO GOT AWAY WITH IT

SAY DOC - TAKE MY CAR 'TILL YOU FIND YOURS - I DON'T NEED IT. KEEP IT AS LONG AS YOU WANT TO - I'LL NOT CHARGE YOU A CENT

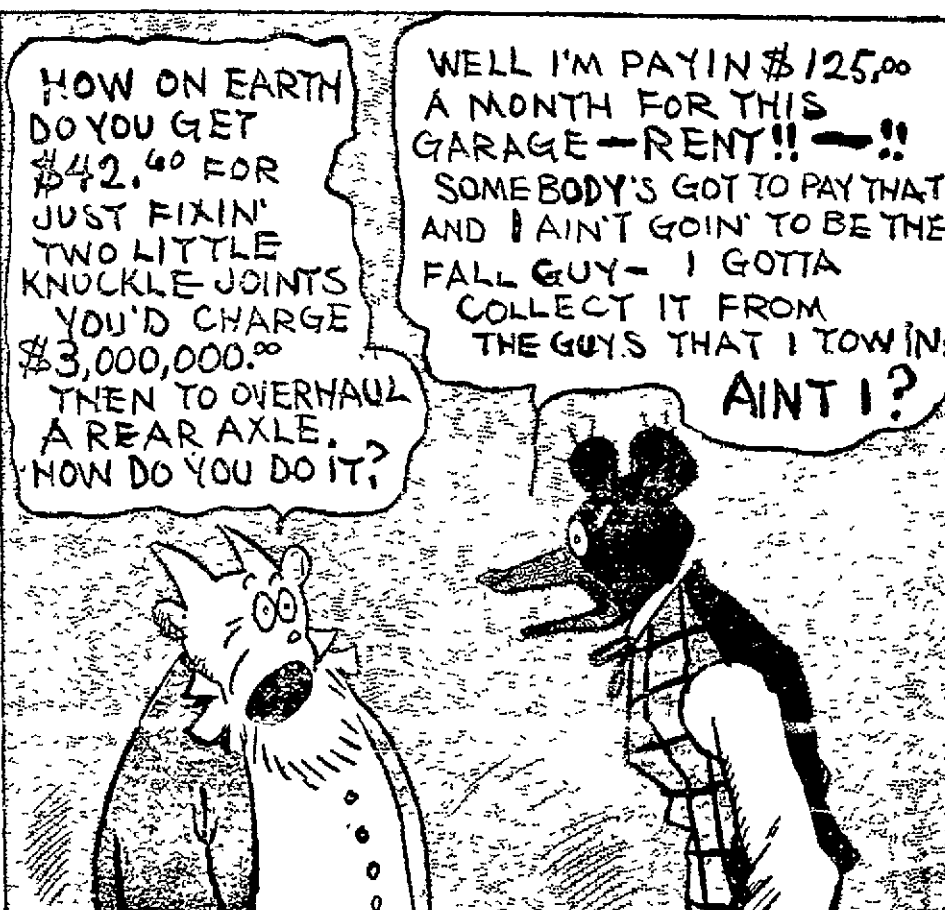
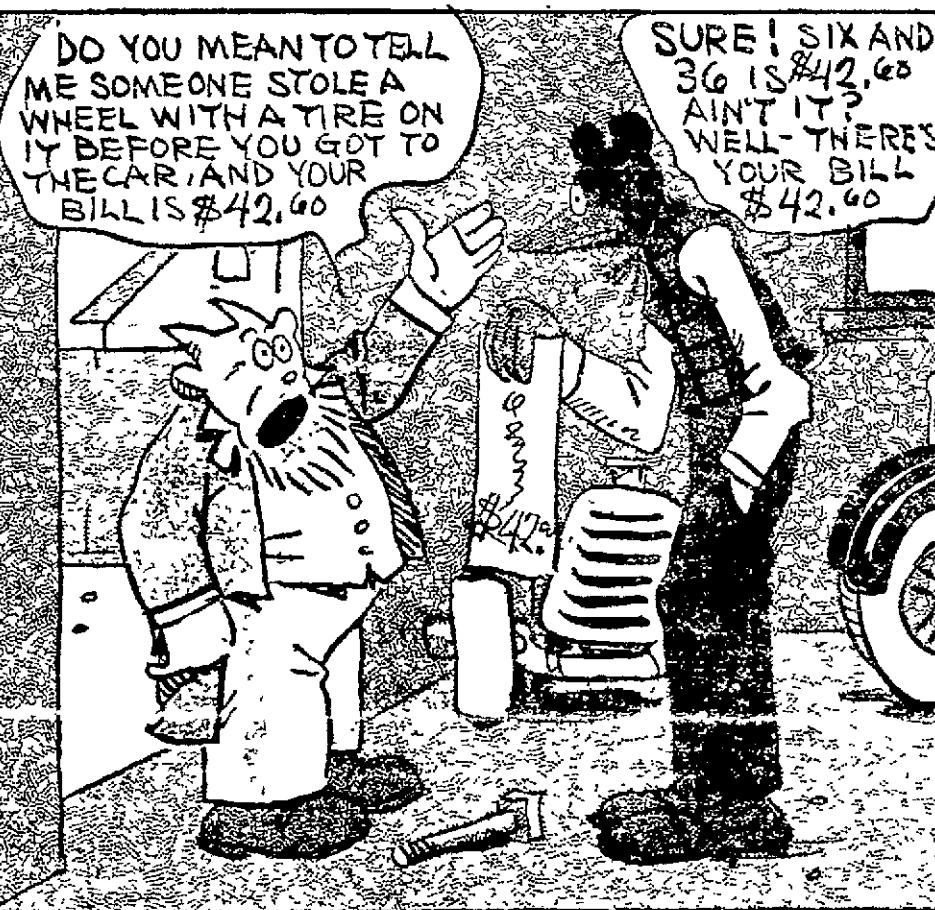
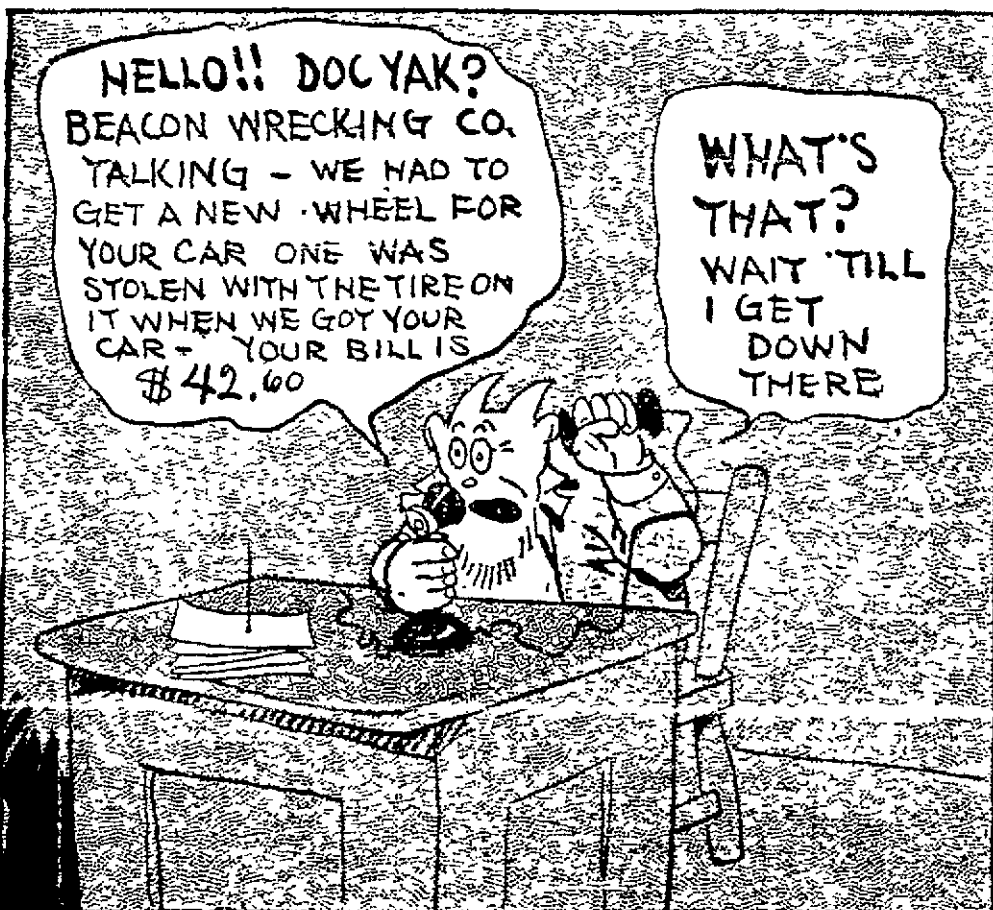
GEE!! THAT WAS KIND OF 'BOB DORAN TO LOAN ME THIS CAR JUST WHAT I NEED - AND JUST THINK - IT WON'T COST ME A CENT ALL THE TIME I'M DRIVING IT. WAIT 'TILL YUTCH SEES IT



HELLO! IS THIS THE BEACON WRECKING CO? I BROKE THE FRONT WHEELS OFF OF A CAR I BORROWED JUST NOW - WILL YOU TOW IT IN FOR ME AND FIX THE STEERING KNUCKLES - JUST PUT THE WHEELS ON AND I'LL BE DOWN FOR IT PRETTY SOON

SURE POP!

ON! WELL A COUPLE OF STEERING KNUCKLES. WHAT DOES THAT AMOUNT TO AND THE TOWING WON'T BE MUCH BOB WAS GOOD TO ME - I'LL HAVE IT FIXED UP NICE FOR HIM



Society and Club Section

LODGES, THE KNAVE
CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE

Oakland Tribune

MARCH 3, 1918



OAKLAND — conservative, erudite, untemperamental Oakland — is doing things, unusual things, quite New Yorky, you know, and in the parlance of the street, is getting by with it, and, moreover, likes it.

And the newest thing on the tapis is the turning over of the Oakland hotel — her social home — to the smart set women from her hills and dales for one gay day, the manager, room clerks, desk clerks, bellhops, and all the rest of the male crew, except the chefs and waiters, to have a day off.

And in their stead will be the maids and matrons of the smart set — dozens of them, to show the management just how a perfect hotel should be run. They will answer the bells, fetch ice-water — maybe — call the sleepy-heads to catch their trains, and all the thousand and one things that the merely-male crew tries to do, and sometimes does.

For be it known that on April 6, the transition of authority and service takes effect, and on that day Oakland, or the larger part thereof, is looked for to witness the results, and to take a hand in the fun.

For on that eventful Saturday, the Ladies' Relief Society — the oldest philanthropy on the east side of the bay — will stage its indoor "Fiesta," offering something interesting for every hour of the busy day, for instance — a children's party, a card party, luncheon, dinner and supper parties, a ball and a wealth of "stunts" slipped in between for good measure — a typical Latin holiday, that shall stretch from daylight to daylight.

Out on their little farm-in-town, are over one hundred little children who know no other home — one hundred and three to be exact — quite a family, you will admit, to be shod, fed, clothed, and kept in school, to be trained for future citizenship.

And there are thirty old ladies who

must be cared for under the hospitable roof — likewise something of a family.

Now, to raise funds to meet these obligations, the "Fiesta" is planned. Booths will be installed in the hotel lobby and in the halls — picturesque booths, whereat fair servitors will preside.

Dinner parties are to be made up to precede the big ball, the tickets for the dinner being held at \$2, and for the ball at \$1. Luncheon will be served by the "new management" for 75 cents, to which tired business men are specially invited to be regaled.

During the dinner hour, a potpourri of interesting features will be staged, the nature of which is still veiled in the sombre hue of secrecy.

The "new hotel management" will consist of:

Miss Matilda Brown, manager.
Mrs. Frank F. Weston, head clerk.
Mrs. Harold Havens, captain of bellboys.

Mrs. George Rothganger, chairman of committee on luncheon and dinner.
Other chairmen of committees are: Children's party, Mrs. William Thornton White; card party, Mrs. Louis Ghirardelli; entertainment for afternoon and evening, Mrs. Walton Norwood Moore; Old Curiosity Shop, Mrs. William Griffith Henshaw; fortune-telling, Mrs. Lucile May Hayes; cookie booth, Mrs. Frank K. Mott; cake booth and prizes for the day, Mrs. Joseph Russell Knowland; flowers, Miss Elizabeth Gill and Mrs. J. Y. Ecobston; grabbag for children, Mrs. Walter E. Street. Mrs. Willard Williamson is permanent chairman of the entertainment committee.

Incidentally, some amazing prizes are being offered to the lucky — a live, up-and-coming cockatoo that whistles and talks at two right time, a violin, a fine old mandarin coat and a very good-looking doll.

So, inspection of the maids and matrons of the smart set running a hotel is but a small part of the divertissement offered to Oakland's citizenry on that illuminative Saturday, with new allurements with which to



Socially and financially the benefit theater party Wednesday evening for the Red Cross free wool fund of Oakland chapter was a huge success. Among those who helped to make it so were (upper picture), left to right: MRS. JOSEPH KELLEY, MRS. PERRY MURDOCK, MRS. KENNETH LOWDEN, MRS. HAROLD HAVENS and MISS HELENE BON, purchasing tickets for the play. In the old Victoria below (years ago the family equipage of the Oscar Lumings), are seated, left to right: MISS JEANNETTE MAXFIELD and MISS BRITTA SELANDER. Wearing Colonial costume is MRS. T. ARTHUR RICKARD of Berkeley, whose singing was one of the enjoyable events on the program that night.

fill the pale treasury of the Ladies' Relief Home.

FROM NORTH

Lieutenant George W. Baker and Mrs. Baker (Carmen Ghirardelli) are coming from Camp Lewis during the week for a brief visit with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Watson Cushing — fun-loungers are necessarily short-lived affairs in war-time. A warm welcome awaits the gallant young officer and his bride, who have not tarried about the bay since their marriage, save for a flying trip at holiday time, when they came and went before many of their friends had an opportunity of a rational visit.

They are leaving the camp with snow on the ground — the excuse, incidentally, for a lot of playing about among the officers and their wives, to whom snow is a mystical thing. In fact, the first day of the snow storm, drilling was dispensed with, and a camp snowball party was on for the day. Something of a transition — from snow-drifts to the sun-warmed hills of Piedmont, green with the carpet of spring.

From that nebulous spot — Somewhere in France — came a letter this

week from Lieutenant Marcel Lohse, to his sisters, Mrs. McClure Gregory, Mrs. Pauline Taylor and Mrs. Alfred Ghirardelli, announcing the fact that he is seeing active service. The young officer left Camp Lewis for the front just before the holidays, a cable and the usual released letter assuring his relatives of his safe arrival over there. The letter just received is the first to come from "over there," relating in glowing terms the warm welcome given the Americans, and the superb spirit of the men.

Although the young Oakland soldier has many relatives in Paris and Versailles, he was too busy going to the front to find them; although admitting that it kept him wondering, as he marched along the crowded boulevards, if among the welcoming throngs, he might chance to sense the presence of his kinsfolk, who were at the same moment searching for their gallant American cousin. Among the young soldiers' relatives are Mme. Antia Boudet of Versailles, and Mme. Leon Bertelin of Paris, both women of social distinction, who are throwing their whole efforts into war-work.

Mrs. J. Walter Scott was hostess at luncheon this week at the Palace

Hotel, a dozen guests crossing over for the gay little affair.

Mrs. Walter Brinn was hostess at the week's meeting of the Hill Branch of the Baby Hospital, one of the largest and correspondingly most productive of the units of manufacture that work throughout the year, that the annual bazaar may be amply stocked.

CARD PARTY

Quite the smartest card party of the month was the Twentieth Century Club affair, given at the Henry W. Taylor home at Uplands — the charming place that wrought plaudits for the creator of it, Christian Mui-gard.

It is ideally planned for such affairs, the French doors swinging out onto broad balconies affording a fine sense of space.

Throughout the house, fruit blossoms and brilliant begonias were used with good effect — a happy setting for the three hundred or more guests who played for the fun of it, incidentally, and the Cause primarily.

During the evening, a program was offered, that included songs by Mrs. Walter Scott Gannon, Mrs. Ethel Hunt Safford and Roy Smith.

Assisting the hostess were, besides

members of the club, Mrs. Chesley John Roberts, Mrs. Raymond T. Vent, Mrs. F. D. Mitchell, Miss Ruth Taylor and a group of her friends, including the Misses Peggy O'Neill, Ruth Robinson, Harriet Campbell, Ruth Donahue, Dorothy Blair, Dorothy Burtchell, Ruth Julian, Claire O'Brien and Ruth Jordan.

COUNTRY CLUB DINNER

The Sequoyah Country Club was the scene of a merry dinner last night — a beef-steak and mushroom dinner, a stag affair — to celebrate with proper celerity the first "home and home" contest between the Sequoyah heroes of the links and the Claremont contingent. One of the interesting preludes to the dinner was the drafting of two of the club members — identity unre-

vealed — to gather in from the preserves enough mushrooms for the feast, whereat fifty sat down after a hard day on the greens.

Next Saturday, the Claremont Country Club will assume the role of host to the Sequoyah team and their ladies. As it chances to be the regular monthly dinner dance, the angustination of the guest-list by their fellow-golfers will make the party a gay affair.

Mrs. Walter Scott Gannon enter-

tained on Friday evening with an informal dinner at her home in Claremont, her honor guest, her niece, Miss Hallie Pomeroy of Chicago. The guests later attended the dancing party given by Miss Gertrude Seaver at the Seaver residence in Benvenue avenue. Miss Pomeroy accompanied her parents, Dr. and Mrs. John Norton Pomeroy, from the east a short time ago. Dr. Pomeroy is a member of the faculty of the University of

(Continued on Next Page)



Society by Suzanne



(Continued From Page 11)

Chicago, coming west on his sabbatical leave, to represent his college at the semi-centennial celebration of the University of California.

Leady Gregory's quaint little Irish play, "How the Story Grew," will be given by the members of the Cap and Bell Club from across the bay for the home club on Tuesday evening. Miss Mae Frances O'Keefe directing the playlet. Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Breed will serve as hosts for the affair, dancing to follow the play. The presentation of the Gregory play will attract many guests, its wholesome sweetness in these turbulent days an appreciated bit of relaxation.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Landis were hosts last night at a supper club at the Claremont Country Club in honor of their daughter, Lorraine, an attractive debutante, who last year was graduated from Miss Head's school.

The guests were drawn from the school and college set—some two hundred and fifty. A charming decorative effect was obtained in the ballroom by the use of flags, palms and tri-colored lanterns.

Mrs. Norman Lang, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Sam Bell McKee, for several weeks, left on Wednesday for her home in Vancouver. Mr. Lang, who arrived from the North a few days before, accompanied her to their home.

BELGIAN RELIEF

The fine old bluff of the A. A. Moores, on the bluff that looks down upon the blue lake, will be the scene of a large reception on Thursday afternoon, March 14, for which 700 cards have gone out—the beneficiary to be the local chapter of Belgian Relief.

Miss Ethel Moore, in opening her home for the cause, is setting a wholesome example to other good patriots to do likewise—a form of service in vogue in the east for two years or more, but not yet the thing to do among us at this end of the country.

An amazing record has been established by the local chapter, spending over to the broken souper, scattering Belgium \$1000 each month since October, the December remittance reaching \$1900. So quietly is the money raised that the sums seem prodigious.

This valiant service has been carried on under the direction of Miss Marion Ransom, chairman, with a strong board of directors behind her—Mrs. Thomas Mitchell Potter, Mrs. Bernard Ransome, Mrs. Edwin H. Garthwaite, Mrs. Walter Starr, Mrs. Walton Norwood Moore, Miss Effie Kroll, Miss Annie Florence Brown, Miss Ethel Moore, Mrs. Florence Locke, Miss Louise de Vismery and Miss Mollie Connors.

LADIES' DAY

Ladies' Day at the Sequoyah—Friday—brought out an exceptionally eager group of golfers, with a number of little luncheon parties preceding the contest. Likewise were the ladies assembled, the lure of the spring day on the club grounds not to be withstood. Among the luncheon hostesses were the Mesdames J. D. French, A. H. Griswold, C. F. Jarvis, Louis James, E. J. Hadden, Walter Scott and Fred H. Davis, each entertaining from four to six guests.

On Thursday next, Professor Charles Mills Gayley will talk at the once-a-month war-dinner at the Claremont Country Club, talking for his theme, "The Prussian Autocrat and the Will to World Power." These dinners are steadily growing in favor.

Grandma Never Let Her Hair Get Gray

She kept Her Locks Dark and Glossy, With Sage Tea and Sulphur.

When you darken your hair with Sage Tea and Sulphur, no one can tell because it's done so naturally, so evenly. Preparing this mixture, though, at home is tedious and troublesome. At little cost you can buy at any drug store the ready-to-use preparation, improved by the addition of other ingredients called "Weyth's Sage and Sulphur Compound." You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning all gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully darkened, glossy and luxuriant.

Gray, faded hair, though no disgrace, is a sign of old age, and as we all desire a youthful and attractive appearance, get busy at once with Weyth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, and look years younger. This ready-to-use preparation is a delightful toilet requisite and not a medicine. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.—Advertisement.

ordering busy men and women various view points of the titanic struggle by speeches upon war topics. At the last affair, whereat Sidney Corwin talked one hundred and fifty guests heard him make club members come to the hall and the end of the dinner. Two hundred or more are expected to hear Professor Gayley, whose lectures on the war, at the Claremont Country Club, have been attended by thousands of earnest Americans.

THE PLAY

"Like grand opera night across the bay," was the verdict of the foyer on Wednesday night when the Free Wool Committee of the Red Cross sold out the house at the Crane Wilbur theater, with "Romance" on the boards.

Two-thirds of the house was in evening dress, and the atmosphere was pregnant with the thrill of the unusual—for was it not the debut of a group of smart matrons on the "front" stage? A running group that made in that ballroom scene, only one—old horses couldn't drag her name from me—getting tangled in her—do we say "hoops" in public? Among the group were Mrs. William C. de Fremery, Mrs. Percy Murdoch, Mrs. Kenneth London, Mrs. Jack Martin, Mrs. Joseph Rosborough, Mrs. Jessica Davis Nahl, Mrs. Roger Hayne, Mrs. George Newton, Mrs. Alla Henshaw Chickering, Mrs. Harry Mosher and Miss Georgia Creed.

Pretty pictures were the vendors of photographs of the romantic stage aesthetic, of candy, and of nosegays, under the tutelage of Mrs. Walton Norwood Moore, Mrs. William Thornton White and Mrs. Percival Walker. And there were cordial speeches and partings from house and stage that made the night memorable. But again the experiment may be tried again, so well did the thing work out, so socially and financially—nearly \$600 having been cleared, with comparatively little effort on the part of the committee.

Ever so many gay little dinner and supper parties were held at the Hotel Claremont, the revenue adding to the pile of duceats already accumulated for the needed gray and khaki yarn. Among the hosts at supper were the Honorable Bonesteel, the Percival Walkers, the Harry Moshers, Frank Edoff, the Joseph Rosboroughs, the Wigginton Creeds, the Frederick Bords, and a number of others.

NAVY DANCE

The most exclusive dance of the week was staged at the Defenders' Club—otherwise known as The Canteen—at Thirteenth and Harrison streets, on Thursday evening, when one hundred and fifty lusty lads from Yerba Buena were the guests of the clubhouse committee—exclusive because no other than the wearers of Uncle Samuel's uniforms were eligible to try out the new floor in the auditorium—exclusive because it was a home affair, albeit the hall was a dance at the new home. A hurry-up affair it was, the arrangements being made in a day—Lieutenant Gaddis of Goat Island desiring to do something for the forty lads who were soon to leave the island for sea duty, when they will blossom forth as ensigns, with serious responsibilities resting upon their young heads.

An S. O. S. call upon the sororities, was entertained by many family friends, among them the Bernard Baruch, whose menage is one of the smartest establishments in the big city of smart homes.

With the Metropolitan putting on new operas and old ones in new dress, and the theaters staging unusual plays, with unusual people, the Piedmont debutante has added a gay chapter to her first-year experiences. Returning home, however, she will re-enter her Red Cross work across the bay, where before her departure, she devoted three days a week to the cause, meeting with a coterie of girls under the leadership of Miss Marian Crocker—the group meeting out on Sacramento street in what was formerly the Blanchard school. Here they make bandages and hos-

HOME WEDDING

A home wedding of particular interest to the older families of Oakland and to college folk about the bay was solemnized last evening, when Harvey Francis Hart claimed Miss Harriet Ehrenberg as his bride. The service was read by the Reverend Day Simons in the presence of seventy-five guests and close friends, the bride being attended by her sister, Miss Anna Ehrenberg, as maid of honor. Mrs. Deifer Trowbridge, matron of honor; Miss Alice Lemme and Miss Gubina Rothe as bridesmaids. Richard Perrott served as best man.

The bride made a charming picture in a frock of white net over white silk, a veil of tulle fashioned



MRS. PERCY HAROLD WARD, Berkeley bride, who is being entertained since her return from her wedding trip. Mrs. Ward was the former Miss Rachel Elder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Elder of the college city.

into a short train falling to a coronet of orange blossoms.

The attendants upon the bride were gowns of yellow, the tone being carried out in the decorative scheme of the reception rooms of the home.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Martha Ehrenberg and a niece of Mrs. August Scrimm. She is a graduate of the University of California, where she was prominently associated with the Delta Delta Delta sorority.

The new home will be established on Ocean View Drive, which is awaiting the return of the bridal pair from their post-nuptial trip.

FROM THE EAST

Miss Elizabeth Adams, who has been the guest of the Joseph D. Grants in New York, left for Washington on Thursday, where she will visit with the Mark L. Requa for a time, returning with Miss Amy Requa probably within a month. The Requa family will follow in June to escape the scorching that Washington summers have the ungracious habit of inflicting upon its luckless populace.

The summer visit of the Requa will signalize many happy little reunions, the Californians bringing a wealth of experience from the capitol of the matter of war-work, and of war-time personalities. With 75,000 strangers in Washington, and Congress deep in the most momentous business that has concerned it since the Civil War, with social affairs relating to war-conditions—and others that are not camouflaged by the exigencies of war, but are the franky brought about for fun and good-fellowship—Washington has never been more interesting in its whole colorful career.

While in New York, Miss Adams was entertained by many family friends, among them the Bernard Baruch, whose menage is one of the smartest establishments in the big city of smart homes.

With the Metropolitan putting on new operas and old ones in new dress, and the theaters staging unusual plays, with unusual people, the Piedmont debutante has added a gay chapter to her first-year experiences. Returning home, however, she will re-enter her Red Cross work across the bay, where before her departure, she devoted three days a week to the cause, meeting with a coterie of girls under the leadership of Miss Marian Crocker—the group meeting out on Sacramento street in what was formerly the Blanchard school. Here they make bandages and hos-

HOME WEDDING

A home wedding of particular interest to the older families of Oakland and to college folk about the bay was solemnized last evening, when Harvey Francis Hart claimed Miss Harriet Ehrenberg as his bride. The service was read by the Reverend Day Simons in the presence of seventy-five guests and close friends, the bride being attended by her sister, Miss Anna Ehrenberg, as maid of honor. Mrs. Deifer Trowbridge, matron of honor; Miss Alice Lemme and Miss Gubina Rothe as bridesmaids. Richard Perrott served as best man.

The bride made a charming picture in a frock of white net over white silk, a veil of tulle fashioned

part for the sentimental reactions that come with re-association with familiar things could spend an interesting hour in this shop of a thousand wonders. And browsing will mean buying—for the shop has set a sales record of \$100 a day. And it must go on, up and up, for the needs are growing greater as the year grows older.

The salvage department has need for a lot of things to keep up that record—to fall behind would be the unforgivable sin. Among the things that are needed to keep going ahead are used or new shoes, overcoats, suits, underwear, hats, collars, neckties—here's where madam can honestly dispose of those disapproved-of ties—frock-coats, dress suits, evening gowns, opera hats, waistcoats, bathing suits, pajamas, stockings—the official list, milady.

"Opera hats, dress suits, evening gowns!" exclaimed a listener. "What for, pray? Who will buy such things?"

"Wait about here a few minutes and you shall see."

So it was decreed.

In a very few minutes, in came a pair of smart looking young actresses from across the bay. They needed evening frocks for a new part. Here they found just what they needed—clean, fresh, modish, and—vital point—quite a bit thinner than their purse. And thus it is with the men's garments of social elegance. The stage and the "movies" get them and the Cause gets the money.

The expenses of the shop are nominal, the attendants serving under Mrs. Bernard Ransome doing valiantly all the work associated with the running of this Red Cross department store.

And be it known that they serve as regularly as if drafted by the War Department, a relay of maids and matrons reporting for duty at 9:30, and another group at 11; or should accident arise, a substitute must be supplied, or—well, it's a courtmartial offense to leave a post unattended. And it isn't done.

Among the women who have espoused this phase of war work are a host of Oakland's representative maids and matrons, including Mrs. Bernard Ransome, chairman; Mrs. Edson F. Adams, first vice-chairman; Mrs. J. B. Brady, second vice-chairman; Mrs. Joseph F. Carlston, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. William Cavaher, assistant secretary and treasurer; Dr. Wilder Dwight, director of salvage. And Mesdames

PLAYERS' CLUB

Tomorrow evening, the Players' Club will begin its regular two weeks run of one-act plays at its snug little playhouse across the bay, Mrs. Ernest Tanner of Berkeley taking the lead in Strindberg's rather lugubrious "Silmoom."

Other offerings are "Big Kate"—the comedy-characterization of the indomitable Catherine of Russia—"The Unreturning" by Mrs. Frederick G. Schiller, and "The Price" of Orchids.

Since this is to be the first rendering of the "Silmoom" in the West, the attention of lovers of dramatic literature has been directed to it. This wonderful little club draws as heavily upon east bay society for its performers as for its folk who sit in front, many groups going over tomorrow night, for the initial performance of the month.

One night every week the club opens its doors exclusively to the nation's defenders. The proximity of the club to the Presidio has made the blyou playhouse a favored rendezvous during the two weeks' run, and on the "Defenders' Night" there's small regard for cubic air laws.

Incidental to little theaters. Oakland is critically near to bearing the distinction of owning her own. If plans of Miss Jean Edgerton and her friends materialize.

In fact, the matter has gone so far that the home for the club is the rustic home of Douglas Linden, the sculptor, which is ideal for "little theater" activities. Here is planned to have a little tea-room attached to the theater, a roof-garden and all the accessories of some of the little temples of "art simplified" that flourish in Eastern cities.

When the "Little Theater" develops, it is the intent of the projectors to put on short plays in French, Spanish and Italian, under the direction of Professor Chinnard of the French department of U. C. and other linguistic scholars.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT, IS NOT?

SUPERFLUITY SHOP

The antique shop, at Fifteenth and Broadway, that offers for sale for the Red Cross, old family plate, old jewelry, old engravings, old paintings—some fair, some not so fair—some fine old bead work that is museum material, futuristic bird-cages, and fans and amber beads, stands unique among the Superfluity shops of the country; for beside its esthetic exhibition is the prosaic salvage shop, sequestered in the back, where old shoes, top hats, and dainty party frocks argue for space, with old tires, old metals and waste paper and junk generally—a wide range of merchandise, you will say. Ho who likes to browse amongst the treasures of the

a cheery little dinner at the hotel by the army officers therefrom and their wives now and then. And as for the bachelor officers, the officers' mess doesn't interfere them at dinner hour. Their hostesses await them at the hotel, where always there is the incentive to dance—good music.

AT ROSECREST

"Katie Green," the excellent Scandinavian opera, was artistically directed by Sydney Hobson, the much-lauded Australian interpreter, who found himself the center of a group of over a hundred women at Rosecrest, the home of Mrs. William Griffith Henshaw, on Wednesday afternoon.

An intent audience it was that listened to the talk, and the interpreted passages on the piano, most of whom have subscribed to the series of talks, three more to follow.

Sponsors for the recitals are Mesdames: William C. de Fremery, Mrs. Percy Murdoch, Mrs. Kenneth London, Mrs. Jack Martin, Mrs. Joseph Rosborough, Mrs. Jessica Davis Nahl, Mrs. Roger Hayne, Mrs. George Newton, Mrs. Alla Henshaw Chickering, Mrs. Harry Mosher and Miss Georgia Creed.

The next illustrated talk will be given on Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Tyler Henshaw, when Massana's "The Juggler of Notre Dame" will be offered—a story of medieval days.

Clubs

Rock Ridge Women's Club, whose motto is "Forget Self in the Service of Others," is to put away its serious work on Tuesday and calling to gether the members celebrate the annual luncheon. It will be a delightful party, conforming, however, strictly to the conservation ideals with the home economics section supervising the dainty feast. This section knows about all there is to know on the substitution phase of cookery, the whys and wherefores and values, and under the able leadership of Mrs. R. C. Powell has contributed much to the war program in the Claremont district.

It has been decided that it will be the members only who will find their places about Tuesday's luncheon board, over which Mrs. C. R. Nelson will preside as hostess. Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt will be the particularly honored guest and will contribute to the afternoon's program.

The California history section, of which Mrs. J. W. Ferguson is curator, will meet on Friday morning, taking up the founding of San Francisco and the immediate events which lead to it. The Life and Literature of Robert Service will be reviewed by the literary section, with Mrs. A. A. Beck leading, on Wednesday. Every Monday finds the Red Cross section sewing all day, under the direction of Mrs. H. W. Wadsworth.

The vaudeville, which is being planned for Friday evening by the Fremont High School Mothers' Club, that the particular fund which is to purchase the handsome velvet curtain for the school may be swelled, will be one of the clever offerings of the week. Mrs. L. C. Grasser, chairman of the committee, which is to direct its effort not only to creating the necessary treasury but to selecting the new decoration for the assembly room.

Adipo, the Fat Reducer

50c. Box FREE

Also Book on Self-Reducing

We extend this FREE offer to you, reader, because we want you to learn from your own actual experience just what ADIPO, the new-century, health-giving Fat Reducer can accomplish in perfectly, safely and easily taking off superfluous weight without starving, sweating, or doing harm to your system. ADIPO is the only Fat Reducer that will not only reduce your weight, but will also give you the best of health, and the best of looks. ADIPO is the only Fat Reducer that will not only reduce your weight, but will also give you the best of health, and the best of looks. ADIPO is the only Fat Reducer that will not only reduce your weight, but will also give you the best of health, and the best of looks.

Lost 84 Lbs. of Fat

These Pictures Show Gradual Reduction of Excessive Fatness. The first picture shows a woman who was 250 lbs. and who was suffering from many ailments. After using ADIPO for a few weeks, she lost 84 lbs. of fat and is now 166 lbs. and is in perfect health. ADIPO is the only Fat Reducer that will not only reduce your weight, but will also give you the best of health, and the best of looks.

There will be all the numbers that belong to an up-to-date vaudeville program, and afterwards an informal dance, in which young and old will participate.

The Park Boulevard Club

The Park Boulevard Club will meet tomorrow afternoon. After a short business session, the following program will be presented:

AT ROSECREST

"Katie Green," the excellent Scandinavian opera, was artistically directed by Sydney Hobson, the much-lauded Australian interpreter, who found himself the center of a group of over a hundred women at Rosecrest, the home of Mrs. William Griffith Henshaw, on Wednesday afternoon.

An intent audience it was that listened to the talk, and the interpreted passages on the piano, most of whom have subscribed to the series of talks, three more to follow.

Clubs

Rock Ridge Women's Club, whose motto is "Forget Self in the Service of Others," is to put away its serious work on Tuesday and calling to gether the members celebrate the annual luncheon. It will be a delightful party, conforming, however, strictly to the conservation ideals with the home economics section supervising the dainty feast. This section knows about all there is to know on the substitution phase of cookery, the whys and wherefores and values, and under the able leadership of Mrs. R. C. Powell has contributed much to the war program in the Claremont district.

It has been decided that it will be the members only who will find their places about Tuesday's luncheon board, over which Mrs. C. R. Nelson will preside as hostess. Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt will be the particularly honored guest and will contribute to the afternoon's program.

The California history section, of which Mrs. J. W. Ferguson is curator, will meet on Friday morning, taking up the founding of San Francisco and the immediate events which lead to it. The Life and Literature of Robert Service will be reviewed by the literary section, with Mrs. A. A. Beck leading, on Wednesday. Every Monday finds the Red Cross section sewing all day, under the direction of Mrs. H. W. Wadsworth.

The vaudeville, which is being planned for Friday evening by the Fremont High School Mothers' Club, that the particular fund which is to purchase the handsome velvet curtain for the school may be swelled, will be one of the clever offerings of the week. Mrs. L. C. Grasser, chairman of the committee, which is to direct its effort not only to creating the necessary treasury but to selecting the new decoration for the assembly room.

Adipo, the Fat Reducer

50c. Box FREE

Also Book on Self-Reducing

We extend this FREE offer to you, reader, because we want you to learn from your own actual experience just what ADIPO, the new-century, health-giving Fat Reducer can accomplish in perfectly, safely and easily taking off superfluous weight without starving, sweating, or doing harm to your system. ADIPO is the only Fat Reducer that will not only reduce your weight, but will also give you the best of health, and the best of looks. ADIPO is the only Fat Reducer that will not only reduce your weight, but will also give you the best of health, and the best of looks.

Lost 84 Lbs. of Fat

These Pictures Show Gradual Reduction of Excessive Fatness. The first picture shows a woman who was 250 lbs. and who was suffering from many ailments. After using ADIPO for a few weeks, she lost 84 lbs. of fat and is now 166 lbs. and is in perfect health. ADIPO is the only Fat Reducer that will not only reduce your weight, but will also give you the best of health, and the best of looks.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS IN VERSE AND PROSE WRITE INTERESTINGLY TO THE TRIBUNE

A PAIR OF STILTS

Nowadays people eat so many kinds of canned goods, that when mother says, "Now Hobby, get your express wagon and take these cans down to the dump," it means a good many trips, and quite a bit out of Saturday morning, before you can say, "There, mother is there anything else for me to do?"

When I was little we used to use up all our old cans making "stilts." Not the long wooden affairs you probably know by that name, but we used to have just lots of fun, both in making and wearing ours.

You take two cans of the same size and shape, and with a nail and a hammer (or a cobble stone), pound two holes in the unopened end of each can. Then you thread a piece of twine in one hole and out of the other. Measure so that the cord will be just long enough to hold in your hands when you stand on the cans, then tie the ends together and your "stilts" are done. The end of the cans are the bottoms.

You climb up on the cans, hold the cord good and tight, and walk—at least you try to—and after a little practice you get so you don't fall off, only once every three or four steps, and pretty soon you can even step down off the curbing into the gutter and back.

About this time along comes Johnnie Jones. "Let's try 'em, will yer Bobby? You know me Bobby?" To be sure, you will, you even offer to give him two of your cans to make himself a pair; and he tells Tommy Brown about it and he tells the Smith twins and they tell the rest of the bunch, and you will be quite popular—You and your tin can pile. But if it is going to make you feel laddy because there won't be any cans left for you to cart to the dump, then you had best not start making "stilts."

WHEN A FREN' HELPS A FREN'.

Up the narrow street lined on both sides with tenements came a luxurious blue limousine with a chauffeur at the wheel and an elderly gentleman and a little girl inside.

The machine stopped at an old cottage, which was very clean, for the part of New York it was situated in, and amid the admiring glances of a crowd of dirty little street urchins, the two got out and went up the ramshackle stairs and knocked at the door. Their knock was answered by an old Italian.

"Pedro, I believe?"

"Yes, senor."

"I am Mr. McIntyre and this is my child, Peggy," the rich man said. "I have come to see about buying your monkey."

"Step in senor, won't you?"

The two entered Pedro's little house and were ushered into one of the two rooms the house contained. They were offered chairs, and sat down, while Pedro left the room, returning with a small brown monkey on his shoulders.

When Peggy saw the monkey she became very much excited and clapped her hands. This her father noted with satisfaction and said to Pedro, "I will give you fifteen dollars for him."

Pedro nodded and then turned to the child.

"You take good care with Jocko, won't you now," he said earnestly. "I have him since he was this big" (here he showed about the size of a kitten) "and," he said slowly, "I like him much."

The little girl nodded eagerly and Pedro said that if they would return at 2 o'clock that afternoon they could take Jocko. Then the two departed.

While Pedro, with Jocko still on his shoulder, sat down by his table, with his head on his arms, he thought of his old wife across the sea, and how she thought that he was prospering and wondered why he didn't send for her, while he owned only the little house which he had bought on his arrival and Jocko whom he had brought with him and was now about to sell in order that he might have enough to eat.

Suddenly Jocko, who was still on his shoulder, jumped from there onto a picture hanging on the wall. The picture was too frail to hold him and fell clattering to the floor, taking some plaster with it. As Pedro attempted to replace the picture he noticed a small knob, which out of curiosity he pulled.

A small door flew suddenly out, and

LITTLE PATRIOT

I GIVE MY HEART AND MY HEAD
AND MY HAND,
TO DEFEND MY COUNTRY,
MY NATIVE LAND,
AND THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER
— FLAG OF THE FREE
IS THE ONLY FLAG IN THE
WORLD FOR ME.



A DAY AT SCHOOL.

The bell.
Class assembled.
Quiet.
The foolish questions.
The late Miss X.
Teacher computes her tardiness.
Ans. 11,999 x minutes; not tardy.
The arrival of "minotaur" (monitors).
Bell!

II.

Bell!
Recitation.
The street cars.
The exhaust (four autos, six motor-cycles).
Twenty racing automobiles, ten right of us, ten left of us.
Again quiet.
The orchestra "tunes up."
Bell!

III.

Bell!
Voices filed in the next room.
High do.
Too high.
Low do.
Too low.
Quiet restored.
The piccolo springs a leak! My ear!
Torture ended by—
Bell!
The end of a perfect day.

—Charles Edwards.

(11 years, 5-B grade.)

A headline says: "Kaiser's most Asute Spies Beaten by Secret Service."

Why stop at beatin' 'em? Hang 'em. That's the cure.

Electric funerals? Great Scott!
But then again, why not?
So save your money, children, save,
And have a joyride to the grave.
O Death, where is thy sting?
Gedday! Buzz-buzz!
Ding-ding!

the astonished Italian saw a small cupboard.

He put his hand in the dark little opening and pulled out a musty bundle wrapped in paper.

With trembling fingers he unwrapped the package, and found an old saucepan full of gold money, from Holland!

Again he put his hand in the opening and this time pulled out an old, old jewel box full of stones that sparkled and glittered in the light that they had not seen in over a hundred years.

Pedro was overcome.

He sat down by his table and cried for happiness.

Then he wrote a letter across the sea to his old wife, that made her so happy that she also cried for joy, when the letter and money for her passage to America "first class" arrived in Italy.

Pedro's good luck made one person just a little bit sad, for when Peggy and her father came to get Jocko they met a firm refusal from Pedro to sell his pet, for, as he said after relating his good luck: "When a fren' help a fren', that fren' should stick to his good fren'."

—ALDEN M. BRIEN.

(12 years, Oakland Technical High.)

A REAL BO-PEEP

The nursery rhyme of Little Bo-Peep has long been a favorite with children, but few of them know that Bo-Peep was a really, truly girl and the story of her poor little sheep coming home without their tails only too real.

It happened in this way. A girl whom we will call Bo-Peep had charge of a flock of 40 sheep, and while she was tending them one day she grew very tired and fell soundly to sleep under a shady hawthorn bush. In the meantime, as is natural for sheep to do, they wandered off to a neighboring field. Now this very field into which they strayed was owned by an enemy of Bo-Peep's master and the shepherd there cruelly cut off each one of the sheep's tails.

Refreshed from her nap, Bo-Peep awoke and missed her flock. She went in search of them and soon spied them coming toward her. Rejoiced she went to meet them when to her horror she saw they were minus their tails.

Now you know that every shepherd girl has a sweetheart, and Bo-Peep was no exception of this rule. She told him her troubles and he saw to it that the enemy gave her 40 sound and whole sheep for her maimed ones.

The story soon spread across the country, and some poet wrote the thing in the popular way it has come down to us. In those days fashionable ladies sung the words to the music of the spinet, and even now somewhat corrected, we sing them to the piano. Here is the poem:

Little Bo-Peep
Lost her sheep
And didn't know where to find them;
Let them alone,
And they will come home.
Dragging their tails behind them.

So little Bo-Peep
A watch did keep,
Nor troubled herself to find them;
And they all came back,
But alas and alack,
They had left their tails behind them!

Then she sighed and wept,
And at last she slept,
And dreamt that she heard them a-bleating;
But when she awoke
She found it a joke—
For again they were a-fleeing.

Then her true love took
His staff and crook
And traveled abroad to find them;
And she saw them soon
By the light of the moon,
Dragging their tails behind them!

GLIMPSE OF THE OPEN ROAD.

Beneath the bark of most eucalyptus trees, or beneath the bark on fallen logs are to be found at this time of the year many strange wild creatures. These awaken children to the fact that there is a circus near at hand as well as in the big game jungles of the Malay States or of the Spice Islands.

One who is learning to read a roadside as he would a book, enjoys raising moths from cocoons to be thus found under bark. Sometimes a surprise comes when the cocoons are hatched to find some have produced moths and others a kind of large hairy fly. Such an event is an opportunity to teach the young naturalist about parasites and that these flies have come from cocoons that have been used by a last year's mother fly as a nursery for her little ones.

Perhaps the most interesting find to be made by California children in their explorations into this circus land beneath tree bark are the tiny jugs of dried mud made by a species of wasp. These jugs contain the wasp egg, also, generally a spider paralyzed, but not killed, by a drop of the mother wasp's venom. It is a wonderful instinct which causes the mother to thus preserve the food for her now born young, whereas, more of the poison would result in the spider's death and decay before the following spring.

The county librarians are willing to give advice on nature study books to all children eager to learn how to read a roadside as they would a book. One most interesting volume is "The Book of Monsters" published by the National Geographical Society which is obtainable at many county libraries.

LIBERTY BONDS AND SCHOOL RESPONSE.

Do your bit!

The Grant school has raised a fund of \$150 for Liberty bonds. This fund was raised by having many different kinds of sales. The eighth grade started these sales by giving a candy sale, 5 cents a bag. All the children brought their nickels to help their Uncle Sam. They made \$25.

The next sale was a pie sale, given by the high seventh pupils. Every mother that could make pies made one for the sale. There were pumpkin pies, mince pies and apple pies. Everybody likes pies, so why shouldn't he buy? At recess every one was eating pie. There was such a rush for pies that they were all sold out at 12 o'clock. The result was \$18.25, which was very good for one class. A sandwich sale was given by one of the high eighth grades, especially for the pupils who bring their lunches. Instead of bringing some sandwiches the children bought them, two for 5 cents. They received \$14.

The school gave an ice cream sale and received \$10. The lower grades wanted to do their share for Uncle Sam by giving a cookie sale. This sale was given by three classes, the fourth and fifth grades. They made a wonderful sale for little ones, making \$31.85.

Every room had a collection box, in which the children dropped their pennies, nickels and dimes. This collection made a good sum.

The sixth grade gave an entertainment, raising a fund of \$21. So this is the way Grant school got her Liberty bonds.

—Anita Westhorn.

(16 years, 8-A grade.)

YOU ARE A GONER, BILL!

France, she is hitting
Hard at the Kaiser;
England is helping
Wallop the miser.
Belgium fought hard;
Oh, now she is dying.
Italy faltered,
Yet now she is trying.
Russia revolted,
But still she hits hard.
Serbia, who caused it,
Won't give up her card.
United States now
Has joined in the fray;
Watch out, Kaiser Bill,
For your Waterloo day.

—HENRY E. ROGERS, 16 years old, 814 Linden street.

Villa has changed his name to Gonzales, but changing his name will never win him any popularity.

Remember what old Bill Shake said: "A Villa by any other name, would still smell like a Mexican murderer."

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1918.

THE GOLDEN KEY

By GLADYS M. CONWAY

Written for The TRIBUNE.

Little Nemo lived with his two older brothers in a stone hut not far from the sea. Now Nemo was very good and kind, but his two brothers were very wicked men. They had become very rich by robbing and killing people. Nemo lived in constant fear, because his brothers were very mean and would often beat him. Many a night the poor little fellow would cry himself to sleep.

One cold, stormy day Nemo was left alone to roast a big piece of meat for supper. As he turned the meat over the hot fire in the huge fireplace, he thought he heard someone at the door. He listened and heard a gentle knock. The poor little fellow was afraid to go to the door, for his brothers always told him that they would beat him if he ever let anyone come in or gave away any food.

The knock came again and the sweetest voice little Nemo had ever heard said:

"Oh! please let me come in."
"Who are you?" asked Nemo.
The voice said, "I'm a poor old lady and am all wet and cold. Please let me in."

"I would like to, but if my brothers should come, they would beat me and probably kill you," Nemo replied.

"Never mind your brothers," said the voice. "Just let me in. It will be all right."

The voice was so sweet and kind that little Nemo went to the door and opened it. In walked a little old lady, all wet and shivering with the cold. Nemo felt so sorry that he almost cried. He ran and got her a stool, put it by the fire and told her to warm herself and dry her clothes. She smiled and patted the little fellow's head saying, "You are a kind little boy."

As she sat down by the fire, she spied the big roast sizzling and sputtering. "Oh!" she said, "I am hungry. Can't I have a piece of that nice roast?"

Now Nemo wanted to give the poor old lady a piece of the meat, but he thought of his brothers and was afraid. So he said, "I cannot, for my brothers would surely beat me."

"Please give me just a little piece," begged the old lady. "Surely your brothers wouldn't miss just a thin little slice. I'm so hungry."

Little Nemo could no longer refuse her pitiful request, so he got a knife and cut off a nice slice of the juicy meat. She ate it and told him again that he was very kind.

Having become warm and dry, she decided to go. She told Nemo that he was a very good little boy and would be rewarded for his kindness. As she left, she chuckled to herself.

That night when the brothers came home one said, "There are strange tracks around the door. Who has been here? Did you let anyone in?"

Now little Nemo always told the truth and so he told of the poor old lady, although he knew he would be scolded. One of his brothers struck him saying, "Why do you disobey?"

The other brother discovered that a slice had been cut from the meat and asked Nemo what he did it for.

Nemo told how the poor old lady begged him for a piece, because she was so hungry.

This made his brothers so very angry that they gave the poor little fellow a terrible beating and sent him to bed without any supper. So that night poor Nemo cried himself to sleep.

The next morning, when the brothers went down to their treasure cave, they saw strange tracks in the wet sand. They were very much frightened, and on entering found that they had been robbed of everything. Wild with rage, they started for home.

Little Nemo looked out of the window and saw his brothers hurrying toward the house. He was quite surprised and wondered why they were coming back so soon. As they came nearer he saw that they looked very angry and wicked and were talking excitedly. The little fellow knew something must have happened, so

he hurried into a dark corner; because if he were in the way, his brothers would be sure to beat him.

They soon came in talking very excitedly. Nemo listened and learned that the cave had been robbed.

While walking nervously up and down the room, one of the brothers stopped in front of the fireplace. He happened to look up and there on a little shelf spied an urn.

Now this urn was solid gold and on the top stood a beautiful golden fairy. It had been given to Nemo by his uncle and he prized it very highly.

"There's a lot of gold in that urn," said the brother, as he eyed the shining metal. "We can melt it up and sell it."

Little Nemo began to cry and begged them not to melt his golden urn. But they paid no attention to the little fellow and told him that they were going out, and for him to have the urn melted by the time they came back.

Little Nemo looked at the urn a long time. He loved it and hated to part with it. Sometimes he fancied that the golden fairy on the urn had smiled at him. Finally he put it over the fire to melt.

As the gold began to heat, the figure of the fairy slowly came to life.

Nemo stared and rubbed his eyes to see if he were really awake.

She smiled and said that she was the fairy queen. She told him that it was she who had come dressed as an old woman, begging for food and shelter; and because he had been so kind, she was going to reward him.

So saying, she gave him a golden key and told him to go down by the sea, where, in the rocky wall, he would find a door. She told Nemo that with this key he could open it because he was kind of heart, but if anyone who was wicked tried to open it they would be turned into a pillar of stone.

With this the fairy melted away into a lump of yellow gold.

Little Nemo was trying to understand what had happened when one of his brothers came in. He saw the little fellow standing gazing into the fire with the golden key in his hand.

The brother wanted to know what was the matter. Nemo told him all the fairy had said.

Then his brother snatched the key and hurried out to find the door.

He went down to the sea and soon found the door in the rocky wall.

He put the key into the lock and was

Mrs. Frederic Schoff Tells Children What They Can Do to Help in the War

Mrs. Frederic Schoff is President of the society known as the National Congress of Mothers. She is a mother, and it is as a mother that she sends the following message to the children of America.

"Our country, which we all love, has called upon all the young men twenty-one years old and up to thirty-one years old to serve in the great war which has been forced on the world because the ruler of one nation wanted to interfere with the rights of every other nation."

"The United States was founded by men and women who fled from Europe to make a nation where there should be no kings or queens, but where there should be freedom to worship God as each one thought right."

"Those men and women of the past fought for liberty then, and now today nearly all the nations of the world are allied to fight for world freedom, so that all nations may be as free as America. Millions of men have given their lives that you who are children now may have a better world to live in."

"Men, women and children the world over are trying to help in this war, which is being fought to make every nation respect the rights of God and the freedom of the people of other nations."

"Now, today and here, every child can help in this war, even though he or she is not a soldier. In your homes you can learn to cook, to sew, to mend, to look after the wood and coal supply for the fires, and you can help by saving food so that more food may be sent to the soldiers, and by saving money so that the government can have the use of it to carry on the war."

"When spring comes you can plant a garden and help to provide food for your family and for others. If you live in the country, the farmers in your neighborhood may be glad to have you help do such light work as boys and girls can do. You can help in this war by going regularly to school and learning all you can, because the time will come when you, too, will be twenty-one, and education will give you ability to take responsibilities and to become useful citizens. Remember that in the peace that will come after the war this country is going to need every educated, capable man and woman more than ever before."

immediately turned into a pillar of stone.

When the other brother came home, Nemo told him what had happened and so he set out to find the door and his brother.

He paid no attention to what the fairy had said, or to the stone pillar that had once been his brother.

He saw only the golden key in the door and rushed to unlock it. At once he also became a pillar of stone.

Little Nemo waited and waited for his brothers, but as they did not come home he decided to go to the sea himself. When he came to the place he saw the two stone pillars and became frightened and

was going to run away, but a voice said: "Fear not, little Nemo, for you are kind of heart."

He could see no one, but he knew it was the voice of the fairy, so he unlocked the door and went in. He found himself in a little hall at the top of a flight of stone steps. He descended the stairs and came into a room that was brilliantly lighted by a flood of golden light. Here Nemo found himself surrounded by countless riches.

There were great chests filled with gold and silver coins, bars of pure silver and

(Continued on Page 14)

Reading The TRIBUNE'S "Funnies." (Left to right): DOROTHEA, HAZEL DELL and KATHRYN BILLIE ADAMSON of 1312 East Twenty-seventh street, Oakland. They are friends of "Doc Yak," Buster Brown and the Katzies.



NEWS OF THE PLAYGROUNDS

MOSSWOOD.

The rainy weather has not discouraged the Mosswood Women's Outdoor Club from their regular volleyball games. The use of Plymouth Center has been obtained between the hours of 1 and 3, thus preventing any break in scheduled activities.

PARK BOULEVARD.

The Little Blue Birds turned their regular Saturday morning meeting into a Washington's birthday party. Games were played and refreshments served at a table decorated in red, white and blue. Those who helped to make the day a success under the leadership of Norline Dayley, a Camp Fire girl, were: Evangelina Colget, Ruth Wilson, Martha Kiefer.

The big Blue Birds had their Washington's party in the afternoon. Flags were the prizes for the guessing games as well as the favors at the prettily decorated table. Those in charge of the arrangements were: Helen and Denels LeBeuf, Alice Powell, Beatrice Ramsdale and Dagny Christensen. The center piece was a real log trimmed with artificial cherries.

The monthly neighborhood dance was a great success and every one had a good time. On account of the end of Lent, the next dance will be on the first Friday in April, April 5, and on the last Friday of each month thereafter, including April. Every one present donates 15c to pay for the punch.

The first party of the newly formed Aokya Camp Fire was a Washington's Birthday party on Thursday. Those in charge of the plans were Norline Dayley and Maude and Ethel Powell.

BELLA VISTA.

The last game of the series for the city championship in the 120-pound basketball league, being forfeited by Bushrod, goes to Bella Vista, thus making the Bella Vista boys the champions of the city for the year.

BUSHROD.

The Onawanda Camp Fire girls gave a Hoover luncheon at the home of Edna White on Saturday. After the luncheon Easter games were played. Among those present were: Marguerite Gross, Wilhelmina and Joan Wilson, Marion Claes, Clara Arnes, Dorothy Lileston, Dorothy Tindal, Doris Compton and the hostess.

The Intermediate Girl's Athletic Club gave a play, "Little Bridget," at the Washington school on Friday evening. The cast included: Bridget, Gertrude Holland; Chloë, Kathleen Holland; Lillian, Birdie Miller, Mistress Willow, Estelle Monte; Betty, Marie DeSimert; Pixies, Leola Folger; Elizabeth Brownell, William Devereaux, Claudine Hartman, Mary Wilson and Barbara Lane.

DE FREMERY.

The little girls of the D'Alagno Club are planning a real old fashioned St. Patrick's Day party for the evening of March 11. Both girls and boys will be invited to come in costume and games, refreshments and prizes will be part of the program.

The d'Alverno Clubs are planning their union service flag, which they expect to have held in the club house by the end of the week.

ALLENDALE.

The Camp Fire girls have been very active in caring for the little children and making them happy. On Saturday afternoons they help the little ones to dress dolls. On last Saturday each child went home with a Red Cross costume for her doll. The following are active in the work: Doris Leonard, Myrtle Russell, Irene Conroy, Catherine Conroy, Madeline Griffin and Helen Rutter.

LINCOLN.

Rain during the week prevented much of the work for the track meet, but the eighth grade have completed all events. Samuel Epstein of the 8 B grade made a new running record of 20 times. The best time made in the 100-yard dash was 12-2, which is very good considering the circumstances under which it was made. Although the fourth grade does not enter the running, one of the boys made a record of 11 times, beating the sixth grade record by two points.

POPULAR.

The older girls are planning a dramatic club to be held every Friday evening. Election of officers and future plans for the club will make up this Friday's program.

Popular won the city championship in the 70-pound basketball league by a score of 10 to 0 in the game with Melrose school played at Lincoln. The Melrose boys did not make one basket but it must be said that they showed great sports-

manship in finishing the game with such odds against them.

The Popular team played the same steady, consistent game that defeated other teams of their weight in the race for honors. Henry Delucchio, although much smaller than any of his team mates played a steady game at guard. The lineup follows:

Popular—Eddie Giaccone, forward; Willie Flahive, forward; Joe Perry, center; Eddie Flahive, guard; Henry Delucchio, guard; Ambrose Delucchio and Eddie Schmidt, substitutes.

Melrose—Abel Leomas, forward; Tom Hipkins, forward; Otto Lenthal, center; Earl Pingree, guard; Angelo, Torcine, guard.

ROWING NEWS.

Mrs. Law has been elected secretary of the Women's Rowing club and at the meeting on Wednesday a new president and vice-president will be elected as Mrs. Hendricks, the present president has left the city for the no.

LONGFELLOW.

The Butterfly Club met Monday to make valentines for a party given them by their friends. The afternoon was spent in games and folk dancing and the giving out of the valentines by the little postmistress, Ruth Ross. Light refreshments were served and those present were: Ruth Ross, Dorothy Phelps, Ada Montie, Daisy Crubon, Marie Martakimon, Dorothy Nelson, Raphael Starkweather, Dorothy and Grace Christina, Ella Bethel, Juliette Burdill, Henrietta Simon, Ethel and Margalo Price, Josephine Collins, Thelma Vogt, Edith Brown, Betty and Ellen Irvine, Helen Hoover and Alma Reynolds.

The Assembly Club is looking forward to their Valentine party on Wednesday. An entertainment, the returns of which will go to the Junior Red Cross, was given on Thursday evening.

On Thursday evening an entertainment was given by the children for the Junior Red Cross. The following took part in the short program: Imogene Nolan, Dorothy Deutcher, Helen Wehrle, Toddy Olsen, Edith Keith and Alma Reynolds. A big feature of the evening was the patriotic drill in which Elizabeth Kroiss, Wm. Rockwell, Josephine Sorrentino, Rene Mason, Eldie Allen, Leroy Johnson, took part. The remainder of the evening was spent in dancing.

HAWTHORNE.

The following boys and girls have signed up for gardens and all are earnestly working with their little plots to do "their bit," as in time they are looking forward to taking home their vegetables: Ragild and Judith Staudt, Edith and Verna Schultz, Sadie Snyder, Edith Morston, Bernice Shipton, Frances Jackson, Irma Walker, Mary Ayers, Elsie

Thompson, Amy Durant, Helen Klimax, Catherine McArthur, Dorothy Gospel, Anna Kerr, Vivian Stockwell, Jack Westkander, Everett Dixon, Joe Shockey, Jack Loubard, James Baxter, Douglas and Darnold Kysh, William McGill, George Marshall, George Harold, Ralph Lorry, George Carlsen, Fred and Karl Jansen.

EMERSON.

There are two championship games to be played in basketball for the city record, one in the 90-pound class with Garfield and one in the unlimited class with de Fremery for the record of the western half of the city. Much interest is taken in basketball while these games are to be played.

The track men are doing their part by practicing when the weather permits.

The girls are rehearsing daily for an entertainment to be held in the near future, the proceeds to be given to the Junior Red Cross.

ELMHURST.

Those in the curtain ball series for the last week are: Ruth Bridges, Rose Lavino, Josephine Durado, Alice Mille, Viola Weisenberger, Helen and Evelyn Jensen, Emma Culicello, Mathilda Matheson, Mary Grenzath, Virginia and Mary Palabio, Louise and Bernadine Santa, Edna Songers, Salile Hamilton, Edna Hensley, Muriel Darno, Rosie Ceil, Elizabeth Casello, Emma Hansen and Mary Palabio.

MELROSE.

The prime interest is track. The individual tests are rapidly nearing completion and some good records have been made. The boys are eagerly looking forward to the community meet to be held at Lockwood on March 1. Those most interested are: Tommy Hipkins, Fred Gabriel, Leland Creamer, John Deshield, Albert Quintal, Earl Yingre, George Rose, Nicholas Silvera, Joe Bassini, Edward Greenup, Luigi Guild, Rayne Kibbick, Ed Lindrooth, Floyd Pelligrini, Vernon Eagle, Wallace Lane, Walter Lindroth, Charles Valpey, Alfred Ramos, Abel Leomas, George Madsen, Carl and Otto Lenthal.

LOCKWOOD.

About 80 children took part in the flag drill at the Auditorium on the 22d, and a group of girls who went to look on found it impossible to get in on account of the large crowd.

The Camp Fire girls gave a surprise party for their guardian on Saturday in the club house. The artistic table was cleverly decorated by the girls while others kept the guardian busy. Stories and games filled the afternoon. Those present were: Florence Neto, Elleen Klein, Alta Babec, Marguerite Rommel, Gladys Holman, Yvonne Lovier, Thyoko Domelo, Alice Bray and Pauline Nelson.

PRESCOTT.

Friday a very enjoyable entertainment was given for the moving picture slide fund. First on the program was a play

by the Prescott Players, "That Blonds Person." The cast included: Helen and Lillian Mortzo, Fay Dimmick, Phyllis Conlin, Lillian and Marceline Schaeffer and Ella Sims. "A Letter," a recitation, was given by Melba Boulton. Two skits, "Somewhere in France," and "Over There," directed by Marguerite Valentine, included: Olive Cody, Mamie LeBrun, Lavina Morrow, Ethel Brown, Virginia Powell, Doris Scoville, Fern Winscott, Evelyn Morrow, Battle Ludlow, Milvina Gira. The cast in "Aunt Matilda's Birthday Party" follows: Dulces Kilpert, Elsie Gabrielson, Doris Scoville, Rose Bonkiser, Eleanor McLaughlin, Florence Downings, Fern Winscott, Mildred Punky, Ethel Arthur, Evelyn and Lavina Morrow. Virginia Powell was the stage manager for the song "I Don't Want to Get Well," in which the following took the parts of Red Cross nurses and Boy Scouts: Malvina Gira, Mike, Barbican, Doris Scoville, Lester Brown, Fern Winscott, George Anderson, Ethel Brown and Alfred Powell. Eleanor McLaughlin ended the program with Longfellow's poem, "A Turnip," written when the poet was 9 years old.

MAY FESTIVAL.

A committee has been at work for some time on the plans for the May Festival which will be held on May 4, and this year the theme will be historical.

TOMPKINS.

On Saturday afternoon the Kinder-garten Club made picture books for the poor children in the hospitals. The work was much enjoyed and some very pretty books were made.

On Thursday evening the Ah Tee Tee Camp Fire presented "Little Women" on the stage of the Social Settlement and all voted it a very good production.

Track work is progressing favorably. All events are complete except the dashes which will be run off Tuesday and Wednesday. The boys practice every day.

THE GOLDEN KEY

(Continued from Page 13.)

gold, beautiful boxes of diamonds and pearls, and sitting on a little table, Nemo's golden urn just as it was before he melted it.

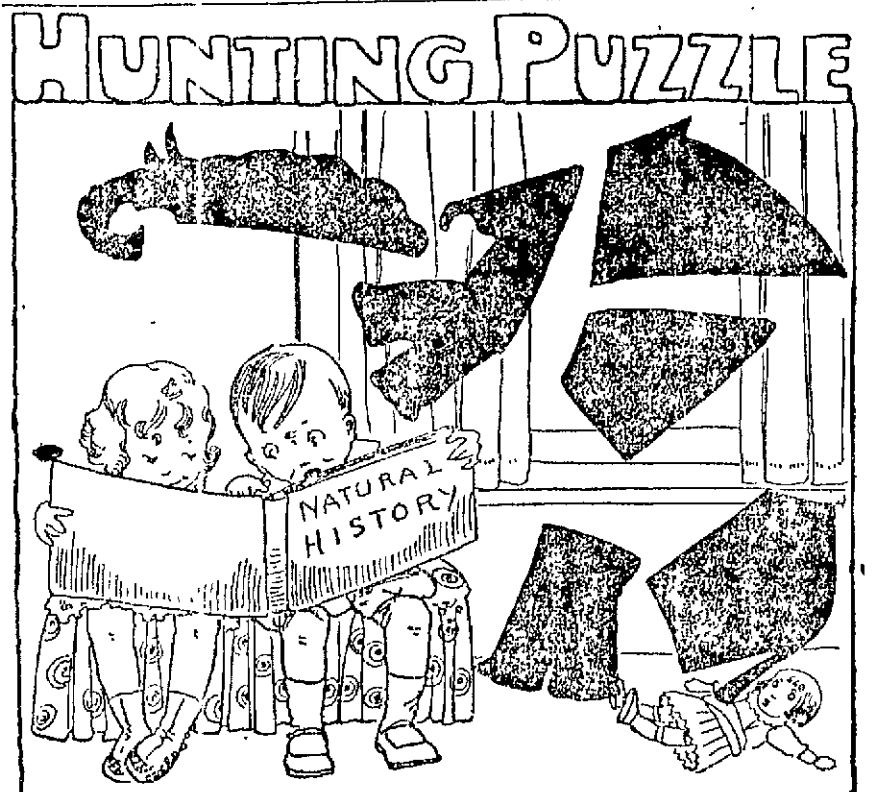
In spite of his great surprise he saw it and went over and poked it up.

Just then the fairy again appeared and told Nemo that these riches would be his as long as he kept kind of heart.

Now Nemo could give food and shelter to everyone without fearing a beating. It made him very happy to be able to help all the poor people who came to his door.

So the door of the cave remained open to little Nemo, for he never ceased to be kind of heart.

Two brave elephant hunters are we,
Of course, we hunt in a book, as you see!
Cut out and correctly paste together the black pieces and you will find the elephant.



OUR PUZZLE CORNER

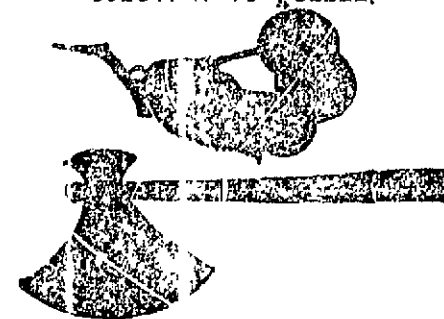
MUSICAL SYNONYMS

1. A fluid measure.
2. To toss or throw.
3. Normal.
4. Composed of eight.
5. An instrument for removing a bolt on a lock.
6. To sing triumphantly.

VEGETABLE SQUARE WORDS

1. A vegetable. Sharpness. Eras. Any cozy abode.
2. A vegetable. One of the U. S. A. A ceremony. A boy's name.
3. A vegetable. A girl's name. Pres-only. Perform vocally.

SOLUTION TO PUZZLE.



ANSWERS

- ENIGMA—Truth.
FAMOUS GENERALS—1. Hag-Hag.
2. Offer-Joffe 3. Paint-Petain.
4. Spring-Pershing 5. Maid-Maude.
6. Woo-Wood. 7. Chef-French. 8. Record-Crowler. 9. Level-Nivelle.
Solution to Washington Puzzle.

COAL



One evening after supper, Jamie's father, looking up from the newspaper, remarked, "We don't realize how dependent we are upon coal until we have to do without it."

"No," answered his mother, "and we do not think of how much we use, until the papers tell how many tons the factories, schools and other buildings burn. What immense coal deposits there must be in this country!"

Jamie, although listening carefully, could not understand all they were talking about. He knew that people were suffering because they had no coal, and he felt very sorry for them. He had never thought much about coal. He knew there was always a lot of it in the cellar, and that the house was nice and warm because the coal was put into the furnace. Climbing up on his father's knee, he asked, "Daddy, will you tell me something about coal?"

His father laid down the paper, and said, "The story of coal is a wonderful one, Jamie. To keep little children warm and snug in cold weather, many strange things have happened. Thousands of years ago before there were any children on the earth, coal was being made for them by the trees, the air, the water and the sun."

"What makes coal burn, Daddy?" Jamie asked, watching the fire sputtering in the grate.

"Coal is mostly carbon, Jamie, and the carbon is what burns," his father explained. "This carbon combines with the oxygen in the air, and heat is given off."

"What is carbon, Daddy?" asked Jamie.

"I am going to start at the beginning, and then I think you will find out what carbon is. Many, very many thousands of years ago, before there were any people on the earth, great forests grew here. The air was very warm and moist, as it is in greenhouses, so the trees and plants grew to an enormous size. Men who have studied about such things, say that the earth itself was warm. It was a part of the sun one time, and it still had some of the sun's heat. Now, Jamie, we have to have air to live, don't we?"

"Of course we do!"

"Well, air is made up of two different kinds of gases—oxygen and carbonic acid gas. We animals—" here Jamie laughed—"must have oxygen to live, but plants and trees must have carbonic acid gas. They breathe it as we breathe oxygen. Well, those great, big trees and plants breathed in lots of this carbonic acid gas, which became a part of them. It was really part of their food, although, of course, they were nourished by the ground, too. And this carbonic acid gas they breathed was changed into carbon, as it was changed into the plants. And that carbon is the coal we are now burning in our grate."

"But it doesn't look like trees or plants. It is hard and black, and not a bit like wood!" objected Jamie.

"No, it doesn't look like wood now, but it did once," his father answered.

"How did it get this way, then?" Jamie asked.

"What do the trees do every fall, Jamie?"

"They shed their leaves," answered the little boy.

"That's just what the trees did. They shed their leaves and seeds for hundreds of years, and a great many of the trees died and fell on the ground. So on the floors of those great forests were carpets. Now, when the trees shed their leaves in the fall, do they change their color?"

"Of course. First the leaves get yellow and then brown," Jamie answered.

"Then after they have been on the ground a long time, don't they get black?" his father asked.

Jamie nodded.

"Well, that's just what happened to the leaves of those great forest trees. They kept piling up, and getting black. Then, all of a sudden, the earth was covered with water, and the leaves and trees were covered up with sand and dirt. The water pressed down on them very hard, and stayed there a long, long time. And those trees and leaves were turned into what we call coal. Some of the gases in the plants were squeezed out, and the solid part remained—the carbon. It lay under the ground for ages

and ages, until men began to dig it out. "If it was covered with water, how could men dig it out?" Jamie asked.

"The water finally drained off. Then more forests grew. Then the same thing happened. The water came again and covered the trees and more sand and dirt was washed over them. And more coal was made. And the water drained off again. When the miners dig the coal out of the ground, they find it in seams or layers. Between the coal seams are layers of sand and stone. In one place, eighteen of these seams were found. Just think of the number of times that forest grew, and that floods came up."

"Sounds like Noah and the ark!" Jamie laughed.

"It is said that all the forests on the earth now would make only about three inches of coal, so just think how many forests it took to make deposits of several feet! In one place, if the coal seams were put on top of each other, there would be 294 feet of coal!"

"How many different kinds of coal are there?" Jamie's mother asked, poking the fire to make it burn better. "This soft coal burns nicely, doesn't it?"

"Yes, that is bituminous coal. It has lots of bitumen, or mineral pitch in it. But it breaks easily, and is hard to handle. Certain plants shed spores, which were a kind of seed that contained something like oil. And the more spores that coal contains, the more bitumen it has, and burns easier. Then there is anthracite coal, and graphite and charcoal, and coke, and diamonds!"

"Diamonds!" shouted Jamie. "Why, diamonds aren't coal are they?"

"Not exactly," his father said, "but they are carbon just as surely as coal is. Nobody knows just how diamonds were formed under the ground, but if you burn a diamond (though it takes an enormous amount of heat) what is left will be something like the ashes left when coal is burnt. A diamond is pure, crys-

talized carbon, the hardest thing we know of."

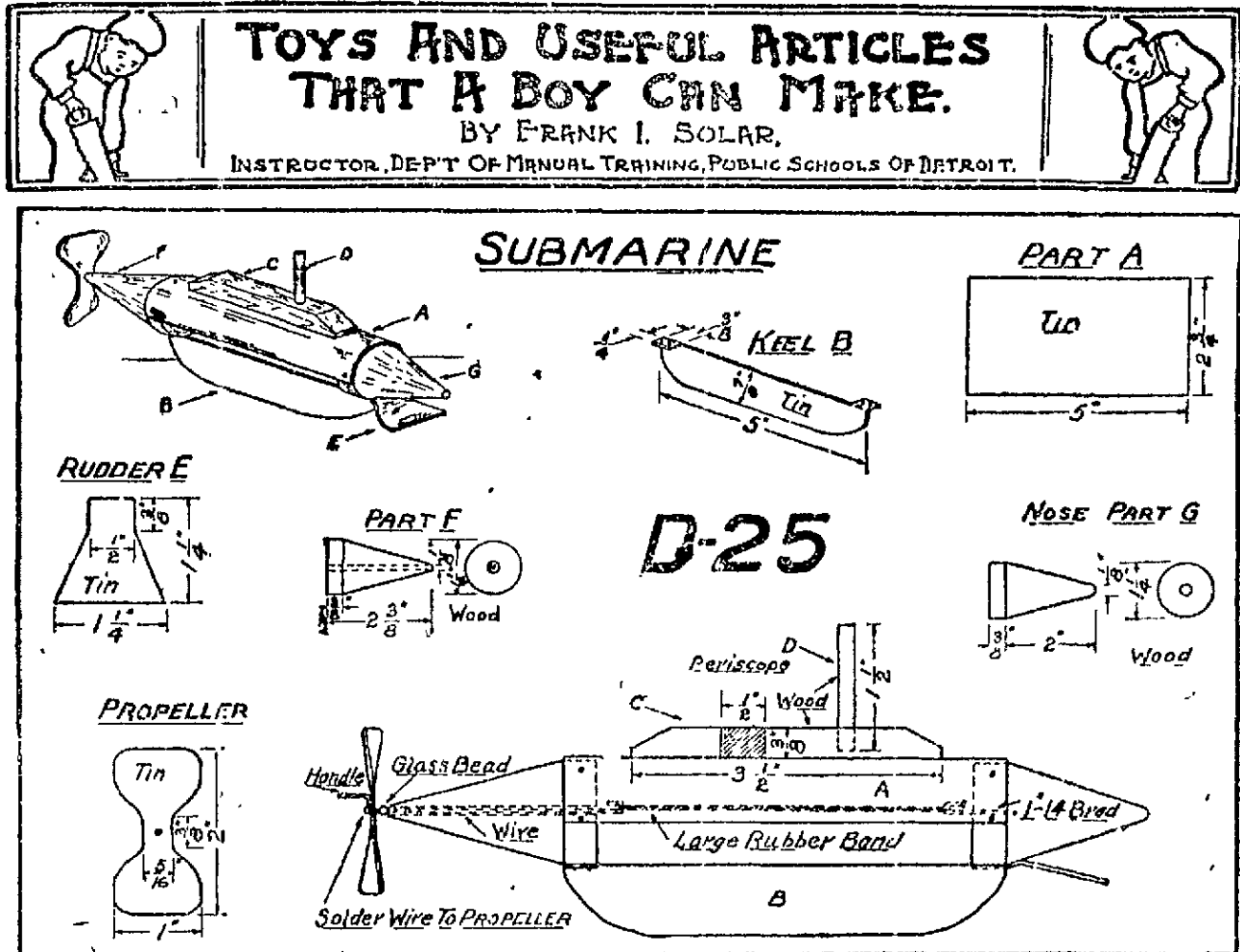
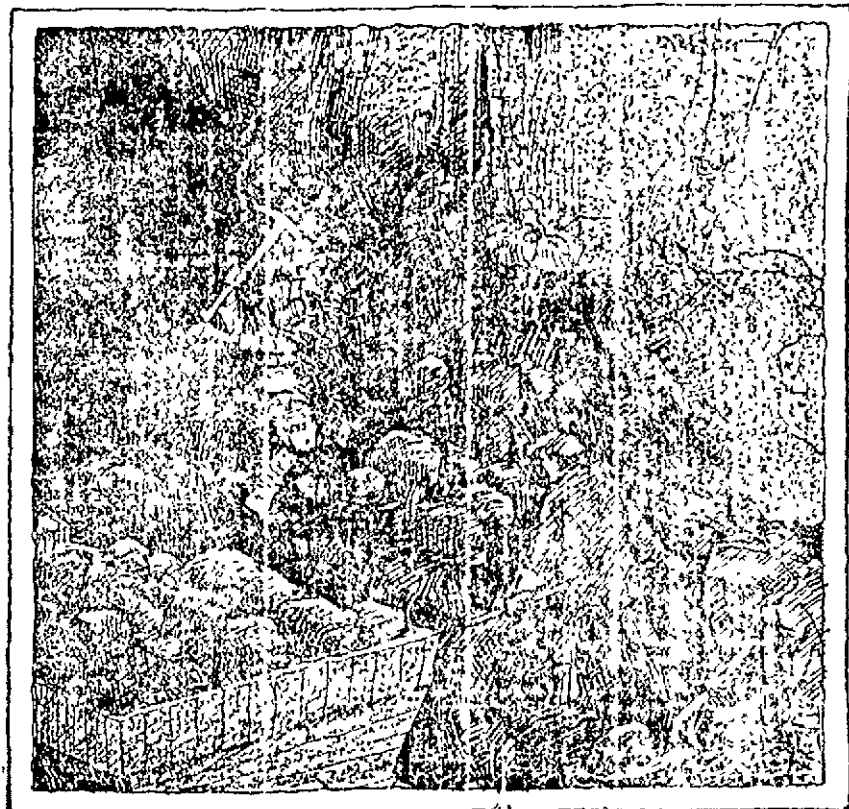
"What do you think of that?" said Jamie. "What is coke?"

"Coke is coal from which the gases have been taken without burning the coal," his father told him. "And charcoal is really charred wood. Men make it. Coal used to mean fuel of any kind, so charred coal meant charred wood, and

finally people called it charcoal. Anthracite coal has more carbon in it than soft coal, but it does not light so easily. But after it is burnt, it leaves less ashes. Graphite, of which lead pencils are made, is carbon, too, but more pure than coal."

"Good night, old ing coal," Jamie said, yawning his hands by his bright blaze. I know where your kingdom is, now!"

WHEN THE MINERS TOOK THE COAL OUT OF THE GROUND THEY FOUND IT IN SEAMS OR LAYERS.



Ingenuous boys who a short time ago were racking their brains for ideas for constructing automobiles are today as busy with spools and wire making submarines and airplanes.

Today I am going to show you how to make a simple model submarine which we will call a Bath Tub Submarine because this is suggested as a good place to try out your model before taking it to the pond or creek.

Begin work on the submarine by finding a piece of light soft wood such as white pine or basswood, and with a knife, chisel or other available tool, form the parts F to G. It would be well to make these parts in one long piece and then cut them to length. This will afford a means of holding the piece while working on it.

Cut from any piece taken from a tin can, part A, and bend so it will fit around parts F and G as shown. With a nail or prick punch make holes for the tacks. Make parts C and D, the latter being the periscope. The lines

drawn diagonally across part C is called cross hatching and is a means of showing the shape crosswise of the piece. Fasten these parts to A with tacks driven through holes in A and into the wood.

The rudder, part E, is made of tin. The layout is given on the detail at E. The keel B is also made of tin and is fastened to the parts F and G with tacks when assembling the parts.

Now cut out the propeller and bend the blades as shown in the side view of the propeller. This can be done with the fingers or pliers.

A piece of wire long enough to reach through part F and be turned up inside the submarine, and for the handle, must next be found, bent to shape and soldered to the propeller.

Bore a hole through part F considerably larger than the wire. The wire must not fit tightly in the hole, otherwise when the wood is subjected to water and swells, the shaft will not move freely. This free motion is necessary to insure the free movement of the submarine.

After driving a brad in part G as indicated on the side view, and turning over the head, we are ready to assemble the parts. Place a glass bead or button on the wire next to the propeller to lessen the friction, pass through the hole in F and bend the end to receive the rubber band. Next tack part A to F and G and the rudder E and keel B in place. Cigar box nails can be used if small tacks are not available.

The submarine should be painted or varnished, especially the wood parts to keep them from becoming water soaked.

Hook a rubber band on the brad and end of the propeller shaft and wind up the band by means of the handle. Hold the submarine in by the back end, place in a bath tub filled with water and release. The submarine will run to the bottom until the band unwinds and then rise to the surface.

The angle at which the submarine descends depends on the angle the rudder is bent. This can easily be changed with the fingers.

Americanization Work Will Be Taken Up by Woman's Organization

The century-old mountain woman

Drink a glass of ⁶real hot water
before breakfast to wash
out poisons.

Life is not merely to live, but to

Folks who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when they arise, splitting headache, stuffy from a cold, foul tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, can, instead of feeling any better, a day later be opening the sluices of the stomach by opening and flushing out the whole of the internal poisonous stagnant matter.

Everyone, whether ailing, sick or well, should, each morning, before breakfast, drink a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to wash out the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels the morning, evening, day's indigestible waste, sour bile and poisonous toxins. The action of hot water and limestone phosphate on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases, waste and acidity and gives one a new feeling for breakfast.

The millions of people who are bothered with constipation, bilious spells, stomach trouble, rheumatism; others who have sallow skins, blood disorders and sickly complexions are urged to get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from the drug store which will cost very little, but is sufficient to make anyone a pronounced crank on the subject of internal sanitation.—Advertisement.

*Federation
Presents
Candidate*

Resolved, That the executive board of the California Gude Federation, in session assembled, with a sense of privilege and gratification, presents the name of Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles for re-election to the presidency of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, at the fourteenth biennial convention, 1918.

The Schaffhirt Roofless plate is the most sanitary, comfortable and satisfying plate that years of study and skill can possibly devise.

IN making a specialty of artificial teeth, such work does not mean solely plate work. For the person requiring a full set the Schafhirt roofless plate is superior to any other type.

In addition to making this particular plate, Dr. Schafhirt makes fifteen other sets for special purposes. Each of these is adapted to some particular need. Every branch of artificial work—including improved bridge and alveolar work—is part of the regular practice.

If you wish the utmost satisfaction and comfort in artificial work, whether you have any natural teeth or not, have Dr. Schafhirt tell you what is needed. Charges are no higher than what is actually necessary to insure a perfect fit.

Dr. J. B. Schaffhirt
Room 9, Meedonough Building,
1322 Broadway
OAKLAND, CAL.
Telephone Lakeside 24.
Hours: 9 to 5:30, Week-Days Only

F. U. will assemble tomorrow afternoon, in the Y. W. C. A. Association, 14 Webster street. A number of matters of interest will come up for action.

held open house Wednesday evening, February 20th. The regular weekly meeting was called early, official business transacted and at 8 p. m. the doors were thrown open to all Pythians, their families and friends. In a short time the large

announced later. The review has made arrangements to change place and night of meeting. On Tuesday, the 5th instant, in a Pacific building (Athens hall) the next meeting of the review will be held. The hall being centrally located, it is expected that attendance will be great.

Resolved, That the executive board of the California State Federation, in session assembled, with a sense of privilege and gratification, presents the name of Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles for re-election to the presidency of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, at the fourteenth biennial convention, 1918.

NO GUMS
ROOF

NOTE
SCHAFFERT
SUCTIONS

The Schaffhirt Roofless plate is the most sanitary, comfortable and satisfying plate that years of study and skill can possibly devise.

IN making a specialty of artificial teeth, such work does not mean solely plate work. For the person requiring a full set the Schafhirt roofless plate is superior to any other type.

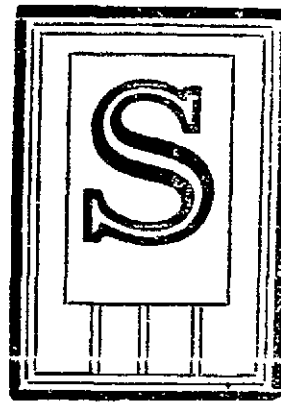
In addition to making this particular plate, Dr. Schafhirt makes fifteen other sets for special purposes. Each of these is adapted to some particular need. Every branch of artificial work—including improved bridge and alveolar work—is part of the regular practice.

If you wish the utmost satisfaction and comfort in artificial work, whether you have any natural teeth or not, have Dr. Schafhirt tell you what is needed. Charges are no higher than what is actually necessary to insure a perfect fit.

Dr. J. B. Schafhirt
Room 9, Meedonough Building,
1322 Broadway
OAKLAND, CAL.
Telephone Lakeside 24.
Hours: 9 to 5:30, Week-Days Only

GOVERNOR SILENT ON CANDIDACY
BUT HIS FRIENDS GET TO WORK

The KNAVE

PUZZLING DELAY REGARDING THE
NAVY AND ARMY PROJECTS HERE

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—

Governor Stephens having studiously refused to make a talk for himself, some of his friends have taken the matter in hand and held a preliminary conference. So far as anything has been made public it is the first real Stephens meeting that has been held. It appears to have been spontaneous rather than calculated, and not a great deal was said. But a plan was made, and that is something. The conference was steered by Percy Long. That is some assurance that it was more than a perfunctory gathering. Percy is credited with astuteness in political affairs. He was elected over and over again as City Attorney, holding the office for some twelve years, until he had to resign to get rid of it. There is no ground for saying that he is not sincerely interested in Governor Stephens' candidacy; but an additional spur no doubt exists in the fact that he is not at all enamored of the mayor, and consequently is not interested in his candidacy, except adversely. While he was the City Attorney friction was engendered between them that developed into open rupture. This was caused, as it is generally understood, by the mayor's proneness to accept the law as construed by those who had the mayoral ear, instead of those duly elected and legally qualified to give it. Anyhow, there is a situation that figures now, and it may be counted that whatever a very alert and experienced politician can do to further the chances of the Governor of California will be done with promptness and despatch.

Senator Phelan's Wire

It now transpires that Senator Phelan's wire to the Heney banqueters at Los Angeles was not an indorsement of Heney. It will be remembered that it was not given out for publication, but the announcement of its reception was made in such a way as to imply an indorsement. It is now stated that it was a sort of go-in-and-win camouflage—one of those expressions that was accepted as meaning more than it said. Some of the Senator's proponents assumed that it was the result of an agreement of some sort as to the next Senatorial contest, and the Federal brigade was rather precipitate in accepting it as a hunch to get in; but it has now been made plain that the national administration is not taking a hand, and that the Senator has a more open mind. This may have resulted from the impression that Thomas Lee Woolwine created when he appeared here. If the idea had been entertained that no other than Heney could make an impression on the voting populace, such idea was seriously jolted by the jocund air with which this young knight from the South breezed into the ring. Although there was but a single member of the Federal brigade at the Ironquois banquet, they are all now manifesting a more open attitude toward this new challenger. Without being bumptious Woolwine is up and up, aggressive, justifying himself by his energy and fearlessness. A good example of that was his action during his campaign for District Attorney, in addressing workmen whom it was sought to array against him because of his having prosecuted Schmidt and Kaplan and securing their conviction. He announced that he was unequivocally opposed to dynamiting and anarchy, and if any one present was in favor of it, he invited him to come up and say so. Organized labor voted for him after that, and his friends say that is the way he electioneers. At any rate, it is concluded that there is going to be a contest over the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Theodore Bell Strong for Woolwine

Theodore Bell is one of the enthusiastic proponents and champions of Woolwine. Woolwine is well enough known at home, where he has performed not unworthily; but his fame has not permeated this section to the extent that is considered politically advantageous, and things are being printed to correct the situation. It required but the entrance of another determined candidate to disclose that Heney is not shoved forth by the administration, and is not specifically backed by Senator Phelan. The Isidore Jacobson behind the Heney movement apparently figured on the possibility that there would not be strong competition in the Democratic ranks; that California not being normally a Democratic State, and Heney having a national placarding, no other aspirant would care to tilt lances with him. It was a case of bluff which has been called. It now transpires that much was accepted without having been settled. The President, we are assured, is not making it an administration matter. Senator Phelan is only interested in safe-guarding his next term, and that which has been done in his name is largely the work of over-zealous friends. Democrats do not see how party advantage is likely to result by giving a political feud an official status. Altogether there has been a remarkable change in Bourbon ranks. As to the Republican situation, nothing new is to be reported at this writing. Governor Stephens is an avowed candidate, but is not yet ready to talk. Mayor Rolph appears not to have made up his mind whether the water is sufficiently fine or not. Judge Walter Bordwell is still in the ante room. Much talk which is probably unwarranted is indulged in as to Chester Rowell. The fact that he is close to Senator Johnson, and would be a geographical compromise is perhaps

responsible for this. But Rowell has been seriously ill of a sickness that lingers, and will take a long rest in a trip to the South Seas. That fact makes a serious consideration of him as a gubernatorial candidate all but impossible.

McCabe Back From Los Angeles

Alexander McCabe has returned from a journey to Los Angeles, which may have been reckoned by some nervous people as a political mission. While it was probably an official tour, necessitated by his duties as State Insurance Commissioner, it afforded him opportunity for a "close-up" of the situation in the South. His report is in line with those of others who are able to take a survey of the situation there—that as to a gubernatorial candidate they are still "milling." It is generally urged that the Governor should come from the South, and there are five aspirants from that section, three of whom have declared themselves. They represent different political elements, and there are local complications, so that public preference doesn't crystallize. An evidence of the unsettled mind is the attitude of the *Times*, straight Republican and carrying weight, inclining to favor a candidate up this way—J. O. Hayes. McCabe doesn't throw any light on that other deep subject that is perplexing so many people—what Senator Johnson is going to do about the Republican situation. He opines that the Senator has been so absorbed in preparing and delivering his speech on government ownership of railroads, and sitting in at the Hog Island investigations, that he has been unable to apply himself to the California situation. McCabe adheres to his declaration that Heney will not be a formidable candidate. Already he is being sustained by the way in which the intrepid Woolwine has been received. Another thing that he says, in answer to the assumption that Heney's success would upset Senator Johnson's dominancy, is that any time the Senator desired to go out and "get" California, supposing it had been "got" by another, he would be perfectly able to do it. All that would be necessary would be to make another auto campaign through the State, with his old-time vim, and whatever strange gods had been set up would be at once deserted, and the hosts would reassemble under his banner. That is a rather confident conclusion, but when it is remembered what has happened it is not altogether fanciful.

About Rolph and Heney

Mayor Rolph will be a candidate for Governor. The mayor remains silent, but I have positive information from Eustace Culinan, through one relay, that such candidacy has been settled upon. The information as to just when the candidacy will be formally launched is withheld. The elaborate invitations to a Heney conference and banquet at the Palace this Saturday night have been nullified. The mobilization of Heney-for-Governor proponents who don't herd in a party corral has been definitely postponed, at the instance of Heney himself, who appears to have seen what many others saw, that such efforts were getting him in bad with the regulars. He is thus early meeting up with the experience not uncommon in political enterprises, of a candidate having to look out for his friends as well as his enemies.

An Opportunity Passed Up

The mayor's party, involving a trip de luxe to Eureka and a launching, came off without a hitch. Hospitality with a big H characterized the affair, from the time the special train left here Thursday till its return Monday. The guests were not permitted to put up for anything, nor to wait anything. Even their breakfasts aboard the ferryboats on the final lap, their cigars afterwards, and their last bootblack, was included in the big treat. The invitations included sixteen supervisors. A guess is not necessary as to the two left out. As near as I can find out, no city official received one of the elegantly lithographed invitations. Eureka made a gala occasion of it, and whenever the mayor runs for a state office he can count on the Humboldt vote. The disappointing thing was that the mayor did not consider the time as psychological to announce his intent to run for Governor. It was supposed he would emulate the coy maiden who assemble her friends at a function to announce her engagement. There is a story to the effect that he did intend to do so, but that two or three letters were published, calling attention to the fact that he is the mayor of San Francisco, always professing great interest in the workmen of that city, but maintaining a shipbuilding yard in Humboldt, and about to establish another in Alameda. The mayor is sensitive in this direction, and this way of putting it is represented to have gotten under his skin. This may not be it, but something happened, for a striking opportunity to announce his purpose to run for Governor—if he is going to run—was certainly passed up.

The Lieutenant-Governorship

The lieutenant-governorship is claiming more attention than usual. While it may be a shelf where good men are sometimes stowed away, very seldom thereafter to come down and perform importantly in a political way, it certainly is not wearing on the incumbent's nerves, does not encroach on his time except during the biennial legislative sessions, when he derives importance through presiding over the Senate; carries a salary of \$1000 a year and there is always a chance of succession. Ray Benjamin is willing to hook up with whoever shall become the Republican candidate. Arthur Breed, who occupies the position now as near as any one can occupy it, is in a receptive frame of mind, and there are others who could easily be approached. In the opposition, Mayor Davie is so gaited that he is con-

sidered in some quarters a good running mate for Heney, if the latter triumphs at the primaries. Jo Snyder of Grass Valley gets favorable mention up State, and Robert DeWitt further up State. It is considered that the lieutenant-governor should psychologically come from the North, just as it is argued that the candidate for Governor should come from the South. At this juncture, however, it is not seen how the lieutenant-governorship can cut much ice in the general contest. The same may be said as to the other elective State offices. It has been stated quite confidently that an incumbent under the present election laws has a great chance of perpetuating himself. Making the campaign is expensive and bewildering to a new aspirant, while the incumbent has the path well broken. In proof of all this, consider Secretary of State Jordan. Many changes are not looked for in those offices where the incumbents stand for re-election.

About Fort Gunnybags

In a recent address before the San Francisco Convention League it was charged that Fort Gunnybags had been overlooked. The charge was singularly erroneous. Fort Gunnybags was the two-story building at the southeast corner of Front and Sacramento streets, and stood until its destruction by the great fire of 1906 just as it was when it served the Vigilance Committee as headquarters fifty years before. Several years before it was destroyed the California Landmarks League had caused to be placed upon its Sacramento-street front a bronze tablet, to identify it as the theater of a startling episode that gained such world-wide celebrity. After the fire the tablet disappeared, but before the charge was made that the League had been recreant in not designating this notable landmark the tablet had been discovered in a junk shop, where the finder or purloiner had sold it, and will be reattached to the building now occupying the site as indicating a historical spot of unusual interest. "Fort Gunnybags" took its name from the fact that bags filled with sand were piled in front of the building to a height of five feet, inclosing half the street. Two pieces of artillery were mounted to withstand attack, and guards were constantly on duty inside the "fort."

A Historic Episode Recalled

Two generations have come upon the scene since the doings of the famous Vigilance Committee of 1856. The generation which was contemporary has all but disappeared. Those who have succeeded may be interested in a recapitulation of this famous uprising. On May 14, James Casey shot James King of William. Casey was a "politician" and King of William was the editor of the *Bulletin*. Before that there had been lawlessness and murders, and the people were wrought up. This shooting was the last straw, and the people rose in their unlawful might. Over eight thousand men sprang to arms, and in an incredibly short time were organized into a compact military force. There were four regiments of infantry, a pistol battalion, a battalion of cavalry and a battery of artillery. These were under a commander who ranked as major-general, and there were a quartermaster-general, a commissary-general, a paymaster-general, an inspector-general and a surgeon-general, with their staffs and aids, besides the usual regimental and line officers. The movement was directed by an executive committee of forty-one, of which William T. Coleman was president. The committee organized a constabulary or police force, that which had been lawfully instituted being disregarded. It also instituted a court, before which accused persons were duly brought, their cases considered, themselves supplied with counsel if none appeared, but where quibbles and delays were not permitted. This remarkable body utterly defied local and State laws, though it seems to have taken some care not to clash with Federal authority. Naval vessels were in the bay, commanded by Admiral Farragut, and the Federal troops quartered at the Presidio and Fort Scott were under the command of General Wool, but received no word from Washington to interfere. On the last days of August this extraordinary army disbanded, and the ceremony was made a celebration lasting several days. Crowds visited Fort Gunnybags and inspected the scene where such unusual occurrences had taken place. The Vigilance Committee during its vogue arrested two hundred and eighty persons, banished twenty-eight, hanged four and scared one to death. Those hanged were James P. Casey, Charles Cora, Hetherington and Brace. Each of them had killed his man. Yankee Sullivan committed suicide through fear.

Terry's Narrow Escape

David S. Terry was the stormy petrel of affairs in this State at the time the Vigilantes arose, as he continued to be for thirty years afterwards. When the Vigilance Committee had its hand well in in the matter of hanging people, and the rank and file were in a way of clamoring for it, Terry stabbed Hopkins, one of the Committee's policemen. He was instantly captured and taken to Fort Gunnybags. Terry was the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He had strong friends in the South, which at that time dominated the Federal government. The leaders of the Committee realized that if they summarily and unlawfully hanged a chief justice, who had such powerful friends at court, they would be very likely to invoke Federal interference, and such of them as maintained their balance saw a dilemma, indeed. As one of them expressed it, "We went after coyotes but caught a grizzly." The leaders had to withstand the clamor for Terry's execution, and to maneuver a way to get him off without bringing the vengeance of the rank and file on their own heads. If Terry was hanged, not only Federal interference was likely to follow, but the more intimate reprisal of Terry's fire-eating friends was to be reck-

oned with. It looked as though they had started something that they might not be able to stop. Several plans for getting out of the dilemma were proposed. Commodore Farragut, Senator Gwin and General Wool met representatives of the Vigilance Committee and had a confab. Commodore Farragut suggested a plan by which he would have a boat at a certain landing at midnight, to which the Committee should bring Terry. He was to be landed on the sloop of war Adams, which should sail at once for Mare Island, where he would be liberated upon promising to go into the interior and not return to San Francisco for six months. But Judge Terry had already suggested a better plan than that. He had offered to resign his office and submit to being put aboard the next Panama steamer, and not return to California for six months. But for some reason neither plan was followed. Hopkins recovered, the thirst for blood subsided, and in good time Terry was set free, to send Broderick to his death three years later, and himself to meet a violent death twenty-seven years after that.

The Projected Naval Plan

Now that Senator Johnson and Representative Kahn have specifically endorsed the Alameda site for a naval base, and that Senator Phelan has assented, it may be accepted that when another base is established on the bay of San Francisco there will be no question as to where it is to be put. But there is some surprise over the reported decision of the Secretary of the Navy not to recommend an appropriation to begin work immediately. Especially so when the Government is extraordinarily busy with naval projects elsewhere, in its own yards and those that have been commandeered. It is not believed anywhere that need for naval protection and activity will cease with the conclusion of the war, and the occasion for this new base will therefore be as insistent as it was when the commission was appointed and started on its mission to determine upon a site. Some discussion has resulted on the part of observers who are disposed to survey such matters politically, as to whether such indifference would be manifest if the proposed base was in the South instead of the far West. The administration attitude toward Camp Fremont is cited in this connection—how the many cantonments throughout the South were built and equipped without question or quibble, and duly utilized to their full extent, while the best situated of all, located in California, has dragged, the authorities dawdling along and delaying its completion and important use. When the Naval Commission was here the impression obtained that another naval base in the bay of San Francisco was considered by the naval authorities to be urgent. Even after it returned and rendered a partial report there were evidences that there was to be something doing immediately. Information was sought by wire as to the title of the site, and how soon a special election could be held to confirm title to the Federal Government. But latterly the project has received negligible treatment. There is naturally much speculation as to why this great project is left in such an uncertain status.

Echoes From Afar

This from a New York correspondent is not strictly California news, but it is of sufficient interest to warrant a place in print: "Roosevelt is an undoubted candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1920. The women are strong for him; but Governor Whitman will be a candidate for reelection, third term. If he wins it looks like he will control the delegates from New York State, and he is a rabid 'Polly.' He virtually ran the Chicago convention, so you see he is Roosevelt's strong opponent." As I wrote, Hearst has Hyman at Palm Beach, showing him the Hearst way. And Tammany men are so sore, sore!" This last refers to Hyman's appointments, which seem to get on Tammany's nerve. One characterization is that he has "depopulated Brooklyn of half-baked, no-account politicians and planted them in the city government." Some of the appointments are represented to have been "weird and wonderful," is the way it is put.

The Tolstoys

The situation in Russia ought to furnish the Tolstoys their opportunity. It will be remembered the brothers, sons of the famous author, met here something over a year ago, and notwithstanding their famous family name, made not a ripple on the surface of either the intellectual or the lion-baiting community. San Francisco is particular partial to lions, but it failed to take these up. Not evincing interest while they were here, it naturally failed to keep tab of them after they left. Wherever they have sojourned in the meantime they are now again to the fore—at least Count Ilya. A lecture by the latter was extensively advertised in the New York papers to take place at Carnegie Hall on the 22d. The theme was announced to be Russia's one-hundred year struggle for liberty. On any Russian subject a Tolstoy should be well up. The advertisement suggests that the Tolstoy attitude is favorable to the Bolsheviks, and that the occasion was made to appeal to those of the same way of thinking.

Stool Pigeon Arrests

There is another side to the arrests for selling and supplying liquor to soldiers. Some women have been caught and charged with that offense, but not all of those who have been haled before an avenging tribunal are as guilty as it might appear. A number of instances are reported where they have come to grief through the stool pigeon process. Detectives in soldier uniform have led them to break the law in order that they might make an arrest.

THE KNAVE.

HAPPY HOURS WITH THE MASTERS MY DEBT TO THE STAGE

—By William Day Simonds

This sermon is of necessity intensely personal. Whatever value it has arises from the fact that here is one man's experience, and here the conclusion of one unprejudiced student. I say unprejudiced. Once I was prejudiced against the theater with a deep ingrained antagonism. It was my fortune to grow to manhood in the hill country of Vermont during that period when the Moody and Sankey revivals made our orthodox villages more severe and strict than ever. At that time too Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, then a great leader among church people, was thundering against the play house at the "ante-room of Hell." Well do I remember one widely quoted count in his indictment in answer to his own question as to the kind of people who go to the theater. "Horse-jockeys go there. Thieves go there. The lecherous go there. Spendthrifts go there. Drunkards go there. Lost women go there. The off-scourings of society go there by scores and by hundreds." And so in lurid rhetoric he taught us to believe that the theater was chief among the "Sports That Kill." Little wonder that one so taught should grow up in the opinion that practically all actors were bad men and most actresses immoral women.

So great an effect did all this have upon my good little mother that when I left home at the age of 21 she exacted a solemn promise from me that I would never enter a theater. Under that promise I came to Chicago to engage in a young man's first battle alone with the great world. For some time my promise was sacredly kept. But at length I reached the conclusion that it was my duty to see and know for myself. It was plain enough after a brief experience that I could not see the world through my mother's eyes. She had departed, as I knew, a good bit from the teachings of her parents, why should I be bound by the outlook of mine unless these teachings proved true and good. I would at least see for myself. But what a struggle with conscience, what a tempest in the brain. After a battle which now seems grotesque I purchased a ticket admitting me to Haverly's Theater, and to the play, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." But as I waited for the curtain to rise I was so smitten in soul that had the building tumbled down about my ears as a punishment for my wickedness in visiting the "ante-room of Hell" it would have seemed entirely fitting. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" that night was as beautiful as it is possible for the dear old play to be when all the meretricious "business" now introduced by managers without taste are omitted.

NEVER SINCE

Never since have I seen so noble an "Uncle Tom," and never a "Little Eva" so altogether lovely and angelic. I was entranced. I went out of the play house muttering: "Talmage lied. My mother was deceived. The theater is a splendid institution. I am going whenever and wherever I can." Some weeks

later I wandered into the old Chicago Coliseum, for at that time all theaters looked alike to me, and all good. The less said about the show the better. It was probably as bad as the police would permit, even in the days when Chicago was known as a wide open town. I left the house knowing practically as much about the theater as I know today. Namely, there is a good theater serving the best interests of society, and there is a bad theater to be condemned and opposed by all decent people, both in and out of the church. And that is the whole case in a sentence. And both of these duties are, or ought to be, imperative.

But I hasten on to speak of my indebtedness to the stage, and of certain happy hours with the masters of dramatic art. As a teacher it was my duty to take successive classes through the play of Hamlet. I thought I knew something of the depth and beauty of Hamlet's philosophy. I was mistaken. Not until I saw and heard Edwin Booth as the "Melancholy Dane" did I dream of the wealth of mental treasure, and all the varied forms of wit and poetry in that marvelous play. And above all the possibilities of the human voice as an organ of expression, it was a new revelation of the majesties of Shakespeare, and an introduction into a veritable palace of art. I heard Booth many times in many plays. I learned the story of his sorrowful life, his battle with temptation and misfortune, his life-long effort to elevate the stage, the courage with which he met his private griefs, his strict integrity, it was all an inspiration to me when most I needed the help of the good and the example of the great. It is not too much to say that Edwin Booth was an inspiration to a whole generation of young men, for few in any profession have left a nobler record than this man, the son of an actor, and himself wholly a product of the theater.

NOBLEST ROMAN

But there was one actor I loved more in my eager youth than Booth. Dear old John McCullough, the "noblest Roman of them all." He was so manly, so human, so like the rest of us poor mortals. As weak as Robert Burns with wine and women, but for all that a noble soul who struggled, and fought on, and did a world of good ere he passed to the "silence of pathetic dust." To hear him as Brutus was to really live in the Eternal City in the days of Julius Caesar, and to come close to the nobility of Rome. Through all the years I can hear his death cry when there was no more to say than this:

"Our enemies have beat us to the pit. It is more worthy to leap in ourselves than tarry till they push us."

Countrymen,
My heart doth joy that yet, in all my life,

I found no man but he was true to me."

Brutus was the ideal Roman, and John McCullough was for all time the ideal Brutus. Never have the noble virtues

of courage, patriotism, faithfulness, gentleness, self-sacrifice, been more adequately portrayed.

I can but pay passing tribute to Lawrence Barrett, whose Cassius was every whit as notable as Booth's Hamlet, and whose influence upon art and life was without a stain, or to Tom Kean, often ranting it must be said, but with moments of real inspiration, or to stately Mary Anderson whose sorrowful Jane Shore is indelibly imprinted upon my memory. Nor can I speak as I would like of Mansfield and Southern, of Julia Marlowe and Mrs. Fiske, of Ada Rehan and Margaret Anglin, and other of the masters from whose work I have received pleasure and profit.

TOO LITTLE MENTION

All too little mention can be made of those foreign actors who have made life richer for the discerning of this generation by their genius. Who of us seeing Salvini in Othello failed to almost worship a power so great and terrible cursed jealousy of the Moor and the black treachery of Iago, and the despicable weakness of swaggering Cassio, what a sermon each victim entangled in the cruel web of falsehood. How we left the theater abhorring that "divinity of hell" that lures an honest man to destruction with "heavenly shows." Remember, friends, when dealing with the question of the stage, that Othello, and all of Shakespeare was written by actors actors. William Shakespeare, who has been called the "Emperor of Literature," would never have found expression but for the theater. We owe much of the finest and noblest in human speech to the theater. Yet it is hated of small men and condemned by narrow souls.

In later years even the gospels have received a new interpretation by Forbes Robertson in the "Third Floor Back," and the old lessons of sowing and reaping in the great impersonations of Mrs. Patrick Campbell. But of all foreign actors I owe most to Henry Irving and Ellen Terry. Especially for the new understanding of the troubled course of human history I received through witnessing these master artists in Charles I. For the first time I then and there comprehended the inevitableness of strife and warfare among men no wiser than ourselves.

How could the elegant Charles I, with his courtly manners, his royal garments, his Van Dyke beard, and his mind possessed by the doctrine of the divine right of kings, understand Cromwell and his unwashed Puritans, or how could these plebeian men understand the king and nobles. Impossible. War to the death was inevitable. So I learned a new charity in the study of the past and a new justice in weighing the present. There is something which drives men on. Let us be merciful in judgment.

And now I wish to speak affectionately of certain actors we can not quite rate among the masters.

One of these I heard many times, and never understood why he did not become

a star of the first magnitude. Success and failure are equal mysteries in this world which a friend of mine says "goes wheeling round upside down." Joseph Hayworth as Robert Emmet certainly touched greatness. In his portrayal of the Irish hero one could sense a people's unconquerable hope, a nation's indestructible faith, and there was all the tragic dignity of sorrow in his last speech—"My race is run—the grave opens to receive me and I sink into its bosom. I have but one request to ask at my departure from this world, it is the charity of its silence. Let no man dare to write my epitaph. When my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written." John McCullough's leading man for many years, Hayworth should have inherited his mantle and continued his work. He did not. Why?

And now I am to say something fairly shocking. If Sol Smith Russell was alive and if he was to give a single performance of "The Peaceful Valley" in our city tonight I should much prefer it to any sermon I could hear in any church. What a dear play it was, and how convincingly he impersonated the simple country lad who triumphed over all his enemies by virtue of his transparent honesty. There is no cleverness that equals the truth plainly and kindly spoken. There is no wisdom like the loving spirit. This was the fine teaching of Peaceful Valley, as given by that delightful actor and good man, Sol Smith Russell.

BEAUTIFUL PORTRAYAL

And was there ever a more beautiful portrayal of the divine law of self-sacrifice than that given in Shore Acres by James A. Hearn? The kindly old man finding all joy in life just in helping and loving others. And how gently Denman Thompson called us back to nature in the "Old Homestead." Did anyone ever witness that play and not feel ashamed of the graft and selfishness of our modern striving after wealth, and the baubles of fashion? But I may not linger over the happy hours I owe to Craze, and Hackett, and our own David Warfield, and many a worthy actor, known and unknown.

How shall we test the measure of our indebtedness to the theater? Just as we would test our debt to the church, or any worthy institution. Try to think of society absolutely devoid of all dramatic art. Try to think of the world of literature without the master dramatists, ancient and modern. Picture modern society with all the toil and burdens of today without the relaxation of the play, without the interest and instruction of the theater. Think of the loss to our own day and generation if Booth, and Barrett, if Irving and Forbes Robertson had never lived, or had been denied the right of dramatic expression. To do this is to think of a drab world robbed of much of its beauty and sweetness. The theater lives because it deserves to live. There is no other sane conclusion.

Cavalry May Win War McRae Believes, Urges Uncle Sam to Train His Horsemen Well

By MAJOR DONALD M. McRAE.

Racial qualities undoubtedly have a great effect in a great body of men of our race. All this must undoubtedly be taken into consideration in the training of American troops—and, more or less, it is being taken into consideration, as I view it. The unique and splendid arrangements which are being made for the comfort and entertainment of the United States troops in training will have a marked effect in the development of the nation's soldiers.

They will tend to raise the self-respect of the individual soldier, and increase his abstract respect for the business of soldiering, which he has been forced to take up in order that the old-fashioned profession of sol-

diering, so long maintained by autocrats and emperors, may be stopped and stamped out.

I cannot see the slightest doubt about the result of the war. Setting aside the consideration of the near-exhaustion of the Teutonic allies under the strain of three years, I expect to see the armies of the United States, which will enter the field next year, so vastly superior in numbers and efficiency to the armies opposed to them that kaiserism will be crushed before next winter's snow flies.

Well, I'm getting a little away from the subject of training, yet all that I write here seems to me to be more or less pertinent to it.

In one thing, I believe that one mis-

take is being made, at present, in America's preparations to enter the war. I think a very much larger force of cavalry should be in training. In my judgment, there will be much open fighting towards the close of the war—after the shock of America's first fresh millions has driven the Teutons back from their present positions.

CAVALRY MAY WIN.

American cavalry, developed in system and tradition during the days of Indian fighting, is superior to any other cavalry in the world, not excepting the Russian Cossacks. The Cossacks can sub-sist on less, but they are so entirely irregular that they are not much in a pitched fight or a care-

fully calculated maneuver. It would not be surprising to me if the war in its last stages were won by the operations of American cavalry.

I am an advocate of utterly complete detail in training. I think, for instance, that United States soldiers in the training camps should have trench helmets issued to them; should be given the chance to be accustomed to wearing them, and should learn from actually wearing them in practice trenches, under fire, just how much of a protection they are. Little, unaccustomed things "rattle" men who are doing something they have been laboriously taught to do. I once saw a trapeze performer in a circus get a bad fall because the band played the wrong music.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1918.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LIBRARY NOTES

—Edited by GEORGE WHARTON JAMES—

TARKINGTON

Robert C. Holliday Makes of Indian a Target For Shafts and Bouquets in Volume Largely Appreciative.

ROBERT C. HOLLIDAY has arrived at a belief that the war is working a change in the taste for literature and that America is ripe for experimentation found profitable and pleasurable in England. He has noticed that the little volumes concerning Conrad, Anatole France and others have been given a wide reading over here and has also been aware of the habit of writers in England to dash off books concerning the most representative of their numbers, John Galsworthy, Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Chesterton, and others.

These books, it is probable, do not reflect enough of the spirit of their subjects to be recognizable by any save the indulgent, but they are good reading. And so Holliday decided to do the same in America and set about to find a subject. He did not look long before his searching gaze fell on Indiana and Booth Tarkington, and the mischief was done.

There has appeared the book, "Booth Tarkington," a composite appreciation, biography, and humorous essay. "Everyone wants to know more about the value of what one is doing than one did before the war," writes the author. "Books are more carefully chosen; much more is expected of them. And that is the reason for this somewhat novel proceeding: a little book (which, with all its multiplicity of failings, fears bunkum like the devil) about a gentleman who certainly must be held as a thoroughly characteristic American writer.

"Mr. Tarkington should be a legitimate object of attack. Has he got any justification for being around these days and for going on? Are you making decent use of your time in reading him? Ought all his early books to be scrapped? And how, exactly, did he come about anyhow? There is, I think, more or less to be said about that."

And Holliday has said this "more or less" in a style that has pleased the subject of the book even as it will please the reader. "I find it strangely interesting and altogether original," wrote Tarkington after reading the book. "I think he has produced an honest, critical and amusing book. The style is gay and yet he goes into things pretty thoroughly. The personal portrait is humane, and, to my mind, mighty amusing. It's a queer feller seen by a queerer feller."

Because Holliday has exercised his humorous imagination and ability for lightly touching off a picture, it is not to be presumed that he has neglected the serious consideration of Tarkington as a writer. The books and plays of the Indian are reviewed in detail and in the manner of one who has made an exhaustive study of the contents and their author and a critical estimate of the man and his future is hazarded.

("Booth Tarkington," Robert C. Holliday; Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, Page & Co., \$1.25.)

POEMS OF EDWARD THOMAS OF

KIND WITH WHICH TO FRATERNIZE

War Took Sweet and Fair Man Before His Full Life's Work Was Finished

ANYONE who loves Nature and has read some of the books of Edward Thomas will know how sweetly and beautifully, and with what delicate and deft touch he reveals his own deep affection for English lanes and woods, hillsides, brooks and rivers. With as pure a literary instinct as John Burroughs, he possesses a deeper, a more spiritual insight into the mysteries of Nature than our own Sage of Slabside. There was published in England a short time ago a thin volume of verses by Edward Eastaway, now known to have been Edward Thomas. Like Rupert Brooke and so many others of England's gifted sons, he felt the call to meet the blonde beast of Mittel Europa in deadly conflict on the battlefields of France, and there his strong spirit went to join the choir invisible, for he was killed at Arras on Easter Monday of 1917. Because of his tragic death and the beauty of the spirit of the man as revealed in his verses there has been quite a demand for them on this side of the Atlantic, and Henry Holt & Co., of New York, have therefore republished the volume here. The last poem of the book is a quaint conceit that will come as a surprise to many readers. Poets often plead with the gods of poetry that they may have power to use words given to them, but Thomas here begs the words themselves to use him, make him the channel for the fullest exercise of their mystic, subtle and sublime powers. But let the dainty little verses speak for themselves:

"Out of us all
That make rhymes,
Will you choose
Sometimes—
As the winds use
A crack in the wall
Or a drain,
Their joy or their pain
To whist through—
Choose me,
You English words?"

"I know you:
You are light as dreams,
Tough as oak.
Precious as gold,
As poppies and corn,
Or an old cloak:
Sweet as our birds
To the ear,
As the lured rose
In the heat
Of midsummer:
Strange as the races
Of dead and unborn:
Strange and sweet
Equally,
And familiar,
To the eye,
As the dearest faces
That a man knows,
And as lost homes are:
But though older far
Than oldest yew—
As our hills are, old—
Worn now
Again and again:
Young as our streams
After rain:
And as dear
As the earth which you prove
That we love.

"Make me content
With some sweetness



EDWARD THOMAS

From Wales
Whose nightingales
Have no whins—
From Wiltshire and Kent
And Herefordshire,
And the villages there—
For the names, and the things
No less.
Let me sometimes dance
With you,
Or climb
Or stand perchance
In cedars,
Fixed and free
In a rhyme,
As poets do."

Here is another of his dainty and subtle poems. It is essentially Celtic, mystic, in quality, and reminds one somewhat of Yeats or even of Turgenev, in some of his moods.

"How at once should I know,
When stretched in the harvest blue
I saw the swift's black bow,
That I would not have that view
Another day
Until next May
Again it is due."

"The same year after year—
But with the swift alone,
With other things I but fear
That they will be over and done
Suddenly
And I only see
Them to know them gone."

A quartet of poems are strange conceits stating what he would give to his three girls and his son. Yet how wise and sane they are in the mad race for money. In the second poem he says of certain lands and his "daughter the younger":
"Her small hands I would not cumber
With so many acres and their lumber,
But leave her sleep and her own
world
And her spectacled self with hair un-
curled,
Wanting a thousand little things
That time without contentment
brings."

Altogether a tiny book to fraternize with and learn to love. And it fills one with savage regret at the mer-
ciless war-spirit that took so sweet and fair a man away from this earth so ruthlessly, before his full life's work was accomplished.—G. W. J.

NORTHWEST

"History of Pacific Northwest" Tells a Romantic Story of Explorations, Fur Trading and Coming of Missionaries.

THE story of the Pacific Northwest is romantic and interesting enough to bear many tellings. In the latest book on the subject, Joseph Schafer considers, mainly, Oregon and Washington, the days of the "Oregon Trail," and the progress of a great land from wilderness to what it is today.

The book, however, does not neglect those chapters which are necessary to link the West of California with the Northwest, and there is in it an account of the Spanish, British and American explorers. One may read here of the origin of the name "California," of the discovery, exploration of the coast, of Drake's voyage, Viscaino's explorations, the planting of the missions and the presidios. And there are stories of conquest and railroads, of pioneers and senators, and of fastnesses and factories.

Because there is so wide a difference of opinion as to the origin of the name "California" as applied to this state, it is interesting to note the assurance of the author, who says: "The name California, now known to have been derived from a sixteenth century Spanish novel, was first applied to the country about this time. In its original use it signified a fabulous island situated 'not far from the terrestrial paradise,' and inhabited by a gigantic race of women."

This explanation, while not new, will arouse again a discussion which seems never to quiet and in which many of the state's students have taken part.

Sir Francis Drake is dismissed with a few paragraphs because he did not venture far enough to the north. "The story of Sir Francis Drake's incursion into the Pacific, his capture of Spanish treasure ships, his landing in California and subsequent circumnavigation of the globe is full of dramatic interest. But despite oft-repeated claims that he made new discoveries north of 42 degrees, there is no convincing evidence to prove that he did so. It is not probable that he saw any part of the Oregon coast, although he may have sailed the high sea as far to the north as the forty-third parallel."

It is when the author writes of the main theme of his volume, the land in Oregon and Washington, the inland empire, and the Columbia river and Puget Sound countries, that he is at his best. He has succeeded in retaining the romance of his story without robbing it of fact. For the reader who would learn more of the great Pacific Northwest this volume is one to be recommended.

("A History of the Pacific Northwest," by Joseph Schafer; New York, The Macmillan Company, \$2.25.)

less war-spirit that took so sweet and fair a man away from this earth so ruthlessly, before his full life's work was accomplished.—G. W. J.
("Poems," by Edward Thomas; New York, Henry Holt & Co., \$1.00.)

"TO ARMS"

Author of "Captain January," Mother of a Soldier at the Front, Has Written a Book of Brave-Hearted Songs.

There is sentimental cause enough for liking "To Arms," the book of war songs by Laura E. Richards. How many of us there are who remember the hours spent in wondering delight over the pages of "Captain January." It was a wonderful book for the wonderful days when the boy or girl has finished with "one-syllable" books makes the acquaintance of the real story that is written for him, and by one who understands.

And now we are to discover that the creator of "Captain January" has sent her son to the great war and has sent him with a soldier song on her lips, whatever may be in her heart. We wish, very much, that these songs might be the great songs of the war and perhaps we sigh as we admit that they are not. Mrs. Richards has written some verse of a quality to be sung around the campfire—if they have such things in modern war—some to be recited upon patriotic occasions, and some to be accepted only as brave-hearted expression of one woman's patriotism.

"Out into the night they slip,
Silent ship by silent ship.

Dim and gray, dim and gray;
And the fog droops low to hide them,
And the wind springs swift to guide them.

On their way, on their way."

The Song of the Transports is one of the best and there are two stirring ones, "Come to the Colors" and "Give Us a Chance." It is when the writer puts her words into the mouth of one of our soldiers that she is least effective. One cannot imagine the boys over there calling the Kaiser "the gray old rascal," nor that some of the distinctly feminine lines ring true of the trenches, but he will excuse this for genuine lines that are in the book. There is one of Bill Jones and Bill Hohenzollern that will win friends by the hundreds and another that starts: "Virginia rocked our cradle,
New England was our nurse;
We cut our teeth upon Plymouth Rock,

And never a whit the worse."

It has been said that the war is responsible for the fact that more persons are writing verse and that there are fewer poets than ever. In the fourth line of the following one who holds this view will perhaps see cause for wishing that Mrs. Richards has published, simply, the best of her songs:

"Your father's name was Johnny
Reb,

And mine was Johnny Yank;
They popped at each other with might
And main

With cartridges far from blank."
As the songs of a mother who has given her boy to her country's cause, as the songs of the author of "Captain January," and as songs which for the most part, will have a popular appeal, these soldier verses are to be read and relished. A. B. S.

("To Arms," by Laura E. Richards; Boston, The Page Company, 75 cents.)

**"INCOME TAX,"
GODFREY NELSON**

A volume designed to answer the many questions concerning income taxes and the income tax law is "Income Tax, Law and Accounting," by Godfrey N. Nelson. The book was so popular on its first edition that a second one was found immediately necessary. In this later publication Nelson has revised and rewritten the work and has made many additions.

The volume contains the latest decisions of the Treasury Department, it defines and illustrates profits and income, expenses and losses, explains in detail the operation and application of the income, war income and excess profits laws; it treats of the relationship of book values and actual values of assets for purposes of invested capital, and suggests rates of depreciation for various classes of business. Remedial measures for excessive depreciation are suggested and methods of bookkeeping for corporations whereby preparations of returns is simplified are outlined.

("Income Tax, Law and Accounting," by Godfrey N. Nelson; New York, the Macmillan Company, \$2.50.)

"CAROLYN OF THE CORNERS"**CHARMING TALE OF CHILDHOOD**

Little Girl Makes Over Lives of Grumpy Uncle and Severe Aunt

Childhood, with its ingenuous simplicity, is always charming to the normal man and woman. When, however, the simplicity is attached to a quaint and direct mode of thought and speech, we look on the child with a wonder, sometimes akin to awe. Such a child is Carolyn of the Corners. Sent unexpectedly to a rather grumpy old uncle, who kept a hardware store at The Corners, it turns out that her father and mother are supposed to have gone down to a watery grave in a fight between three war vessels—a French and two Turkish battleships—in the Mediterranean. The steamer upon which her parents had sailed from New York was caught between the crossfire and sunk. Uncle Joe is a confirmed bachelor, and his household is run by a solid, self-willed, but thoroughly conscientious Quaker woman who, however, possesses a gentle tenderness of character of which Uncle Joe did not dream. Little Carolyn, pronounced at first a nuisance by her uncle, speedily wins the heart of the housekeeper, and by her motto, given to her by the father whose memory she so much loves, Look Up! puts new thoughts into the mind of her business-absorbed uncle.

In his younger days "Uncle Joe" was profoundly in love with Amanda

Parlow, but one of the usual lovers' quarrels had been the means of separating them, and officious "friends" had widened the breach. Pride had stood in the way of a reconciliation, and the years had rolled by with each longing for the love of the other, but neither willing, or knowing how, to effect the desirable. Carolyn falls deeply in love with Miss Amanda and when she learns, from the casual remarks of people, of the condition of affairs, her simple, direct chatter upon the matter to both her uncle and Miss Amanda breaks down the barrier between them.

The story is above the average, the character-drawing excellent, the plot well sustained, and the reader's interest fully occupied from start to finish. Of course the separated couple come together finally, and to the greater joy of little Carolyn, her father and mother are returned to her. The boat in which they escaped was not lost, as had been supposed, but was stranded on the African coast, where its occupants were held prisoners by a band of wild Arabs. Hence Carolyn's "Look Up!" motto was fully justified and everyone was helped who came within its influence. —G. W. J.

("Carolyn of the Corners," by Ruth Belmore Endicott; New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., \$1.35.)

**"FLORIDA" AND "COLORADO" ADDED
TO SEE AMERICA FIRST SERIES**

Nevis O. Winter Writes of the Romantic Southern State and Mae Lacy Baggs of the Rugged Western One

From the days of Ponce de Leon to its splendid present the story of Florida has been one of romance. To Nevis O. Winter has fallen the honor of having first recounted for the general public the history of the state of the Everglades, of Ocoola, and of Sir Francis Drake, and he has performed his task well.

"Florida, the Land of Enchantment" is one more in the series of "Seeing America First" books and is issued in the attractive form of its predecessors. The volume contains many illustrations, some in color, and covers the field in all of its aspects, from storied past to the purely commercial phases of its present. There is a survey of the climate, the lakes and rivers, and a description of the scenic wonders and abundant animal and bird life. The comprehensive review of the Florida of today is, not in the usual chamber of commerce folder style, but is written in the same interesting manner as are the earlier chapters.

Chapters on the state's advantages as a health resort, and its attractions for tourists, hunter, nature lovers and sportsmen are among the most interesting of the modern ones. As for the early chapters, there are few in

history more glowing in romance.

("Florida, the Land of Enchantment," by Nevis O. Winter; Boston, The Page Company, \$3.50.)

A more rugged romance is breathed in Mae Lacy Baggs' story of Colorado, written for the same series and published within the month. The writer calls her state aptly "the Queen Jewel of the Rockies," and writes of it with an enthusiasm born of deep love. The Indian of the Rockies, a subject worth a shelf by itself, is treated with rare fidelity. An account of the explorers, a survey of industries, and many references to what will offer delight to the automobilist, home-seeker, sportsman or health seeker, are included in the volume. The subject offers opportunity for the inclusion of unusual photographs, some of them in color, and for descriptions of literary merit.

The volume on Colorado is in every way worthy of the "See America First" series, one which is rapidly growing in length, and which is including in its writers a notable list of men and women.

("Colorado, the Queen Jewel of the Rockies," by Mae Lacy Baggs; Boston, \$3.50.)

WITH BOOKS AND WRITERS OF BOOKS

When Ann H. Fellows Johnston first created the character of the winsome Little Colonel, some twenty years ago, no one thought that the lovable little Southern girl would be the central figure in a series of books which would maintain their popularity and command large sales into their third decade of existence. Such has been the case, however, and The Page Company has recently ordered new printings for seven volumes in the series.

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.
The Archbishop of York, Most Reverend Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., LL.B., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, will be the next convocation orator at the University of Chicago on March 19. Archbishop Lang, who was educated at Glasgow university and Balliol college, Oxford, was for six years a student of the Inner Temple, London, and for three years was Fellow and Dean of Divinity at Magdalen college, Oxford. He became vicar of St. Mary's the university church at Oxford, in 1894,

Bishop of Stepney in 1901, Canon of St. Paul's the same year, and was Hon. Chaplain to Queen Victoria. In 1908 he was appointed Archbishop of York. Among his publications are "The Miracles of Jesus, as Marks of the Way of Life," and "The Opportunity of the Church of England."

HAROLD BENDLOSS.
"The Girl from Keller's" is the name of Harold Bendloss' latest novel, which Stokes published February 15th. It is another story of the great Northwest—this time about pioneer girl that almost failed, but was saved by a girl's bravery and determination. Bendloss is at his best when he is backing up human beings to win against the hardships of the wilderness. This story has the big sweep of emotion and adventure that grips and thrills.

WILLIAM MCFEE.
"Aliens," by William McFee, has a most interesting history, which is frankly told by Mr. McFee, in a preface. This foreword is not only a fas-

"EASTERN RED"

Helen Huntington Has Written Again of Society Woman and Her Problems; Is Study of Struggle With Tradition.

People were always sending Elsie orchids—they seemed to suit her faultless style and her cold clear beauty. And yet Elsie did not like orchids and did not wish to be distant and faultless.

There was Rose, wife of an actor, and a singer herself. Her problem was that she had married the wrong man and did not know how to escape. "Eastern Red" is a book of these two married women, one a busy society woman in love with a man not her husband and the other the girl who sang at the dinners and who dreaded to go home at nights.

Helen Huntington has sought in this book to characterize a social unrest, a rebellion of the spirit against old standards and the weight of tradition. She has been unusually effective in that she has offered no solution although her "problem" is one now several seasons old.

The stories of Elsie and Rose are those of two unhappy married lives and the efforts made by the wives, in ways other than the obvious, of escaping from conditions. One wonders why the two did not pack up and leave Stephen and Louis way back in the third chapter, but then there would have been no story, no acquaintanceship with the beautiful and outspoken Charlotte, and no character drawing that has made of the novel a particularly good one. Whatever may have been either's scruples against divorce, and they are not emphasized, there were no chains to hold Elsie or Rose in the homes they did not like.

Elsie's part of the story moves in a society circle in which the members are busy during all hours of the day and night rushing from one welfare movement or "cause" to another. She is eternally donning her exquisitely fitting gowns and may occasionally be caught, for a moment's conversation, at a dinner or a dance.

But for Rose there is a story more of the human sort. She was too young when she married her husband glorified too much in his possession. Each sought the way out and in the two experiences there is related the story the author would tell.

The same writer has written "The Sovereign Good," and "An Apprentice to Truth," proof enough that she is capable of treating more than one theme. For the story's sake one will like this book and for the womanly sympathy that is shown with the tangled world of little Rose. As for the amount of impatience the reader will experience—that will depend upon his philosophy. And be it said, that those who enjoy the stories of what we used to call the "400" type will find this to their taste.—A. B. S.

("Eastern Red," by Helen Huntington; New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$1.50.)

**"ARMY FRENCH
FOR SOLDIER**

The purpose of this book is to help men in American military service to understand what may be said to them in French, to make themselves understood in French, and to understand printed French. There have been many small volumes written with these general purposes in mind. Some have been mere topical conversations, some have used the academic methods, and others have followed the "French learned in six weeks" plan that used to be familiar.

Suffice to say that this book is prepared by Ernest H. Wilkins and Algernon Coleman, of the University of Chicago. It is issued in handy form, is typographically excellent and is one of the very best of the kind published.

("Army French," by Ernest H. Wilkins and Algernon Coleman; Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 40 cents.)

inating piece of writing, but also probably one of the rarest bits of literary history of many years.

From the CALIFORNIA WEEKLIES

German Spies Delicately Transferred to Detention Camp

More German spies have been captured in overt offenses, attempting to smuggle arms and munitions into Mexico, where the Huns are endeavoring to stir up that country against the U. S. A. As usual, of course, these two offenders against the war acts issued by the government will be delicately transferred to some upholstered detention home, where they will be welcomed as guests of the nation. These knaves scoff at such kindly consideration. For some reason these knaves of the Kaiser seem to be the most favored among prisoners apprehended by federal authorities. Their trials are slow usually and the sentence formal. One dangerous spy escaped recently with a penalty of \$1,000 fine. In contrast, the German authorities, when American secret service men are trapped, treat them as the pests of the earth. Too much florid nonsense is bestowed on these Hun culprits; it makes Uncle Sam a butt with the enemy, and, more important, it nerves certain German residents in this country to continue to play the spy and spread the Teuton propaganda that circulates so easily in the newspapers and other channels.—News Letter.

Marie Corelli Loses Her Temper

Why is it we take an unholy pleasure in the spectacle of a personage like Marie Corelli losing her temper? It must be because she impresses us as a rather smug lady. She lost her temper, her poise and everything lately when she was tried for hoarding food. The author of "The Sorrows of Satan" and other favorites of high school girls, lives at Stratford-on-Avon, thereby adding to the fame of a place already fairly famous. The British regulations about hoarding are very severe. Among other things Marie had 153 pounds of sugar and 43 pounds of tea in her home. Here is how Marie defended herself. "It's a lie. It has come to a fine thing if women can't live in their homes without being interfered with by the police. I am a patriot and would not think of hoarding. I think you police are overstepping your duty in visiting my house. You are upsetting the country altogether with your food orders and what not. Lloyd George will be resigning tomorrow, and there will be a revolution in England in less than a week." Marie was fined 50 pounds and 20 guineas for costs. Lloyd George is still in power and the British government still lives.—Town Talk.

Jewels at Mardi Gras

There was what I have heard described as "a perfectly disgusting" display of jewels at the Mardi Gras. Opinions seem to agree that this year's Shrove Tuesday frolic was noted for the lavishness of gowns and trinkets beyond all others. There was no Hooverizing on dresses, though they were lower at the top and higher at the bottom than ever before. In ordinary times magnificence of dress passes without comment, but this year, say the critics, women might have spent less money on clothes so as to have a little more to give when the collectors for war funds come around. In the matter of diamonds et cetera we have the unimpeachable authority of "Pinky" Connors of Buffalo that "them that has 'em wears 'em." Yes, but wearing them entails proportionate splendor of setting, and that means new gowns of the very latest fashionable costliness. Which spells extravagance for most women. The woman whose heart is set on dress just now is a woman whose heart is not in the war. Perhaps she doesn't realize how serious the war is because she hasn't a son in it. It is generally agreed that this woman was very much in evidence at the Mardi Gras.—News Letter.

The Binet test shows that that "trigamous" Oakland girl is "bright to the degree of genius." It only remains now to test the Binet test.—Town Talk.

WELDING THE NATIONS

We are losing sight of the racial congeries in Southeastern Europe. It was here in the Balkans and thereabouts that the war had its origin, and the issues, complicated enough before the war, have become more tangled. If there was a single straightforward issue, such as the restoration of Serbia with the addition of an outlet to the sea, then it would be easy to arrange a program satisfactory to Serbia, but it would set the whole Slav world ablaze, for Slavdom is divided against itself. Furthermore Italy has claims for which she has made big sacrifices and all conflicting interests are being cleverly exploited by Austrian statecraft. Vienna may be eager to quit the war, but she is fomenting dissension among the Slavs and keeping alive the hatreds which are necessary to insure desperate tenacity under the command of the Serbo-Croat Borojevic. The Austrians do not forget that 10 per cent of her troops are Jugo-Slavs who have been told that they are defending their hearths and homes against the thievish instincts of the Italians. Also they have been made to believe that on the other side of the old frontier, that is to say, Vicenza, "there are brothers to be liberated" whom Italy has always exploited and maltreated. To aggravate the tumult of troubled waters are large sections of the Slav population under the Habsburgs who do not desire separation from Austria. Their demands are limited to legislative autonomy or at least political equality within the Dual Monarchy. There are the Croats, for instance, who have no desire to be incorporated in a new Serb empire in which their identity might be submerged. As to the Jugo-Slavs, "we desire," they say, "to be united in a free Austria in an alliance of free nations

under the Habsburg dynasty." They add: "The heavy domination of the Germans and Magyars must come to an end." There is another Jugo-Slav element which wishes to see restored Napoleon's evanescent Kingdom of Illyria, comprising Carinthia, Gorizia, Trieste, Istria, Styria and Carniola. They are of course bitterly opposed to the Italian irredenta policy. The sentiment and vanity of all these conflicting elements, the cunning statesmen of Vienna, men with more brains than the diplomats of Germany have, are playing on incessantly. Their propaganda is nowhere neglected. Here is a specimen from an official organ:

For a hundred years the Italians have cried throughout the Jugo-Slav countries that the old Italian civilization must have precedence over the young Slav civilization, and that the latter must make way for it. What would happen to us if the Italians should achieve all their aspirations? The Jugo-Slavs are of various nationalities and must rely upon their own strength. They would not be able to resist the Italian concentric expansion for long; they must lean against a Great Power which does not subjugate foreign nations, and develop themselves in union with the Great Power. In the present contingencies the Jugo-Slavs can only lean against Austria.

Propaganda shrewdly prepared is a powerful stimulant to prejudices even in an "unlightened" country, as we have seen since the outbreak of the war. So we may easily conjecture with what success the Central Empires have operated on the minds of the aspiring democrats of the Balkans whom Uncle Sam has taken under his arm. Surely it's a big job that we have on our hands—that of satisfying all the little nationalities of Europe.—Town Talk.

Shop Sends Another Thousand

The Superfluity Shop has cabled another \$1,000 to Madam Poincare and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium. The Commission for Aid Civil and Military Belgium, which is sponsoring the shop, announces that it has sent to date over \$5,000. It also sends, weekly, dozens of cases of food and clothing. The Superfluity Shop is at 306 Post street and is one of the finest antique shops in the city—fine old plate, silver service sets, paintings, antiques, brocaded draperies, antique and modern chairs and tables, in fact every accessory of the home is to be found there. One of the best departments of the salvage section is that of clothing. Wardrobes are filled with attractive evening gowns for which there is always a steady demand. Dress suits and frock coats for the gentlemen are always to be had. Even the old-time gold-headed cane is to be found in abundance. Jewelry, quaint in design, and notions of various kinds form another interesting section. Banjos, guitars, mandolins, zithers and other musical instruments have been donated.—Town Talk.

This Policeman Was Embarrassed

It happened in a dairyette on Fillmore street. The policeman on the beat came in at noon-time, as was his wont, and asked, as was his wont, for a ham sandwich. He had no intention of paying for it. That, too, was his wont. "There it is," said the proprietor, pointing to a slab on which ham sandwiches were piled. "I want one specially made up," said the copper loudly. "These have been standing." "Take one of those or go without," said the proprietor. At first the copper couldn't understand this declaration of independence. When it dawned on him he became red with anger, glared at the dairyette man, then turned on his heel and strode out. The dairyette customers laughed at the discomfiture of the guardian of the law.—Town Talk.

Fathers in the Mothers' Club

It was to be expected that complications would arise when men sought admittance to the Mothers' Club of Berkeley. The excitement extended beyond the gates of the classic city and as far as Stockton where the Federation of Mothers' Clubs held its convention. The federation has decided that as men are not mothers, they can't join. The trouble arose when a group of fathers applied for membership in the Berkeley club and were received. To mark their admittance to the ranks the club prepared a "fathers' dinner" and planned to change its name to "Parents' Club." Then the federation heard of the move and drew a blue pencil through the name of its Berkeley chapter. Things were coming to a pretty pass, it was said, when man cannot realize his place. So the club was dropped. The anomaly of the Berkeley fathers caused a gasp at the state convention which the explanation of Mrs. W. H. Marston, president of the college city organization, could not silence.—Town Talk.

Kenney Park Is Real Thing

This Friday, Kenney Park became the real thing. It was dedicated with all possible honors and will stand as an active monument to that fine fellow who so faithfully served his home city as a citizen and fire chief.

"Jim" Kenney knows what is being done as an appreciation for the example he set for the little fellows; he knows that his neighbors and friends remember him as a real companion that it was worth while to know; and this monument to his memory is the kind he would have chosen, if his natural modesty would have permitted.

Now to fix up Kenney Park so that the kiddoes can get out of it that enjoyment that is their heritage.—Berkeley Courier.

There is a kind of workingman to whom the sweetest word in the language is "Strike." Usually he neglects his family, always he is lazy.—Town Talk.

Allies Understand Central Authority

At last the Allies have come to the sensible understanding of central authority to co-ordinate strategy according to the urgings of the American representatives; it will be the policy of all the great allied governments to act in concert. In no other way can the Allies competently meet the war plans of the centralized Huns. The former system of France, England and Italy was fatally weak, and harked back to the Dark Ages, where forces fought in a go-as-you-please skidoo.—News Letter.

Society Patriot Releases Man-Power

Here is one of the unusually entertaining stories that comes officially to me from one of the women in charge of a Red Cross auxiliary.

She tried to make a very wealthy woman see her responsibility in the matter of war service. She suggested to her that she go to hear Mrs. Stobart, the English woman, speak on the work of the women in Serbia, where Mrs. Stobart took a unit of English women physicians to run a hospital for the suffering people of that stricken land.

The Leisure Lady came back really stirred by what Mrs. Stobart had told of the heroic things the women of other countries are doing in this great war. Said she: "I was really ashamed of myself, but I'm going to reform."

The Red Crosser was naturally delighted, and registered her feeling.

"Yes," announced the Leisure Lady, "she made me feel that we women should get in and release the man power of the country. I'm going to insist that my chauffeur learn how to knit. Think of the time that he is sitting up in the limousine waiting for me that he could spend knitting. Yes, we should all release the man power of the country," and she hurried off in the glow of responsibility well taken.

This tale is literally true, which makes it just a little less amusing, after all.—News Letter.

Berkeley's 1917 War Work

Just think of it! Records to show that the people of Berkeley gave the sum of \$3,024,000.00 for war work during the year of 1917. And these records as searched out by the Mobilized Women's Organizations of Berkeley tell in the summary that much was also done of which no record could be obtained.

A 24-page bulletin, pages 10 inches by 14 inches, has just been issued at the Press of the Courier, which tells of the work done throughout the city by all civic organizations. Mrs. Dorinda Ross had the publication in charge and copies can be obtained by application to the headquarters of the Mobilized Women's Organizations.—Berkeley Courier.

Thousands of married women in this country are returning to jobs which they held before marriage. Alas, that the high cost of living, backed by the high cost of living, has eroded their hearts and purse strings.—News Letter.

There's a lot of loose thinking and wild talking these days. Let's try to cultivate a thoughtful reticence.—Town Talk.

The German people, we are told, are eating crow. The Kaiser will eat it later.—Town Talk.

An item of no importance: Scott Nearing has been heard from.—Town Talk.

Vernon Castle's epitaph may be found in John 15-13.—Town Talk.

The other day the teacher asked: "What country is our principal continental ally?"

"France," answered twenty pupils in chorus.

"And now, can you name a town in France?"

"Somewhere," replied a small voice away in the corner of the room.

The Story of the Kaiser That the French Government Suppressed

The All-Highest Goes to Jerusalem; Being the Diary of German Emperor's Journey to the Holy Land

Le Rire (The Laugh) of Paris is to France what Punch is to England and Life to the United States. Soon after the Emperor of Germany's journey to Constantinople and the Holy Land, nearly twenty years ago, the whole French nation was convulsed over an issue of Le Rire which purported to reveal the private travel notes of the Kaiser on what he termed his divine mission. The explanations upon the title page of Le Rire, as originally published, were as follows:

"Tour of William II—15 days in Turkey, Palestine, Jerusalem and the Holy Land.

"In view of the demand of the itinerary only a single performance will be given in each locality.

"Soldiers will be admitted for half price.

"THIS NUMBER IS PROHIBITED IN GERMANY."

As France and Germany were at this time theoretically at peace, a mild

holster, let it be understood) in the left pocket of his coat.

"Wednesday, at the moment when the emperor had just fallen asleep one of our men stole the note book and brought it away. In less time than it takes to tell it we photographed the written pages which we here transcribe; and, a few moments afterward, the secret document was replaced under the head of the sleeping sovereign. One sees how simple it was! Only the matter had to be thought out.

"We have accomplished the greatest stroke of reporting that has been seen for a long time."

"The first entry in the Diary is:

"October 15. I have always loved to travel; in spite of the fact that one is an emperor, it teaches you many things of which you are ignorant. The Orient especially attracts me and I would like to lead there a peaceful crusade; all the sovereigns of any

sultan sent me the brevet of corporal of Turkish Infantry. By chance, I had brought the costume; I put it on; Abdul informs me that they are going



A Rocket Rioting in the Heavens

to have a review in my honor. At last I shall have some distraction.

"Four o'clock. I return; the review did not satisfy me; the men maneuvered like firemen.

"They began by presenting me to the generals of the Turkish army, Schleifmann-Pasha, Von der Wurst-Pasha, Hans Brauer-Effendi, Sidi-Kobus-Bey, Toumech-Pasha, etc. They speak the German language quite purely and without accent.

"Then the march began; I noticed at first that the uniform of each regiment was not uniform; thus certain ones in the same company have European pantaloons, others Turkish pantaloons, others none at all. I admit that it is fantastic but hardly fitting in such degree.

"Some variety of head-dress; the one who prefers a helmet puts on a helmet, the one who likes a fez wears a fez; there are even those who wear bicycle-caps which is surely not according to the ordinance.

"The armament is but slightly more homogeneous; every model of gun is found in the hands of Ottoman soldiers. I asked the sultan if this was premeditated in order to have, in case of war, different sorts of experiences; he replied that the state of his finances did not permit of his having another armament. From the moment it appeared to be unpremeditated it was no longer of interest to me.

"The troops gave evidence of great individual initiative as each soldier marched at a pace which suited him; it resulted in a slight disorder in the parade. I shall characterize in a phrase the Turkish army; it lacks organization. Abdul-Hamid assured me that that was for the best. I

of others!' as says the proverb, which I am pleased to believe to be Persian."

From Turkey the emperor proceeded to the Holy Land:

"October 21. I announced a trip to Bethlehem to be followed by a sermon in my own style. I do not know but that this was a mistake as no one followed me.

"It is from Bethlehem that the custom came of placing shoes in the chimney Christmas eve; it must be a curious custom, as there are no chimneys and no shoes to speak of.

"I asked to see the famous stable; they showed it to me, or rather the first one at hand. For want of preservation the veritable stable has disappeared. Always the lack of organization.

"Upon my return I was entirely alone. I had prepared an allocution which greatly appealed to me. I was reduced to delivering it in the desert. Bah! I am not the first one to whom that has happened. I delivered the sermon on the plain.

"I have a fine talent for speaking. I not only strike my hearers, I move them.

"And I had the pleasure of converting myself after having moved myself to tears. That conversion does me honor.

"I wore for the occasion the frock-coat of an officiating minister.

"The heat is overpowering."

Frank Alvah Dearborn is the translator of the Diary.

THE GROCER'S CORNER.

Our great and good friend, Herbert Hoover,

Who dictates food which refuses to be dictated to,

Has emitted the following bit of advice:

"Go back to the simple life. Be contented with simple food, simple pleasures

And simple clothing."

Very good. Then ninety per cent of the simple merchants

Can close their simple stores and the simple grass can grow up in the streets

Between the simple paving blocks and The simple country can go into a state of simple

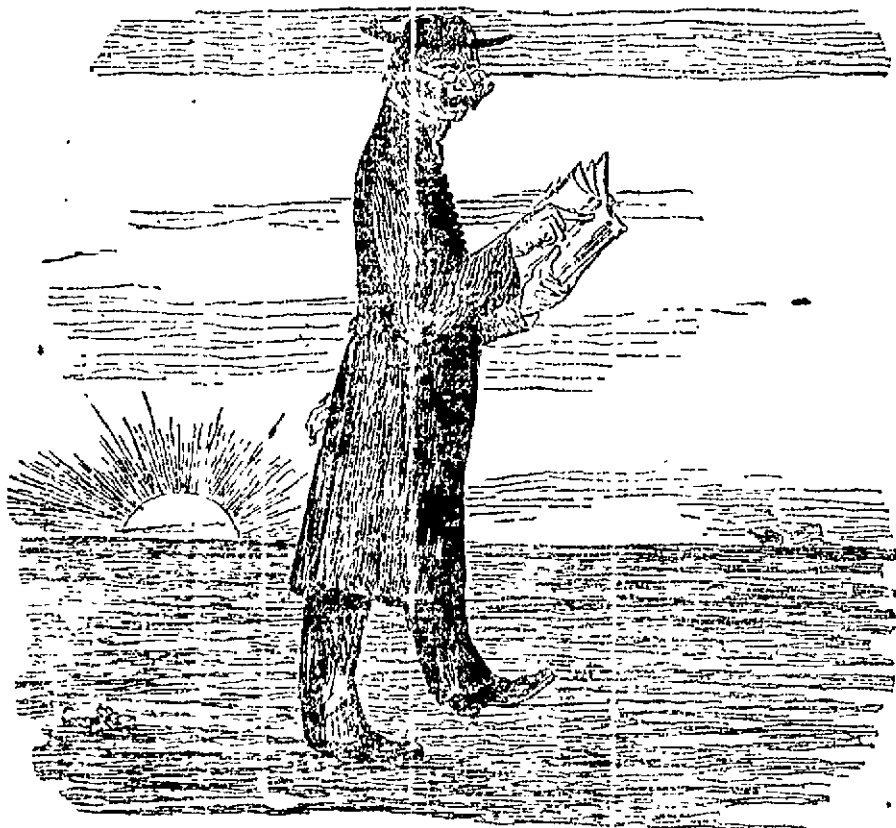
Bankruptcy.

If the rich would be as extravagant as usual

And eat expensive food and wear expensive clothes,

Instead of eating the food of the poor, Times would be much better than they are.

The party who pulled that famous re-



The Sermon in the Desert. "I Wore For the Occasion the Frock-Coat of An Officiating Minister."

attempt was made by the French government to suppress the issue; but every one secured a copy and the laugh was general at the Kaiser's expense. The witty author wrote with a prophetic vision. He might well have written yesterday. We now see the fruits of his majesty's intrigue with the sultan and his pompous entrance into the Holy Land. The taking of Jerusalem by British forces has a significance for the Christian world which can hardly be overestimated and at this juncture the publication of George H. Doran Company of a translation of this shrewd and deftly rendered story is particularly opportune.

The French satirist beholds the August 1914 landing of the Kaiser's tour, and nothing more delicious has ever been put into the German emperor's mouth. The weakness for occupying the center of the stage and living in the spotlight.

Then, the last chapter.

"The Rire offers to its readers today the impressions of this trip to the Orient of Emperor William II. These impressions were written by the august traveler himself. This is how we procured them. The emperor wrote every evening the recital of the day's events upon the leaves of a little note book which never left him. On returning at night William II placed this note book under his pillow; on rising he placed it (the note book, not the

consequence have gone there from their journey into Asia Minor.

"It is not that I profess great sympathy for the Christians of Syria. I hold them, if I dare to say so, in slight esteem. But the mission which I have received from the King of Kings leads me to the banks of the Jordan; and then Pierre Loti asserts that it is necessary to see the Jordan; now I have confidence in Pierre Loti who was a soldier."

On October 15 the tour began. The emperor wrote: "I gave the signal for departure myself by blowing into a little order-trumpet. The train starts. I climb aboard and install myself in the compartment for sovereigns only.

"I take out this note book in order to write my impressions.

"What do I feel?"

"Nothing."

The emperor was disappointed in Venice. He recorded:

"Humberto kisses me. I return it, and this will do for a few years. When they see me here again it will be hot.

"I gaily the 'Hohenzollern' and they raise the anchor.

"October 20. At sea, on board the — yes, I have already said that.

"What do I feel?"

"Always nothing!"

"This absence of impressions begins to disturb me.

"October 21. I am not well.

"October 24. As I awakened, the



Escort of Honor Supplied by the Sultan to the Kaiser.

have also,' added he, 'excellent means for making the men fight well; I never pay them. They have to conquer forcibly.'

"This confidence opens the horizon to me. Perhaps the sultan is finally right. If one has the strength of a lion to defend one's property, one has that of a tiger to take the property

mark last year, "Make economy fashionable," should have been given. A nice large leather medal. Any time the rich stop spending their money. The poor suffer more than ever. We love Herbie and all that, but—Aw, what's the use?

PRECIOUS GEMS

"A Text Book of Precious Stones" Is Written for the Jeweler and for the Gem-Loving Public—Has Peculiar Narrowed Appeal.

A text book that will have a general interest for those who may afford the intimacy of precious stones, is that compiled by Frank E. Wade, head of the department of chemistry at Shortridge high school of Indianapolis and author of "Diamonds: A Study of the Factors that Govern Their Value."

This work, "A Text-Book of Precious Stones" not only presents in as natural an order as possible the fundamental principles and methods in use for identifying precious stones but considers every phase of the study that a gem merchant needs to know. There is provided for the interested public much material which will enable that public to become more intelligent purchasers of gem-set jewelry.

The author has drawn on the experiences of such well-known jewel experts as Cutelle, Herbert Smith, Goodchild, Streeter and others and has selected the points he considers the strongest. The result has been a volume in which there are the essentials of at least a shelf that the layman could not possibly wish or read and which the jeweler might not wish to purchase.

There are many who are interested in the general subject of jewels who would know the false from the paste and who would name at sight the gems that meet his eye. For such a man or for the jeweler this book is written.

("A Text-Book of Precious Stones," by Frank E. Wade. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$2.)

THE TAKING OF JERUSALEM

The epoch-making capture of Jerusalem, by the gallant General Allenby, has awakened renewed interest in that earlier event which determined the destiny of the holy city for over three-quarters of a millennium, its conquest in 1187 by the Sultan Saladin and its passing as a result of that conquest under the long-maintained control of the Moslems. A dramatic account of this earlier campaign, so full of curious contrasts and comparisons with the military events now transpiring in the East, is contained in "Saladin and the Fall of the Kingdom of Jerusalem," by Stanley Lane-Poole, which appears under the Putnam imprint. Well worth reading is this volume, not only because the events it describes are linked, in spite of their remoteness in time, with the interest of the present, but also for the noble picture it gives of one of the great personalities of history. "If the taking of Jerusalem," writes Mr. Lane-Poole, "were the only fact known about Saladin, it were enough to prove him the most chivalrous and great-hearted conqueror of his own, and perhaps of any, age."

MRS. ALEC-TWEEDIE.

Mrs. Alec-Tweedie, whose new book, "Mexico: From Diaz to the Kaiser," is shortly to come from George H. Doran Company, is the daughter of the late Dr. George Harley F.R.S. (professor at University College, London, and consulting physician at University College hospital), and Emma, daughter of James Muspratt, of Seaford Hall, Lancashire; widow of Alec Leslie Tweedie, grandson of Dr. Tweedie, F.R.S., founder of the London Fever Hospital, 1803 (the first hospital of the kind), and grandson of General Leslie on the maternal side.

LOUIS C. PAGE

An interesting event in Boston journalism occurred on Saturday, February 16th, when the Boston Evening Record was sold by Francis W. Bird to a syndicate, headed by Louis Coues Pages, Boston publisher and editor, and president of The Page Company, which he founded in 1897. Page is a graduate of Harvard, in the class of 1891, and editor of the World Classics Series, 1892-3. For the past three years the Record has been directed by Francis W. Bird, son of Charles Sumner Bird. The new publishers will continue the newspaper as a Republican journal.

REMINISCENCES OF DEGAS;
GEORGE MOORE ANECDOTES

Was Curmudgeon Only in the Imagination of the Population

Many years ago, as the readers of his "Impressions and Opinions" are aware, George Moore wrote a memorable article about Degas. It broke, for a time, their friendship. Degas hated articles about himself. He would have no traffic with the men who wrote them. But it was a good article, just the same, so good that the author has been justified in bringing it out again in the Burlington Magazine as his contribution to the necrology of the master. Incidentally, as prologue to the reprint, he has some new and characteristic things to say on the subject. It is especially worth while to have him thus explode an ancient tradition.

"In his lifetime legends began to gather about him and the legend that has attained the greatest currency is that Degas was an old curmudgeon who hated his kind and kept his studio door locked. As early as '76—it was about the time I made his acquaintance in the Nouvelle Athenes—I heard him described as harsh and intractable, but I could not see that he was either, and wondered why people should speak of him with bated breath, as if in terror, for, indeed, he seemed the type and epitome of a French gentleman, as I conceived it to be. He was courteous to all who knew him, entered into conversation with all who asked to be introduced to him, and invited those who seemed interested in his painting to his studio. Why, then, the legend? Degas put himself forward as an old curmudgeon, and, as it is always easier to believe him than to observe, he became one in popular imagination; and by degrees this very courteous and kind gentleman, loving his kindred and finding happiness in society, became molded and fashioned by the words he had uttered casually, without foreseeing that sooner or later he would have to live up to them. He said that he would never speak to a man who wrote about him in the newspapers. He described journalists as pests. 'The artist,' he said, 'must live apart, and his private life remain unknown.' The power of speech is greater within than without, and in the end every man falls a victim to his own words. Said I to him once: 'How are your works to become known?' He answered: 'I've never heard of anyone buying a picture because it was spoken about in a newspaper; a man buys a picture because he likes it, or because somebody told him to buy it.'"

Mr. Moore has a number of personal anecdotes to tell. But the best passages in his article are those which bring out the spirit of the artist, the intimate savor of his genius. From among them the following are cited:

"One morning in May a friend tried the door of Degas' studio. It is always strictly fastened, and when shaken vigorously a voice calls from some loophole; if the visitor be an intimate friend, a string is pulled and he is allowed to stumble his way up the corkscrew staircase into the studio. There are neither Turkey carpets nor Japanese screens, nor, indeed, any of those signs whereby we know the dwelling of the modern artist. Only at the further end, where the artist works, is there daylight. In perpetual gloom and dust the vast canvases of his youth are piled up in formidable barricades. Great wheels belonging to lithographic presses—lithography was for a time one of Degas' avocations—suggest a printing office. There is much decaying sculpture—dancing girls modelled in red wax, some dressed in muslin skirts, strange dolls—dolls if you will, but dolls modelled by a man of genius."

"When he is in company with anyone who knows Manet, his confere and compeer in realistic pictorial art, and the friend of his life, he loves to allude to those little childresses of disposition which make Manet's memory a wellbeloved, even a sacred thing. 'Do you remember,' Degas said, as he hurried his friend along the Rue Pigalle, 'how he used to turn on me when I wouldn't send my pictures to the Salon? He would say, "You, Degas, you are above the level of the

sea, but for my part, if I get into an omnibus and someone doesn't say: 'Al Manet, how are you where are you going?' I am disappointed, for I know then that I am not famous." Manet's vanity, which a strange boyishness of disposition rendered attractive and engaging, is clearly one of Degas' happiest memories, but all the meanness of la vie de parade, so persistently sought by Mr. Whistler, is latterly displeasing to him. Speaking to Mr. Whistler, he said: 'My dear friend, you conduct yourself in life just as if you had no talent at all.' Again speaking of the same person, and at the time when he was having numerous photographs taken, Degas said: 'You cannot talk to him, he throws his cloak around him—and goes off to the photographer.'"

"In old times (after a long day spent in the studio), he would come to the Nouvelle Athenes late in the evening, about 10 o'clock. There he was sure of meeting Manet, Pissaro and Duranty, and with books and cigarettes the time passed in agreeable aesthetisms. Pissaro dreamy and vague; Manet loud, declamatory and eager for media and decorations; Degas sharp, deep, more profound, scornfully sarcastic; Duranty, clear-headed, dry, full of repressed disappointment. But about the time of Manet's death the center of art shifted from the Nouvelle Athenes to the Cafe de la Rochefoucauld. Degas followed it. He was seen there every evening, and every morning he breakfasted there—every year joining up a number of the young men. Latterly greater and more brilliant in the ad-Degas has abandoned cafe life. He dines with Ludovic Halévy and a few friends whom he has known all his life; he goes to the opera or the circus to draw and find new motives for pictures. Speaking to a landscape painter at the Cirque Fernando, he said: 'A vous il faut la vie naturelle, a moi la vie factice.'"

GABRIELLE D'ANNUNZIO.
Italy's famous poet. The photograph shows him after he alighted from an airplane following a bombing flight over Austrian lines.



FLOWERS

"Western Flower Guide" by Charles Francis Saunders Aids to Identify and Name Our Blossoms.

For many years Miss Parsons' "Wild Flowers of California" has been the standard work for the layman on California's wealth of flora. It is a useful and helpful book and has given thousands of residents as well as visitors immense pleasure.

But now there comes to my desk another book, by Charles Francis Saunders, whose charming story of the pueblos of the Rio Grande—"The Terraced Houses"—will be recalled, as well as his joint authorship with J. Smeaton Chase, of "The California Padres and Their Missions." This is a small and handy pocket guide to "The Western Flowers." Each flower is pictured in colors—not the best of color work, but adequate for most identification—and the accompanying description is clear, vivid, chatty and interesting yet, without, accurate.

Mr. Saunders shows his intimacy with the leading flowers and also with the scientific words of the botanists. Hence the book can be commended most highly to those who need a handy means of identifying and naming flowers of the west. The list is confined to 250 varieties and while the region covered is principally the three coast states of California, Oregon and Washington, in many cases the plants described are found eastward in the states from Idaho south to Arizona, and in some cases as far east as Colorado, New Mexico and Texas.

The descriptions contain much of the botanical lore of the Indians and this adds a great factor of interest. —G. W. J.

("The Western Flower Guide," by Charles Francis Saunders. New York, Doubleday, Page & Co., \$1.25.)

GERTRUDE ATHERTON

A world-wide discussion is apt to be started by Gertrude Atherton's startling new novel, "The White Morning" (Stokes). Mrs. Atherton's ear has detected the rumblings of a storm that is soon to break over Germany—a woman's revolt. What it will mean when these half-starved, half-crazed women, who have endured all the terrible misery of war, rise to demand that war cease, it must be left to Mrs. Atherton herself to tell. The story as she has written it, is full of surprises. It has an unusual love element, and a humanness and depth of feeling that lend to its theme a distinct air of probability. There are those who will take violent exception to Mrs. Atherton's prediction of a cataclysm in Germany. But there are others who will read and agree.

ROLAND G. USHER.

Roland G. Usher, Ph.D., has given the public a new analysis of the war in his book, "The Winning of the War," published this week by the Harpers. It is intended to furnish the reader with an adequate conception of what has been done and what still remains for us to accomplish. Professor Usher is professor of history at Washington University and is the author of "Pun-Germanism."

JOHN MASEFIELD.

John Masefield, one of the greatest of the modern English poets, gave the second of the William Vaughn Moody lectures for the present year at the University of Chicago on the evening of February 14. Masefield, whose recent volume on "The Old Front Line" does for the campaign in France what his preceding book did for the Gallipoli campaign, lectured on the subject of "The War and the Future." At the close of the lecture Masefield read some of his own poems.

AMERICAN.

"Why We Come Smiling Out of Hell" by Private Pent is one of the war stories that proves that the sterling qualities of man are present in this as in every other war. There is something about the author in the magazine. William Dudley Pelley is another writer who writes and is written about in the March American. Holworthy Hall, Al H. Woods, B. C. Forbes, Edna Ferber, Bruce Barton, Mary Mullett and a number of others appear in one role or another in the unconventional number.



ART by Laura Bridgman

Oakland Art Gallery, Municipal Auditorium, open from 1 to 5 p. m. Worth Ryder, curator.

Paintings from the Frank O. Havens' collection, loaned by Dr. William S. Porter and others.

Exhibition of drawings by Ralph Stackpole.

Exhibition by Douglas Marshall.

Exhibition of etchings owned by Oakland Art Gallery.

Palace of Fine Arts, J. Nilson Laurvik, director. Open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

American sculptors, rotunda and north galleries.

Hungarian paintings, rotunda.

Exhibition of Ignacio Zuloaga's paintings.

Extensive collection of Greek casts.

Eight galleries of American painters.

Norwegian and Finnish painters, south galleries, including retrospective exhibition of Axel Gallen Kallela, Finnish painter.

Decorative paintings by Hermann Rosse—stage settings.

Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst's loan exhibition of paintings, including Roussau, Millet and other Barbizon men, and examples of contemporary painters; etchings, rugs, tapestries, historic furniture and objects of art, occupying twelve galleries.

Bill Tolerton Irish Rooms, exhibition of contemporary Dutch etchings.

Exhibition by Henry V. Poor.

Henry Varnum Poor Exhibits at Tolerton's

Henry Varnum Poor, individualist, is presenting his twelve-months' work, at the Bill Tolerton Print Rooms in Sutter street—the most significant one-man exhibition of the year among the California painters.

A prolific producer is the young stylist, offering some thirty canvases, including portraits, landscapes, figures, and sixty or more drawings and etchings, all the work of the year—this in addition to his service in the California School of Design, where much of his time is given over to teaching.

Never is a Poor exhibition dull.

Whether you agree with the young man or not, you will find your adherents or your adversaries at your elbow, always eager to defend or condemn. And this year's show offers richer field than ever for controversy, for nowhere is the subject matter treated in the language of the commonplace.

The exhibition is dominated by a heroic figure piece, showing a man, a woman and a child in the nude, in a simple woodland setting, a group of sturdy, gray tree-trunks at the left, and a pool, refreshing and revivifying, balancing the composition.

The modeling of the figures is superb, even sculptural—an Edenic ensemble that typifies the genesis of life. It is animalistic, sensuous, but not sensual, a primal thing that is monumental in conception and execution. But withal the passionate significance of the group, there is about it an ascetic feeling that suggests Giotto, a repression that leaves the senses cold—an intellectual concept of the physical.

But, notwithstanding its technical and creative qualities, the canvas will become the debating field for disputants from the viewpoint of beauty. And then will Mr. Poor ask the malcontent, "What is beauty, if not truth?"

Of special interest are the portraits.

In former days, so analytical was the modern that many of his portraits were caricatures. The current exhibition shows a more human, or shall we say humane, attitude toward his sitters, characterful and reflective of individuality, but kinder, gentler though losing nothing in strength.

Indeed, the outstanding feature of the year's exhibition is a general loosening-up in the painter's technique, although adhering religiously to the language in which he had first addressed us, some six or seven years ago.

Particularly happy is the "Or-

chard," its slender trees and orderly ditches creating a well-ordered and satisfying design. This simple statement of productive nature holds an appeal for painter and layman alike. It is wholly intelligible to the latter, without levying too heavy a tribute upon his thinking machine.

Then, here is "Spring"—green meadows, watered by a winding stream, with straight, upstanding trees, coming up into the warm sunshine—a spring that sings, the most joyous note in the gallery, which incidentally is none too gay in theme or treatment, for intellectuality rather than emotionism is the keynote of much of Mr. Poor's work.

A number of the canvases were painted last summer in the high Rockies, where the snow lingered in patches, throwing into high relief the colors of the earth and objects about—a dramatic antithesis to the white glittering spots. Of these scenes, Mr. Poor is most enthusiastic, reveling in the memory of the kaleidoscopic colors that sang in the solitude. One of the most interesting of this group is hung on the right of the "Man, Woman and Child"—a frozen lake set like a jewel between the enfolding banks of a reddish boulder country and pine-clad hills, exquisite in color and sensitive in treatment.

Warmer in subject matter and treatment is the companion picture on the left of the dominant figure piece—an open valley, green with the verdure of early spring-time, half-circled by grass-grown mountains, a simple, direct statement of those alluring open spaces that snuggle between great masses of earth. And "masses" they are, in the Poor technique, solidly constructed, with their three dimensions. This constructive quality constitutes a large part of Mr. Poor's creed, ardent disciple of Cezanne that he is.

The collection of drawings and etchings, hung in the court—such a

charming spot, with its arches and fountain, and gay blossoms!—holds as much interest as do the paintings. Many of the little landscapes in black and white are gems, although the painter has been toying with the needle less than a year. But like every other painter who essays etching, he is enamored of the rich possibilities of dark and light. Among the drawings are the preliminary notes for several paintings that hang in the inner gallery, an illuminating bit of gratuitous information as to the methods of the young painter.

The exhibition opened on Tuesday, and will continue until March 15. No devotee of art should miss these individualistic canvases, whether or not one agrees with the steadfast young modern.

Zuloaga Pictures Stimulate Art Interest

The response of the people to the Ignacio Zuloaga exhibition at the Palace of Fine Arts demonstrates that the people of California are ready to welcome art—that they are hungry for nourishment for their souls and eager for outlets for their emotions. Not in interest in the great Spanish modern's work confined to the artists and patrons of art, but it goes out to the democratic masses—and therein lies the noblest achievement of an artist, be he painter or musician.

As the exhibition grows older, and the canvases more familiar, the descriptive types grow more obvious, and necessarily less interesting; so, too, in the same measure do the creative canvases of his later period, develop upon closer acquaintance.

How much less interesting is "The Picador" and his weary, bleeding old nag, after the second or third visit, than, for instance, the landscape, "La Virgen de La Pena." Here is a canvas that grows into one's conscious-

ness. At each visit, new qualities come out of the picture. It holds. It is a painter's picture for its creative qualities, its color and design, yet none the less yours and mine. Its beauty is ineffaceable. And so, too, "The Women of Sepulveda," painted in the newer manner—a subtle treatment of a creative idea.

A master craftsman is this amazing Basque, whom Whistler might have had in mind when he said, "Nature contains the elements of color and form of all pictures, but the artist is born to pick and choose, and group with science these elements that the results may be beautiful."

As the exhibition of these notable canvases will terminate on March 15, no time can be lost if one would grow to know them, each group expressing a period of the growth of the greatest painter of contemporary Spain.

Thus far, San Francisco and her environs have exhibited a keener interest in the collection than did New York or Boston, when it was first introduced to the art-lovers of the East. But San Francisco has never been slow to sense distinction in art, an inheritance, perhaps, from the Latin ancestors of the bay country.

Today, at 2, J. Nilson Laurvik, director of the Palace of Fine Arts, will talk upon the art of the Spaniard. Professor Melbourne Greene, of the University of California Extension, formerly of Boston, will talk on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 2:30, the exhibited canvases the themes.

The admittance fee to the exhibition (25 cents) admits the holder to the lectures of both series.

Phillips Lewis, the young Oakland painter whose first exhibition in the fall at Hedgesen's attracted an unusual amount of attention for a novice, has gone to Monterey for a month or two, where the coming of spring offers a thousand allurements to the sensitive.



"Discovery of the Golden Gate," by William Keith, interesting chiefly for the historic event it commemorates. On view at the Palace of Fine Arts.

Music

"Star-Spangled Banner" For French Poilu

Many a man has puzzled over the so-called phonetic spelling used in French-English, English-French lexicons and conversation books, but the version of "The Star-Spangled Banner" prepared for French soldiers, so that they may sing the American national hymn with their new comrades in arms, will probably astonish those who have sung "O say can you see by the dawn's early light," but have not thought how it would have to be written to convince a poilu he should utter certain sounds unfamiliar in French. Here is the way it should be written, according to the Musical Leader:

O saie canno lou si, bai thi daunze uill
leite,
Hautic so praudli oul heids atte thi
tuelletisse last gilingue,
Houzo biau de streipse ande brette
staise throu thi peillouse feite.
Aur thi ramparz oul ouatchde ouer so
gallant strimungue
Ande thi roquettes redde glaire, thi
bombs bistigue inne ali
Galte pruf throu thi neite that ouer
flage ouis still thair
O sa, dusse thaitte stu-spangl'de ban-
ner yetto oueve
Aur thi land ou thi fri ande thi home
ou thi breve?

Saint-Saens Decries Noisy Orchestra

Camillo Saint-Saens, dean of French composers, made use of the opportunity afforded him by the recent revival of his "Henri VIII" at the Paris Opera to launch one of his characteristic manifestoes against the vagaries of ultra-modernity and anti-national influence on music, says London Musical News. He writes as vigorously and entertainingly as ever. He begins by admitting that "Henri VIII," which is more than thirty-five years old, has arias, quartets, ensembles and so forth—"What an abomination!" he exclaims.

He does not repent, he says, and protests that he sees no reason for recanting the gospel he has always preached that the orchestra was not meant to drown the human voice, which alone should tell the hearer what the composer means. He points the moral with a story of a lady who during certain passages in "The Ring" was explaining to him what was being shouted on the stage, and explained it all wrong.

Incidentally, the English periodical quoted notes that "many of us remember the performances of 'Henri VIII' at Covent Garden some years ago and our respectful wender at the librettist's ideas of London topography and the introduction of Scotch tunes as typical of Tudor taste in minstrelsy."

Teutons Censor Wagnerian Opera

According to a despatch to the New York Times, even Wagner is being subjected to the censor's pencil in Germany! The composer had many difficulties of the sort during his lifetime, but once dead, it seems as though he might have been left in peace.

The directors of the Wiesbaden Opera, however, have discovered sedition in the text of "Lehengrin" and have ordered changes. It may be remembered that in the first act of the opera King Henry sings: "God protect us from Hungary's wrath!" and, although Hungary has never taken offense at the line, the directors have decided that it is a slur upon an allied nation, so henceforth the passage will be sung: "God protect us from the wrath of the Hun!"

As it has leaked out that the Prussian military authorities have become exceedingly touchy in regard to the use of the word "Hun," it remains to be seen whether or not the change in the text of the opera will be generally adopted throughout the German States.



ALICE GENTLE, well-known prima donna, who scored a triumph in recent opera season at Havana.

ALICE GENTLE, who made her debut in San Francisco, and who was heard in opera and concert in Oakland not long ago, has been winning new triumphs. The mezzo soprano, after leaving the bay region, was engaged for the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company season in New York. Recently, in the season of the Bracale Opera Company at Havana, she scored in the roles of Carmen and Santuzza in "Cavalleria Rusticana," both of which roles she essayed for the first time in San Francisco. The Havana critics praised both her acting and singing, making a point of her careful avoidance of exaggeration in depicting the character of the Spanish Gypsy.

The feature of the season was Miss Gentle's essaying the Leonora in Donizetti's "Favorita," which is rarely given these days in account of the extraordinary range which the role calls for and the classic style in which it is written. Miss Gentle sang the part several times, always to capacity houses. During one of the weeks Miss Gentle accomplished a feat in singing four successive performances, "Carmen," Santuzza in "Cavalleria," Leonora in "Gloconda" and the Page in "Huguenots." In singing this role she sang the aria in the second act, which is frequently omitted, and made a notable success in it.

Miss Gentle is to join the Metropolitan Company on her return from

Havana. Her contract with the Metropolitan was for next season, but following her success at the Carnegie Hall recital early this season, plans were made for her debut at the Metropolitan in the title role of "Shantuzza," the new American opera by Charles Wakefield Cadman.

The Eastern musical reviews speak of Miss Gentle's American training, her short, but brilliant record at La Scala in Milan, but fail to mention her instant popularity when she was on the Pacific Coast in opera and concert.

Henry Hadley, formerly director of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, has just completed a setting of the 130th Psalm, which he has dedicated to Louis R. Browler, the well-known organist and composer. In honor of Hadley and the recent production of his opera, "Azora," by the Chicago Grand Opera Association, "The Bohemians" gathered at Luchow's, New York, and gave the American composer a reception.

Lieutenant John Philip Sousa, now bandmaster at the Great Lakes Training Station, offered his baton for sale for the benefit of a fund being raised to provide baseball equipment for the sailors. The baton was presented to him in 1870 by the members of the band of which he was leader at the time. It was put up at auction and was finally sold for \$120.

Farrar Gives High Praise to New Singer

It is rare enough for one singer to speak in words of glowing praise of another, to make the tribute of Geraldine Farrar to Mme. Galli-Curci worth reprinting. Others, practicing the arts of the opera house and the concert hall, have seen fit to belittle Galli-Curci's present celebrity. Not so, Farrar. She was quick to appreciate the new singer's gifts, and to give generous praise.

Her words come with added interest in view of the spirited Geraldine's recent tilt with Madame Nellie Melba, in which Farrar called upon the gods to keep her "from the fate of singing Marguerite, while tipping the scales at 200 pounds." But of Galli-Curci, according to the New York Times, she said:

"The brilliancy and the beauty of everything she has are thoroughly legitimate. There are no tricks in her singing. She could easily resort to jugglery, but she doesn't. There has been no such singer since Melba, twenty years ago; we have no voice like it. She has a special gift, and by using it at the bidding of an intellectual and beautiful musical intelligence she has brought it almost to perfection. She knows, doubtless, what she is still working for, to what she still aspires; but to me she seems as nearly perfect as possible."

"There is something so personal in her singing. We can all admire her vocal agility, but the most amazing thing about her voice is a limpid, luscious, even quality that reminds me of nothing so much as the heart of a pansy. Calve had liquid velvetness like hers. And Galli-Curci can put her heart in her voice. The same quality runs through her whole range, which I suppose must be two and a half octaves—a capacity for imparting mellowness all through, from the highest to the lowest, which I have never heard in any other singer."

"Galli-Curci has an uncanny intelligence, and because of this you know that she does not use the great gift of her voice merely for the display of its own possibilities, but as a means to the higher ends dictated by her artistic consciousness. I always admired Melba and Sembrich, but we thought that this great generation of singers had died away. That kind of music was passing, it appeared, but it was because there was no interpreter who was adequate. Now we have a great gift supplemented by a keen intellect and musical refinement. If you think that music of this sort is becoming extinct, and then find a singer of such taste, refinement and ease winning triumphs with it, you become more hopeful. To think that she could galvanize into life such an opera as 'Dinorah'!"

Jomelli, Maurer, Lemare Will Be Heard

With the resumption of organ recital by Edwin H. Lemare in the San Francisco Exposition Auditorium this afternoon there will be an innovation in the program. This will be the cycle of songs by Madame Joanne Jomelli, the famous soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who will be accompanied at the piano by Frederick Maurer Jr., of Berkeley. The series of Lemare recitals have been interrupted by the automobile show.

Dr. and Mrs. Stoddard (Alice Nielsen) have returned from their honeymoon. The fascinating soprano is to make a tour and is already engaged for a number of concerts in April and May.

Today's music program and other late news of music in the bay region will be found in a separate column headed "Music" in the main news section of today's paper.

RACE CLASH BRINGS BLOODSHED, DEATH; GERMANS SEVERING PETROGRAD'S SUPPORT

TROOPERS IN FATAL RIOT AT NEWPORT

Detachments Encamped Near Atlantic Coast Mobilization Center Participate in Battle

NEGRO STEVEDORE KILLED BY TROOPS

Three Hundred Men in Mob Are Put to Flight When Soldiers Are Given Order to Shoot

PORTSMOUTH, Va., March 2.—One man of a negro stevedore regiment was killed and two others wounded, one probably fatally, tonight, when guards of the 48th infantry, regulars, fired on several hundred of the stevedores, who were attempting to rush a small store near their camp two miles north of this city. The names of the dead man and the two wounded were not made public.

Colonel Von Voorhies, chief of staff here, in a statement tonight said the stevedores had been returned to their camp and that no further trouble was anticipated. The attack on the store, he said, resulted from an argument between Private Turner of the stevedore regiment and a white clerk at the soda fountain in the store. Turner returned to camp and gathered together about 300 men, and marched on the store. They attempted to wreck it with bricks and clubs.

When the assault began, the colonel's statement said, the 48th infantry guard was ordered to arrest the men as the soldiers approached the negroes ran. Two commands to halt failed to check them, whereupon the guard was ordered to fire. Three of the negroes fell, one dying almost instantly.

PLANS AUTO LINE

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Alleging that the train service between Antiochia and Pittsburg, in Contra Costa county, is poor, Dennis Pettis filed with the State Railroad Commission today application for authority to operate an automobile stage line between these two points. Pettis plans to charge 5 cents from Pittsburg to the Columbia Steel Works and the Great Western Chemical Company, 10 cents to the Standard Oil Company and 25 cents to Antiochia. He will make ten round trips a day.

CAPTURED HUNS

LONDON, March 2.—In February the British took 212 prisoners in the Belgian front, including sixteen officers, says the official statement issued tonight. Twenty machine guns and one flame projector also were captured.

Portuguese troops today brought in a few prisoners as a result of patrol encounters.

HELD AS SLAYER

LOS ANGELES, Mar. 2.—Abraham Rodriguez, a Mexican resident of Los Angeles, was shot and instantly killed today on the main floor of the Federal building here. Police officers arrested Premello Flores, a brother-in-law of Rodriguez, and charged him with the crime. Rodriguez was shot through the head and heart.

BOATMAN SAVED

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Rodriguez Camanatta, an Italian fisherman, was rescued off Point Bonita by the life saving crew late this evening when the engine of his launch went dead and he sent up signal rockets for help. Camanatta was being carried out to sea by the tide when overtaken by the crew.

CONVICT SLAYERS

CHICAGO, March 2.—Unless his plea for a new trial is granted Earl Dear will hang for the murder of Rudolph Wolf, chauffeur. He was found guilty by a jury and sentenced to be hanged. The accomplice, Eugene Harbrett, was sentenced to 14 years in prison.

TWO CAPTURED

CHICAGO, March 2.—Arthur Steinbach and Harry Zeigler, alleged alien enemies, were seized in a suspected bomb plot. Steinbach was captured as he was about to leap from the floor of the House today.

3,000,000 ARE GOING

WASHINGTON, Mar. 2.—Three million American soldiers will be in France by June, 1918, Representative Miller, Minnesota, who has visited the western front, predicted on the floor of the House today.

Women Beg For Lives of Soldiers Facing Execution

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—President Wilson was asked to show leniency to the four privates of the American expeditionary force who were condemned to death by General Pershing recently for sleeping on sentry duty in a telegram sent today by the Federation of Mothers' Clubs of San Francisco. The federation represents 6000 women. The telegram said:

"While we realize the need of army discipline, especially in war times and while we appreciate the seriousness of the breach involved of a sentry falling asleep at his post in the presence of the enemy, nevertheless the Federation of Mothers' Clubs appeals to your excellency's distinguished sense of humanity to extend clemency to those so accused, particularly in view of General Pershing's reference of these cases to you. The mothers of America will applaud your leniency."

Americans Worst Huns In Attack

Outfight Attackers in Flank Assault; Few Killed; Germans Lose Twelve.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—One man was killed in action February 27 and fifteen slightly wounded February 26 and 27, General Pershing cabled the War Department today. In addition, a second man died from wounds and a third from enemy gas.

The following is the list:

KILLED IN ACTION.
Private Glenn H. Campbell, St. Clair, Minn., ammunition train, February 27.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.
Private Carl S. Chellis, Plattsburg, N. Y., infantry, February 26.
Sergeant Raymond L. Cuneff, Philadelphia, ammunition train, February 27.

Private George E. Edell, Philadelphia, infantry, February 26.
Private James Ellington, Pittsboro, N. C., infantry, February 26.
Private Walter Begger, Chicago, infantry, February 26.

Private Allen O. Boone, Philadelphia, ammunition train, February 27.
Private Lester Drages, Sheboygan Falls, Wis., February 26.

Private Carl Jones, Belleville, Ill., infantry, February 26.
Regimental Supply Sergeant Verne C. Lankford, Bluff, N. C., ammunition train, February 27.

Private N. B. Nesbit, infantry, Chicago, February 26.
Private Louis G. Sayer, Vergas, Minn., infantry, February 26.

Private Becc P. Trotter, Anderson, S. C., ammunition train, February 27.
Private R. A. Sparks, Huntington, Ind., trench mortar battery, February 26.

Corporal Thomas V. Stanky, Peru, Ill., infantry, February 26.
Corporal Glenn H. Stephens, Phoenix, Ariz., infantry, February 26.

OTHER DEATHS.
Private Samuel A. Kaplan, Lawrence, Mass., infantry, February 26; result of wound received in action.
Private Harry Taylor, Springfield, Ohio, infantry, February 28; result of enemy gas.

Private Clarence J. Smith, Entwah, Ala., infantry, February 27; meningitis.
Corporal Horace E. Teter, Philadelphia, medical department base hospital, February 28; pneumonia.

LONDON, March 2.—American soldiers on the west front in France won a complete victory over picked German raiders on the St. Mihiel sector Friday morning, according to reports received here tonight.

Dispatches from the American front said the Yankee losses consisted of a few killed, wounded and missing, while the Germans left twelve dead and three prisoners behind them. This apparently refuted the Berlin war office's charge of "heavy casualties" inflicted on Americans.

The attack was made by about 250 picked Prussian storm troops early in the morning following a heavy artillery preparation. The Boches swept around a salient and struck the Americans from the flank. In the sharp hand-to-hand battle that ensued, the Americans outfought their opponents throughout.

REICHSTAG QUILTS

WASHINGTON, Mar. 2.—The German Reichstag has adjourned until March 12, according to the Vossische Zeitung, copies of which were received here today. The Reichstag ended its discussion of the budget, according to the German paper, and sent it back to the plenary commission.

HENEY YARN SENDS RIVAL ON WAR PATH

"Kettner Told Me He Was Going to Keep Out," Says Woolwine, Told of Phelan Visit

Report of Democratic Leaders Urging Republican to Run, Rouses Ire of the Bourbons

The story published exclusively in last night's TRIBUNE of the visit of a delegation of prominent national and California Democrats, headed by Franklin K. Lane and Senator James D. Phelan at the Washington residence of Francis J. Heney bearing an invitation to the former graft prosecutor to become the Democratic candidate for governor of California, has stirred up a hornet's nest among State Democrats. They are asking upon whose authority this self-constituted delegation spoke for the rank and file of Democracy in this State.

It must be admitted, however, that the delegation was strong in personnel. In addition to Lane and Phelan were William Denman, Isadore Dockweiler from Woolwine's own city, Congressman William Kettner of San Diego, Billy Kent, former Congressman and now a member of the Federal Tariff Commission, and Justus Wardell of San Francisco, collector of internal revenue, who was in Washington at that time on official business.

Thomas Lee Woolwine, who was in Cleveland on his way to Ukiah last evening on his tour of the coast counties to interest the Democrats in his candidacy, started on the war path when he was informed of the visit by the leaders of his party to the home of Heney.

WOOLWINE WANTS AUTHORITY FOR STORY

"I'd like to know the authority for that story," Woolwine declared. "If Phelan and Kettner and the others called on Heney and urged him to be a candidate for the nomination on January 6, that was after I was in Washington and held a conference with Kettner. Kettner told me that he was going to keep out of it. I was assured by him that he was going to keep out of it. Phelan said he had sent to the Lincoln Day banquet of Heney's friends in Los Angeles, and he explained that when he sent that he did not know I was going to be a candidate."

"I said these Heney followers did not have backing of the Democratic national administration as they claimed, and I have smoked out a lot of things by telling that stand. I heard when I was down in Los Angeles that there had been some sort of an agreement between Heney and Phelan that if Phelan would support Heney for governor, Heney would support Phelan when he comes up for reelection. I did not believe it, and I won't believe it unless it appears that this conference with Heney in Washington actually took place after these men had assured me that they would keep out of the fight, and give me a fair fight."

"And I want to say right now that I'm going to go right on investigating to see why one Justus Wardell, a federal employee, collector of revenue in San Francisco, is dabbling so liberally in politics, and why he should take such an interest."

WANTS PROOF FIRST OF OFFER TO HENEY

"But until it is proved that these leaders in the Democratic party trooped over to Heney's house to offer this Republican the support of the state of California as the standard-bearer of our party, I'm not going to believe a word of it. Kettner assured me he was going to keep hands off, and Charles W. Fay, postmaster of San Francisco and representative of Phelan in northern California gave me his personal assurance that Phelan was going to keep hands off."

"The letter to which I referred while in Oakland, a letter from Phelan giving the assurance that he would take no part in this campaign is in my hands now. I don't believe that Phelan wrote one thing and then did another—not till there is absolute proof."

The Heney supporters have persistently claimed Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, and it would now appear that they have grounds to justify that claim. Kent has always been a strong supporter of Heney and is generally credited with having assisted in financing him in the contest for United States Senator. It is not at all improbable that Billy Kent staged the delegation call upon Heney and is probably now enjoying the discomfort of some of those who participated in the "confidential" meeting. Justus Wardell, who represents the federal brigade, in refusing to affirm or deny participating in the conference, declared that if such a conference were held it was confidential. Wardell has always been a close personal friend of Senator Phelan. Senator Johnson did not join his colleagues in the pilgrimage to Heney's house.

The Phelan telegram to the Lincoln Day banquet of Los Angeles can

(Continued on Page 28, Col. 1.)

TEUTONS TO RENEW BIG LATIN DRIVE

Two German Submarines Are Sunk in Mediterranean by Japanese Convoy Vessels

Bolshevik Forces Reported at Tokyo to Have Seized Vladivostok Pier and Treasure

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Austro-German forces are preparing a new plunge in the lower Piave district of Italy, said Rome official despatches today. The preparations include spreading of vicious propaganda to undermine the morale of Italy and her allies and may perhaps mark a major offensive such as some authorities have suspected was developing in the south.

Again, it may mean that the allies themselves have determined upon an aggressive course here, and that the trenchant but somewhat unorthodox mark an attempt at readiness to withstand the blow.

Island and Dalmatian troops with a knowledge of Italian are passing the German propaganda and attempting to fraternize with the Italians. The Italian officers, however, are offsetting this propaganda successfully, the cables state.

HOSTILE RAIDS ARE REPELLED BY BRITISH

LONDON, March 2.—Two hostile raids were repelled by the British troops east of Foggia Wood, Field Marshal Haig reported tonight to the war office.

"A raid against the Portuguese front was carried out on a front of 3000 yards," the statement also said. "The enemy entered the forward trenches but was counter-attacked and driven out."

"Yesterday 300 bombs were dropped by aerial forces on various objectives. Two hostile airplanes were downed and two driven down out of control. One of our machines is missing."

AUSTERDAM, March 2.—According to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, the peace negotiations at Bucharest, Rumania, have failed. It is understood King Ferdinand's reply to the central powers was unsatisfactory.

Other German newspapers say the negotiations were interrupted because Dr. von Kuehmann and Count Czernin, respectively German and Austro-Hungarian foreign ministers, had been summoned to Brest-Litovsk.

A semi-official statement issued in Berlin, however, denied that they had left the Rumanian capital.

HUN NAVAL CRAFT SMASHED BY MINES

THE HAGUE, March 2.—Several small German naval vessels ran into mines today six miles off the island of Vlieland, north Holland. In the course of attempts of the Germans to save the crews one boat got into the surf and capsized. Five men from this boat were landed on the island.

LONDON, March 2.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Daily Mail says that at 1 o'clock Friday morning a German torpedo boat and two German minesweepers ran into mines off Vlieland island and were blown up. A German vessel, which was in the vicinity lowered a boat to save the crews, but the high seas made it impossible to reach the crews of the wrecked vessels and the boat drifted to the island. The dispatch says it is feared from fragments that a German fishing boat also struck a mine, all on board being lost.

DELAY I. W. W. CASE

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—According to Assistant United States Attorney P. H. Johnston, who returned from Sacramento today, the preliminary motion to quash denunciations to the indictment of fifty-five members of the Industrial Workers of the World, which were to have been heard before District Judge Cushman, will be continued Monday at Sacramento at the request of Attorney Nathan Coghlan, who will be unable to attend.

STRIKE THEATERS

NEW YORK, March 2.—A strike of 60,000 marine workers, which would paralyze New York harbor, is now being organized. The marine workers' union today informed the New York Boat Owners' Association that, unless the award of the federal board of arbitration is "observed in full by March 9," a general strike will ensue. The union has increased and intensified working conditions granted the workers were to have come into effect last November, the employees declare.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—The district appeal board is tonight on record as overruling the Fibbe, Shephard L. Evans, marriage of Mar. 18, claimed deferred draft classification. He is cited a paragraph from Deut. 24:5: "When a man hath taken a new wife, he shall not go out to war, neither shall he be charged with any business, but he shall be free at home one year, and shall cheer his wife which he hath taken."

Evans was placed in class one.

Roosevelt Lauds, Sutro Condemns Alliance Hearing Grows Stormy Objects of League Are Defended

By Lewis Wood, International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 2.—At the same time this afternoon the man in the street read Theodore Roosevelt's description of Gustavus Ohlinger as "an admirable example" of an American of German blood, Theodore Sutro of New York was characterizing Ohlinger as a "renegade" who was "unworthy to loose the shoe laces" of many illustrious German-Americans.

Ohlinger is the Toledo man who recently flayed the German-American Alliance before the sub-committee now considering the King bill to revoke the organization's charter. Sutro is the honorary president of the New York State branch of the alliance.

He testified for nearly four hours this afternoon at the hearing and denied emphatically that the alliance membership was disloyal.

Karl A. M. Scholz of Baltimore, attorney for the alliance, caused a sensation by filing a brief saying that in "common decency" Senator King of Utah should not sit in judgment upon his own bill.

The room was filled with members of the alliance, including most of the high officers, except Dr. C. J. Hexame of Baltimore, whose utterances have been so much quoted since the hearing began.

The denunciation of Gustavus Ohlinger by Sutro was written into a brief presented by the New York man in the dual character of lawyer and witness.

SUTRO BEGINS WITH HIS BRIEF

"And now comes one Gustavus Ohlinger," said Sutro, "who speaks of German ancestry yet befouls his nest. With a poisonous, false and vitriolic tongue he denounces German-American citizens."

"You are greatly in error, broke in Senator Wolcott of Delaware, who directed his remarks not to all German-Americans, but to alliance members."

"He said," interjected Senator Sterling of South Dakota, "that the great majority of German-Americans were loyal."

"Well, I will correct my remarks when I file my brief with the stenographer," continued Sutro. "Shame on such a man who claims, too, only a remote affiliation with Germany. Such a renegade was never heard of until he projected himself into the limelight. He would be too insignificant to notice unless the most august body of men in the country had stooped to listen to him."

"Now, Mr. Sutro," broke in Senator Sterling, "that's a very ugly insinuation. This is the judiciary committee of the—"

"I don't mean to reflect upon you," offered Sutro.

"You do when you say 'stoop,'" replied Senator Sterling.

"I will erase the word 'stoop' from my brief," said Sutro.

"Maybe you had better let your statement go as you have read it," said Senator King.

HEARING CRAMMED WITH DEFINITIONS

The hearing was crammed with legal definitions and fine points of distinction. Sutro made a lengthy exegesis of German "Kultur," a word he said he did not think was understood in this country. He repudiated the idea that Germans should not assimilate themselves.

"I was born," he said, "in one of the cities of the Hun, in Aix la Chapelle, in Prussia. I have spent seventeen-eightieths of my life here. As I am not a woman I do not mind saying I was born in 1845. I believe entirely in assimilation. I married an American girl."

Senator Scholz' brief said no bill of particulars had been furnished, "loose and irrelevant" testimony had been heard, "without notice to the accused," and that unless the proceedings had been brought to punish the alliance for "opposing the election of the Democratic candidate for President," the investigation should be handled by the department of justice.

The hearing will be continued Monday.

Japan Will Go Caretully Into Siberia

Premier Terauchi Tells Diet That Every Step Will Be Considered.

By RALPH H. TURNER, United Press Staff Correspondent.

TOKYO, March 2.—Japan is proceeding cautiously in her preparation for intervention in Siberia. Premier Terauchi told the Diet in discussing the Russian situation today.

"We are taking great care to make no mistake in our calculations," he said, and warned the people of Japan to intervene carefully the question of intervening.

Terauchi's address followed a lengthy review of the entire Russian situation by Baron Motono, minister for foreign affairs. He declared the German army is marching rapidly towards Petrograd and that the diplomatic representatives of the allies in the Russian capital decided to leave them for their own personal safety and to escape the possibility of becoming German prisoners of war.

Diplomatic relations have not been severed, however, Motono declared, "although the present developments will have a serious effect on the future."

Two hundred members of the American railroad corps, under the leadership of John E. Stevens, left Nagasaki February 28 on route to Harbin. They will make an attempt to improve railroad conditions along the line of the trans-Siberian railway, despite the unsettled condition of the country.

CAPITAL IS ISOLATED BY TEUTON STRATEGY

Moscow to Be Cut Off and Bridges Destroyed as Germans Approach Metropolis

FORTRESS OF KIEV IS TAKEN, BERLIN CLAIMS

Francis Wires That Russians Expected Their City to Fall at Time of His Departure

By JOSEPH SHAPLEN (Copyright, 1918, by United Press.)

PETROGRAD, March 2.—Russia has adopted the slogan, "Victory or Death." The capital is greatly aroused over the Bolshevik proclamation: "Peace delegates at Brest-Litovsk, attendants of the peace conference, war, have settled that it is war. The enemy will enter Petrograd only over our bodies. Our slogan is, 'Victory or Death!'"

By JOSEPH SHAPLEN. (Copyright, 1918, by United Press.)

PETROGRAD, March 2.—German forces advancing on Petrograd have begun an encircling movement to the south evidently with the intention of cutting off the capital from Moscow.

Heavy forces of the enemy are reported moving toward Novo-Sokolni, aiming to sever the Petrograd-Moscow railway. The Russians are offering stiff resistance. Russian railway workers also have been ordered to destroy the bridge between Porchovo and Biologoye.

Cutting of communications between Moscow and Petrograd not only would eliminate an important source of munitions and food supplies for the capital's defenders but would prevent removal of the government to Moscow. Preparations already have been started to handle this contingency.

The main advance of the enemy is from the direction of Pskov, where they have established their base of operations. They are pushing forward in a fan-shaped line with the sticks at Pskov and the wings at Dno and Outieff—a front of more than 100 miles.

This force is only three hours' march from Luga, which is only five hours' march from Petrograd. Every preparation is being made to defend the capital. A special commission is clearing out all the useless members of the middle class, allowing only those physically fit for trench digging to remain. They are also ousting the old, very young, the invalids, the unwilling soldiers and suspected prisoners of war.

A special correspondent and I are the only American newspaper men left in Petrograd. Most of the British correspondents also have gone.

SMALL GROUP OF AMERICANS REMAIN

Edgar G. Sisson, chairman of the American committee on public information and a small party remain.

The railways from the city have all been closed to outgoing travel, but we have provided ourselves with bicycles for a quick get-away.

Every preparation is being made to defend the capital. A special commission is clearing out all the useless members of the middle class, allowing only those physically fit for trench digging to remain. They are also ousting the old, very young, the invalids, the unwilling soldiers and suspected prisoners of war.

Kiev has been in Bolshevik possession for some time. The Bolsheviks ousted the Ukrainians February 2 after a pitched battle in which the total casualties were reported to have been 4000 killed and 7000 wounded.

FRANCIS TELLS OF PETROGRAD'S FEARS

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A despatch received by the State Department today from Ambassador Francis announcing the safe arrival of himself and staff at Volodgograd February 28, said the German advance on Petrograd and Moscow was continuing when he left the capital February 26. The general belief in Petrograd at that time was that the Germans would occupy the city in a few days.

By JOSEPH SHAPLEN. (Copyright, 1918, by United Press.)

PETROGRAD, March 2.—The Russian government has ordered all railway stations barricaded and the railways disarmed.

BERLIN, March 2 (British Admiralty per Wireless Press).—The Russian fortress of Kiev on the Dnieper River in the Ukraine, has been "liberated" by the German general staff announced today.

General von Linsingen's troops have captured Gornel (120 miles south of Mohilev), the official statement also declares.

Kiev has been in Bolshevik possession for some time. The Bolsheviks ousted the Ukrainians February 2 after a pitched battle in which the total casualties were reported to have been 4000 killed and 7000 wounded.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A despatch received by the State Department today from Ambassador Francis announcing the safe arrival of himself and staff at Volodgograd February 28, said the German advance on Petrograd and Moscow was continuing when he left the capital February 26. The general belief in Petrograd at that time was that the Germans would occupy the city in a few days.

INTERNMENT CAMP PLOTS DISCOVERED

SALT LAKE CITY, March 2.—A plot to release the German aliens at the internment camp here, and to Douglas and to destroy public buildings in Salt Lake City has been revealed, the police believe, through the arrest of Frank Dimok, alias Peterson, German, at the police station.

The arrest was effected when Dimok applied for a registration card. In Dimok's possession were found a secret code, a map of Salt Lake City, with mysterious arrows pointing toward Fort Douglas and the State Capitol, numbered diagrams which the prisoner admitted to be of United States fortifications and encampments and many other sketches which the police consider extremely compromising.

One of the sketches was that of the alien internment compound at Fort Douglas. It shows the barracks and the wire fence surrounding the compound, and the lines which the police state plainly indicate a tunnel leading from one of the buildings to a point outside the inclosure. Other sketches, Dimok freely admitted, were those of a military character.

The police believe the pictures of the Capitol, with maps showing streets leading to it, also maps of the police station, the city and county building, with certain data concerning same, might have been wanted for the purpose of preparing plans to blow up the buildings.

It was stated that Dimok had been under surveillance for two weeks. The police state they are convinced of a plot among certain Germans to effect the release of the alien prisoners at Fort Douglas, and that men with whom Dimok had been conferring would be rounded up.

WOOLWINE GOES ON "WAR PATH"

(Continued From Page 27)

He is interpreted as a direct endorsement of Henry. His supporters call particular attention to the following language contained in the now famous telegram:

"Francis J. Heney's friends have presented his name as the office of governor. He is both a courageous and experienced public servant. There may be other Democrats who aspire to this high office who would make just as capable governors, but as the campaign is short it seems the part of wisdom to select the man who will most likely rally to his standard the greatest popular support."

To the rank outsider this would appear to be a direct endorsement of Heney, although it left the senior senator an exit for future retreat, a retreat which Woolwine declares the senator is now beating if he can properly interpret the letter he recently received from Washington.

Following his speech in Oakland Thursday, Heney stood registered upon the great register of Los Angeles county as a Republican, declaring he had in his possession a certified statement to this effect:

POLITICAL SITUATION UNIQUE AND INTERESTING

A rather unique political situation is presented when national Democratic leaders in a body upon a registered Republican to induce him to accept the highest office within the gift of the party in one of the largest commonwealths in the Union.

A local Democratic stalwart expressed it last evening, it is attributed to the world a dearth of suitable material within the ranks of the Democratic party in the State of California.

Political activity has not been confined to the Democratic side during the past week. The shadow of James Rolph, Jr., has caused the Stephens supporters to bestir themselves. A meeting was held in San Francisco of the friends of the governor. A number of those present, including former City Attorney Percy V. Long, are on far from friendly terms with Mayor Rolph, the net result of the meeting was to arouse Rolph's friends and increase the pressure upon San Bernardino, California, as "other camps."

It is admitted that Rolph occupies a very strong position. The fierce Democratic row is encouraging Republicans. There are no indications of harmony in the south either among the Republicans or Democrats.

From last week's column you saw Heney and Woolwine on the Democratic side, and Stephens, Judge Bordwell, Harahan and other candidates as yet embryonic on the Republican side. It is known that during the past week emissaries of Rolph have been sounding out sentiment in different sections of the State, particularly in labor circles.

Not alone is Rolph bothering Stephens supporters, but the rumored candidacy of Chester H. Rowell is likewise causing considerable apprehension. Rowell's candidacy is feared because of his intimate relationship with Governor Johnson. His ability is also recognized. He would call to his support national Republican leaders due to his participation in the two last national campaigns through membership on the National Republican Campaign Committee.

FEAR TOO LONG DELAY WILL WORK HIM HARM

Rolph's friends recognize that all arguments are being rapidly made and that too long a delay in making an announcement might work to his detriment. Many Republican leaders are holding out until some word comes from San Francisco's interior. In the meantime every effort is being put forth by other candidates to align Republicans in their respective organizations.

Talk of Mayor Davis for lieutenant governor on Henry's ticket is being renewed. While the mayor is not seeking the nomination, some of his close friends declare that should Henry's advisers feel that Davis would strengthen the ticket in the northern section of the State, the Oakland mayor, owing to his friendship with the former craft prosecutor, would consent to become a candidate.

According to political prophets, the coming campaign will be a close one of the liveliest in California's history. There are no indications of Hooverizing as far as candidates are concerned.

It is reported that in the event that E. A. Hayes withdraws from the congressional fight in the eighth district to help J. O. Hayes in his campaign for the governorship, that the Republicans of Santa Clara, San Mateo, San Cruz and Monterey counties will back Senator M. E. Johnson for the place.

Army Ready For Gas Attacks Troops Are Taught Defense Masks, Training, Principal Factors

The United States army is being prepared to meet the gas attacks of the enemy, the means of protection, having been devised by the Gas Defense Service, of the medical department, which comprises about 100 officers and approximately 600 enlisted men.

The two principal factors in gas defense are effective masks and thorough training of soldiers in the use of masks and in the use of avoiding contact with poisonous vapors.

Experts who have been sent to this country, by the United States government, have pronounced the present American masks the most efficient in existence. The production of these masks is progressing at a rate which promises that they will be abundantly supplied.

FOR GAS DEFENSE

At each regiment in the United States a gas defense school has been established and placed in charge of a divisional gas officer, who works in conjunction with the chemical adviser, both trained in the theory and practice of meeting gas offensive.

Through the school every officer and man receives instructions as to proper means of gas defense.

The use of gas in warfare dates back to about 500 B. C. The Spartans saturated wood with pitch and sulphur and burned it under the walls of cities which they were attacking. For several centuries gas had not been used in warfare and The Hague convention definitely ruled against it. However, on April 22, 1915, the Germans liberated great clouds of gas against Canadian troops near Ypres. Terrible destruction and demoralization resulted from this first gas attack, and within a week England made plans for gas warfare against the German. Gas is now an everyday part of war.

DIFFERENT FORMS USED

Gases may be employed in the form of clouds, or in shells, bombs and hand grenades. The first gas attacks in present war were in clouds. Fumes were liberated from steel containers, which were distributed in groups of three or four at intervals of 50 yards along the trenches opposite the line to be attacked. Tubes, provided with a stopcock attachment, were connected with the gas tanks and the end of the tube was passed over the trench. When an attack was intended, a signal was given and the stopcocks were opened, allowing the gas to escape in the form of liquid, which immediately vaporized.

The success of a gas cloud, which is still used, is dependent upon atmospheric conditions. Careful planning is necessary. The fact that trenches are irregular, often with wide cuts, renders it difficult to liberate a gas cloud effectively. Gases used being heavier than air, when released under proper atmospheric conditions, are blown or appear to roll along the ground, usually in the form of a dense, greenish-yellow cloud. At best, the cloud method of using gas is uncertain.

For the commoner gas method is its use in shells, bombs and hand grenades. Gas thus used has a distinct advantage, in that it is possible to place it where it is desired, to form a gas barrage or a smoke barrage to prevent the bringing of reinforcements.

MAKES QUEER VOW

CHICAGO, March 2.—Not until Poland is a free and independent country will Ignace Paderevski again play the piano. Such was the declaration of the noted pianist, now the accredited ambassador of the Polish people to the United States, who arrived here today with members of the Polish mission.

"I stopped my playing," said Paderevski.

"My husband will not talk of playing," said Mme. Paderevski. "It is a memory until Poland is free."

UP TO U. S. NOW

WASHINGTON, March 2.—German alien enemies who failed to register within the time prescribed for registration, which period has now elapsed, it is permitted to register should be required to do so by the marshals in the several federal judicial districts and not by the postal or police authorities, the department of justice today advised the postoffice department.

SENATE ADOPTS

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate this afternoon adopted the conference report on the sailors' and soldiers' civil rights bill. The report is still to be adopted by the House. The bill provides for the protection of soldiers and sailors from civil actions during the war.

ALLIES IN RAID

LONDON, March 2.—The following report of aerial activities was given out tonight:

"Four tons of bombs were dropped Thursday night on large hostile aerodromes midway between Tournai and Mons and on billets in the neighborhood of Douai. All our machines returned."

RAIN THIS WEEK

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Weather predictions for the Pacific states for the week beginning Monday issued by the weather bureau today are:

Generally fair, except rain during first half of week over northern portion with lower interior temperatures.

detriment. Many Republican leaders are holding out until some word comes from San Francisco's interior. In the meantime every effort is being put forth by other candidates to align Republicans in their respective organizations.

Talk of Mayor Davis for lieutenant governor on Henry's ticket is being renewed. While the mayor is not seeking the nomination, some of his close friends declare that should Henry's advisers feel that Davis would strengthen the ticket in the northern section of the State, the Oakland mayor, owing to his friendship with the former craft prosecutor, would consent to become a candidate.

According to political prophets, the coming campaign will be a close one of the liveliest in California's history. There are no indications of Hooverizing as far as candidates are concerned.

It is reported that in the event that E. A. Hayes withdraws from the congressional fight in the eighth district to help J. O. Hayes in his campaign for the governorship, that the Republicans of Santa Clara, San Mateo, San Cruz and Monterey counties will back Senator M. E. Johnson for the place.

SAYS BOLSHIEV DOOM IS NEARING

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Trotsky-Lenin regime will be overthrown and a coalition Socialist government formed.

The Russians will keep up continual guerrilla warfare as long as the German invaders try to seize their farms and homes.

Germany will never gain a real foothold in Russia.

These are the predictions for the immediate future of "Karl-Ludwig" Russia, as given by Representative Meyer London, Socialist, one of the best-informed men in Congress on Slav conditions, to the United Press today.

London said under the present rule until he was 20 years of age and is a personal friend of many of the Russian factional leaders.

"Almost anything may happen suddenly in Russia," London said, "but what Napoleon and other ambitious war lords learned by experience. For the Germans to gain a real control of Russia seems to be just as impossible now as Napoleon found it."

"When the German leaders seize the little farm, destroy the little thatched-roof homes, and other property, as they are certain to do in their advance, the great mass of the peasantry will fight, and will fight as if fighting for their lives," he emphatically asserted. "They will lack organization, but they will fight bitterly, the great mass of the peasants, the Germans as much as possible."

JAPAN PLANS TO
GO INTO SIBERIA

(Continued From Page 27)

country. It is said to be unlikely that the Bolsheviks will permit the shipment of goods westward.

Sierens and his party took refuge in Japan in December after having been engaged for months in an effort to bring order out of chaos in the Russian railroad situation.

TOKYO, March 2.—Japanese destroyers conveying transports in the Mediterranean have accounted for two enemy submarines, it was officially announced today. The Japanese destroyers were reported frequently to have encountered enemy vessels. One Tenson submarine was sunk February 12. The second U-boat was destroyed February 19.

Bolshevik forces have seized a Vladivostok pier containing military supplies valued at 100,000,000 roubles. Despatches received here today said the pier was destroyed February 19.

Requisition by the Bolsheviks of foreign merchant ships was reported threatened while allied warships in the harbor were reported preparing to land marines.

Decisions of the allied diplomats to withdraw from Petrograd is interpreted in official circles here as tantamount to a severance of diplomatic relations.

Foreign Minister Motono informed today the allies for a new policy toward Russia. Hurried departure for Vladivostok of Rear Admiral Tanaka, former attaché at Petrograd, was considered significant.

Finds Husband's "Palatial" Home Is Shack on Desert

Because her husband's "palatial" home was a 12x12 shack set down on the Nevada desert far from Las Vegas, Mrs. Charlotte McSpadden, 933 East Thirty-sixth street, Oakland, has filed a petition for an annulment of her marriage to George McSpadden, June 28, 1917, alleging misrepresentation and non-support.

"When I met McSpadden," said the petitioner, "he told me of a prosperous business and palatial home in Las Vegas. We went there the day of the marriage, taking a lady friend of mine. We walked about six miles through sand from Las Vegas to a tiny shack with one stove and one straw bed for furniture, absolutely unfit for habitation. He said my friend could use the bed and he and I would sleep in the barn. Then I left him."

ARM PRISONERS

LONDON, March 2.—The situation in Siberia, where the Bolsheviks are reported arming German and Austria ex-prisoners to oppose the forces being assembled by General Semenov, the Cossack leader in Manchuria, is causing the Chinese government apprehension, according to a Reuter despatch from Peking today. The despatch of reinforcements has been decided upon by the Chinese authorities. It is stated:

A Reuter message from Shanghai also deals with the Russian situation which it declares is causing alarm and even political chaos in China. The pressure of the military according to the correspondent's forecast is likely to force the resignation of President Feng Chang, who it is said, is believed to be virtually a prisoner. The suggestion is that he would be replaced, possibly by Hsu Shi-Chang, the guardian of the former emperor, and it is even suggested that the young emperor himself may be nominated permanent president.

PLANT ROBBED

SALE, March 2.—Bandits today robbed the paymaster of the Wheeler Die Casting Company of \$3,000. One of his aides was shot while attempting resistance. The robbers escaped in an automobile.

Are You Fat? Just Try This

Thousands of overweight people have become slim by following the advice of doctors who recommend Marmola Prescription Tablets, those harmless little red tablets that simplify the dose of the famous Marmola Prescription.

If too fat, don't wait for the doctor's advice. Go now to your druggist or to the Marmola Co., 310 Broadway Ave. Detroit, Mich., and for the purchase a large case of these tablets. They reduce two, three or four pounds a week without exercise, dieting or any unpleasant effects. If too fat, try this today.—Advertisement.

WILL QUIZ GIRLS CROWD IS AWED

OMAHA, Neb., March 2.—Ground has been acquired for the erection of a \$2,500,000 packing plant early in the spring, it was announced today by Lloyd and Paul Skinner, prominent Ohio food manufacturers, are back of the project and say that a modern plant, embracing all the most approved appliances of the best packing-houses in the country is planned.

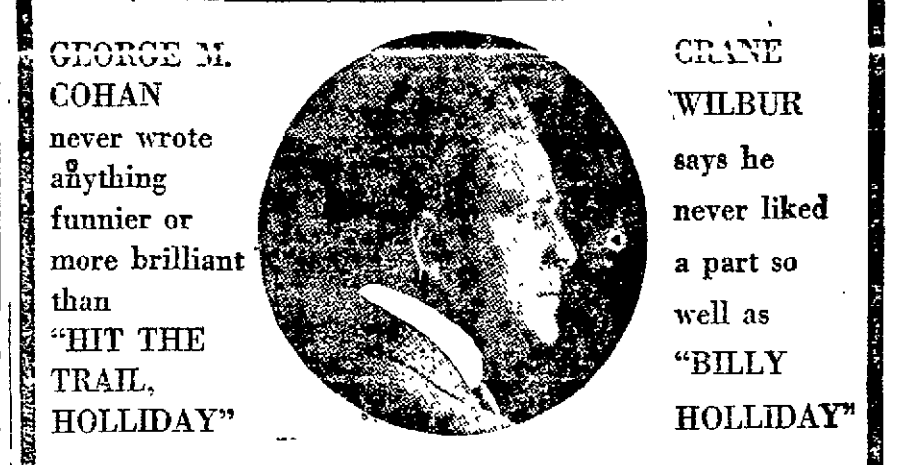
Who the principal stockholders are, aside from the Skinner brothers, has not been disclosed.

MAN ENDS HIS LIFE

LINCOLN, Placer Co., March 2.—Francis Maloney, owner of a 1,000-acre farm six miles southwest of this place, blew the top of his head off with a shotgun about 6:30 a. m. yesterday. Maloney had been acting queerly for nearly two weeks and had complained it was almost impossible for him to sleep at night.

DELAY SHIPPING

MEXICO CITY, March 2.—Official announcement was made last night that the American food administration had extended the time limit two months from Feb. 26 in which to move from the United States to Mexico 250,000 bushels of corn. The government price for retail here has been fixed at 21 cents Mexican per bushel.



Crane Wilbur

SAYS:

"Hit the trail, folks, hit the trail, and hit the trail again, to join us at the Macdonough Theater, in the big fun feast that George M. Cohan spreads in 'HIT THE TRAIL, HOLLIDAY.' It begins this afternoon. Meet Billy and be good."

George M. Cohan says:—

"I think Billy Holliday is the biggest, smartest fellow I ever planted on the stage—clean, and white, and smart—my idea of a regular man, and a corking good American. I like him best of all my friends, on and off the stage."

Billy Holliday Says—

"I may have begun life as a crack New York bartender, but they're building tabernacles for me now, and they say I can preach—well, anyway, you'll know the whole story when you see the play—the biggest George M. Cohan play—

"Hit the Trail Holliday!"

Crane Wilbur

WILL STARTLE THE TOWN OF
OAKLAND THIS WEEK

AS THE
Bartender Preacher

THEY'LL LAUGH AND
THEY'LL CHEER, AND THEY'LL
CRY WITH HIM AT THE

MACDONOUGH

(Beginning Today at the Sunday Mat.)

NOTICE:

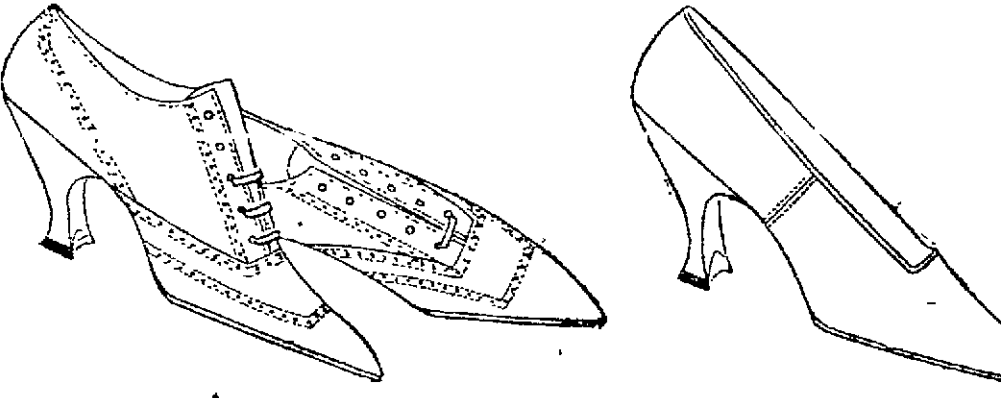
Owing to the big demand for seats for Crane Wilbur's production of "Hit the Trail, Holliday," Mr. Wilbur announces another Extra Matinee Next Thursday.

There were delays and difficulties, but we're ready ahead of time, as usual

New Spring Shoes

In Great Variety and at Most Reasonable Prices

'Tis no easy matter these days to keep up the style and quality standard for which Rosenthal's Shoes are so well and favorably known. We realize that you demand of us the very best, and that you require us to have it for you when you wish it. We regard it as a positive duty to live up to these requirements. We have done so—and shall strain every effort to continue to do so. Notwithstanding all obstacles in making and transporting our new Spring Footwear, we are ready now with a vast assortment of the finest and most beautiful models you've ever seen—and they are not at all high priced, as the prices quoted below will show.



- | | |
|--|---|
| Smart Oxfords | Stylish Pumps |
| Narrow toe, balanced by a graceful Louis XV heel, and fine, lightweight materials give this new Oxford a tone and an exclusiveness which every well-shod woman must admire. And the value is there, too. | Here simplicity is the keynote of a smart new design in a Spring pump. There is no ornamentation; just beautiful, long-drawn-out, slender lines, a French heel and new, narrowing toe. Moderately priced. |
| In fine dark tan Russia calf \$9.00 | In patent leather \$7.50 |
| In dressy patent leather \$8.00 | In fine black kid \$7.50 |
| In soft black kid \$7.50 | In holo brown Russia calf \$7.50 |
| | In white washable kid \$9.00 |

Send Smileage Books to Your Soldier Friends. We Sell Them.

Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention



SAN FRANCISCO 151-163 Post Street 734 Market Street
LOS ANGELES 737 South Broadway

469-471 TWELFTH ST. Oakland

TO ROUND-UP NORTHWEST DISTURBERS

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A general roundup of alien disturbers in the Pacific Northwest, spreading sabotage and anarchy, was ordered today by the department of labor. All aliens preaching these doctrines, Secretary Wilson ruled, whether they be members of the Industrial Workers of the World or not, are to be confined for deportation from the country. An order was issued by the secretary to immigration officers at Seattle to proceed at once in accordance with the following ruling:

"One.—That we will not arrest, detain or deport any alien simply for joining the I. W. W."

"Two.—That we will arrest and detain, until we can deport any alien, whether member of the I. W. W. or not, who is found in the act of reaching the unlawful destruction of property or advocating or teaching anarchy or the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials, or who is in other manner subject to deportation under the immigration laws, even though he may not commit any overt act."

TO ENLARGE QUARTERS.

"Three.—If the quarters at the Seattle station are not ample to take care of all who may be arrested and detained for deportation under these instructions, the commissioner at Seattle will be authorized to secure additional quarters."

Agitation for the internment of Industrial Workers of the World in Washington state has been widespread since labor leaders are being taken into the military camps, which interfered with the government's aircraft program, were blamed on the I. W. W. Civic organizations and employers urged the establishment of a detention camp at Puget Sound to accommodate 3000 men.

SPOKANE, Wash., March 2.—Thirty-five thousand men in the United States are members of the Lumber Workers Industrial Union, No. 500, I. W. W., according to Fred Hegge, district secretary-treasurer of the union headquarters here. Eighty per cent of the membership he said are in the northwest lumber camps. Hegge admitted that members of the I. W. W. advocate sabotage, but he gave a different definition than the destruction of property. He said sabotage to the I. W. W. means blowing up work if their demands are not met, in hopes that the I. W. W. will some day control all property and they do not advocate its destruction, Hegge declared.

"The Industrial Workers do not preach anarchy," Hegge said. "Anarchy is individual action; we preach mass action."

EXPECTS ORDER.

Hegge expects the order issued today by Secretary Wilson will cause the arrest of some members of his organization. He said that all men in the United States are members of the Lumber Workers Industrial Union are migratory workers, Hegge said, and they do not remain long enough in any one place to take out citizenship papers.

LINCOLN, March 2.—Louis Fellweck, wealthy farmer of Beale, recently before the Nebraska State Council of Defense to explain why he is said to have allowed several thousand bushels of wheat to go to ruin on one of his farms, will be prosecuted under federal law according to a statement today by United States District Attorney T. S. Allen.

FIND GROUND GLASS.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., March 2.—Large quantities of ground glass were found in a shipment of candy received by a local merchant today from an Eastern manufacturer.

The glass was found before any of the candy had been placed on sale.

The federal authorities were notified and an investigation is under way.

On being notified of the presence of the glass, the candy manufacturer ordered the shipment returned. Instead of returning the candy to the manufacturer, the entire shipment was turned over to the federal authorities.

LAREDO, Tex., March 2.—Charged with attempting to aid two alien Germans to escape from the United States into Mexico, Ynez Lozano, former officer in General Huerta's army, is jailed here today. Lozano fled from Mexico at the time of the overthrow of Huerta. He had been bound over to the federal grand jury under \$500 bonds.

WIFE COMPLAINS

Carl Kreidler, an employee of the Acme Gas Engine Company of Oakland, was arraigned before Federal Judge Dooling in San Francisco yesterday afternoon on a charge of sending obscene letters to his wife, Betty Kristensen, a model employed by Magnin & Company at Coronado Beach. The man, who is apparently the victim of mental trouble, started the court by insisting on pleading guilty and stating that he did not want a lawyer.

He was arrested in October on the complaint of his wife who charged him with being a German spy and served three months in the city prison during an investigation which had been made of his activities and then released. After his arrest on the obscene letter charge he attempted suicide by jumping overboard from the Key Route ferry Claremont while off Goat Island, while in the custody of Deputy Marshal Thomas F. Butler.

IS CITIZEN NOW

Notwithstanding that he was born within the boundaries of the German empire, Peter A. Thomsen, 32, 1617 Eighth street, Alameda, was admitted to American citizenship by Judge James G. Quinn.

Thomsen explained that he was born in Germany, which, when it came into the federation of provinces, reserved to its people by treaty the right to elect to be either German or Danish.

Thomsen's father, who was a Danish soldier in the Danish army, the applicant declared that he disappeared from Prussia and that he would fight for Uncle Sam against the Kaiser.

DISCHARGE ALIENS

CAMP LEWIS, Tacoma, Wash., March 2.—Twenty enemy aliens were ordered discharged from the National Army today. Only one of them was ordered interned. He is Morris Toman, Company F, 361st infantry.

CHICAGO CITY MONEY IS SAVED BY CONFESSION

CHICAGO, March 2.—Tips from denizens of the underworld, which resulted in the placing of an extra guard at the city hall, have believed today to have frustrated a daring plan to rob the Chicago city treasury of more than \$2,000,000.

In connection with the recent Illinois Central station robbery and murder, it is said to have confessed that he and four other bandits planned to loot the city treasury on January 2. After their plans were complete, Emerson said, they found an unusually heavy guard at the city hall and gave up the project.

City officials admit they were warned of the plot and were additional guards.

MYSTERY MAID IS HELD FOR CHECK

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Miss Alta Hains, on trial in Stockton for alleged forgery of a \$1,750 check, was revealed yesterday as the defendant in a novel high-drama charge, in which a San Francisco firm was the complainant, and as the young woman who created a sensation here, in Sacramento and in Chicago in 1909, by her mysterious intimations that she was deeply concerned by the suicidal drowning in Lake Michigan of a rich woman, whose identity roused country-wide speculation.

Handwriting experts have figured prominently in each of Miss Hains' leaps from the obscurity of her Sacramento millinery shop to temporary fame. At the trial in Stockton Friday, Theodore Kytka testified that the body and endorsement of the \$1,750 check was in the same handwriting and compared exactly with examples of Miss Hains' handwriting taken in the office of the district attorney in Sacramento on the day of her arrest.

CHECK QUESTIONED.

A change of venue to Sacramento obtained by Miss Hains has hitherto, for the time at least, precluded a civil suit by Hinz & Landt, wholesale milliners of this city, who allege that the Sacramento woman never paid a bill for \$120, in spite of her exhibition of a canceled check bearing the endorsement.

When the wholesalers presented their bill Miss Hains produced the check, made out to and apparently indorsed by Hinz & Landt, and duly sent back to Miss Hains' bank by the San Francisco clearing house. But the bank clearing the check here was not Hinz & Landt's. Handwriting experts said all the penmanship on the check was the work of one person.

MYSTERY IN LETTERS.

A flood of mysterious letters, some warning, some threatening, and all incoherent, unless they possessed a hidden meaning which Miss Hains did not reveal, had been received by the young woman in weeks prior to the Chicago suicide, who left a note signed "Mrs. A. Lewis," declared by the Chicago police to be a fictitious name. Miss Hains had visited San Francisco handwriting experts in efforts to obtain a clue to the writer. She was close-mouthed concerning her own movements at the time to the extent as to move the court's suspicions.

She sent some of the "mysterious" notes on to the Chicago police, who said the handwriting apparently coincided with that left by the dead woman. The local authorities on handwriting decided, however, that not only had Miss Hains written notes to herself and to a man of whose attentions she was jealous, but that the man had followed the same procedure.

The complainant in the Stockton case is Joseph Edenhofer. The check is made out to "Frances Carroll" and bears a Joseph Edenhofer's name as the alleged indorser.

SHOUTS 3 MILES

MARLBORO, N. Y., March 2.—There's going to be a contest in these parts as to what section can be called the "zoological garden spot" of New York state.

Yonkers may have its wolves; bears may live in Hastings, but Mrs. John Monahan of this place met a six-foot rattlesnake in her backyard yesterday.

Mrs. Monahan's cry for help was heard by D. S. Scott, nearly three miles away. He killed the snake.

STUDENTS ROUGH

PALO ALTO, March 2.—Following several other demonstrations of class rivalry, sophomores of Stanford University this afternoon kidnapped eight members of the freshman baseball team. Outfielder Kline was the only "fresh" player to escape. A plan for revenge was foiled when raiding parties of the freshman class found that all sophomores had disappeared from the campus.

LOSES JEWELRY

Mrs. Charles Wood, 570 Twenty-fifth street, reported to the police last night that she had lost, or had stolen from her, somewhere on Twelfth street, between Broadway and Clay, a handbag containing jewelry valued at \$800 and \$30 in cash. Her loss included three rings, set with diamonds and sapphires, and the money. The police are investigating.

PLATINUM PLANS

WASHINGTON, March 2.—In connection with the order commanding all platinum in the hands of importers and jobbers, the Council of National Defense has announced that consignments will be released first for the military needs of the United States, second for the military needs of the allied governments and third for essential commercial purposes.

J. P. ROOT DEAD

CHICAGO, March 2.—James Porter Root, cousin of Elihu Root, a retired lawyer and Republican politician, died here today. Root was born in New York in 1879. He is survived by four sons, Charles P. Root and Frederick K. Root of this city, Clarence J. Root of Springfield, Ill., and Frank Root of Watertown, N. Y., and a daughter, Mrs. John H. Baldwin.

CHECK RETURNED

ALAMEDA, March 2.—The Alameda Post Office, 1205 Park street, reported to the police tonight that the firm had cashed a \$5 check for a woman who gave her name as Mrs. S. H. Kepszker. The check was returned by the bank with the statement that the woman had no account there.

SAFE IN FRANCE

CHICAGO, March 2.—Samuel Robinson, Chicago policeman, today knew that his son, Fred, a French soldier, had arrived safely in France. Robinson saw the picture of American soldiers landing at a French port and found his son among them.

EXPERTS TO ADD TO U. S. TONNAGE

WASHINGTON, March 2.—In its search of the world for ship tonnage to aid in defeating the central powers the United States is building up the largest force of commercial experts which ever has been stationed in foreign countries.

Primarily the work of the commercial representatives of the State Department, the Department of Commerce and the War Trade Board will have to do with the war, but in co-operating with the government and business leaders of other nations they will spread the knowledge of American products and trade ideas that officials expect will increase America's commerce after the war.

Completion of the foreign staff of the War Trade Board is being pushed as rapidly as possible, it was said today, so that early results may be had from the government's decision to put every available ship to work for the United States trade to necessities.

The State Department also is sending special representatives to countries which will be affected by the licensing of imports into the United States, and commercial attaches of the Department of Commerce are assisting in the work. The war trade experts will have three

HEROES PAT ON ALL BUT MUD

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Three Canadian "heroes" of alleged half-raising experiences and exploits on the Western front are on their way today to Canada to face charges of wearing military uniforms of the dominion without the right to do so.

Lieutenant J. L. Carter of the Canadian expeditionary force in France, a veteran of two years continuous service in the Somme and Ypres front line trenches, was the cause of their downfall.

As Lieutenant Carter was arriving here from Washington where he was to speak at a patriotic rally in the Palace hotel, he met the three "heroes" decked out in the Canadian service uniform. Lieutenant Carter sought their acquaintance. There followed a discussion of the many narrow escapes from death on the Ypres sector.

"How did you like the mud?" asked Carter, by way of making conversation.

"Mud" chorused all three fighting men. "Mud, why there is not mud at

STEAMER WITH \$3,000,000 GOLD BELIVED LOST

NEW YORK, March 2.—The Chilean transport Angomac, with 100 Chilean sailors aboard and \$3,000,000 in gold in her special room, is missing. It is feared she may have foundered in a storm last Tuesday.

Vessels on the Atlantic have been notified by wireless to look out for her. The Chilean cruiser Chagabo, with Rear-Admiral Gomez in command, is searching for the missing ship.

The Angomac was last seen last Monday when she sailed from this port for New London, Conn., there to load the parts of three submarines built for the Chilean government. She could have arrived at her destination a few hours after leaving New York. If the Angomac is still afloat, it is surmised that she was blown far out to sea with disabled engines and wireless apparatus. No word has been received from the wireless operator.

Ypres. It's all hills and as dry as a bedtick."

"No mud, huh," demanded Carter, "then you never saw service at Ypres. You have to swim in it up to your neck."

PIGEONS CARRY SCORE OF GAME

Baseball results, including those of the world's series, have been flashed to the world in many ways, but never has the score by innings been sent out by carrier pigeons as was done yesterday afternoon when Rod Murphy's Marines defeated the University of California team by a score of 4 to 3.

Sergeant Erbs at the Marine recruiting office at 327 Broadway, Oakland, introduced the new idea. N. P. Rodgers of Piedmont has been working for some time in training pigeons to carry messages and these are to be used by the government during the war. With the idea of seeing how well Rodgers was progressing with his work, Sergeant Erbs, with the aid of his Marine recruiting corps, sent out a pigeon from the university grounds after each inning of the game, with the score for the inning.

Next Saturday and Sunday Rod Murphy's Marine ball club will play Sacramento at the Capital City, and Sergeant Erbs is planning to have the pigeons bring the results by innings to him at the recruiting office here.

At SAN FRANCISCO—OAKLAND—BERKELEY

"The House of Courtesy" **Roos Bros** Sketched from the Suits



200 Superb Suits
Priced at \$35

These extraordinary Suit Values are the biggest thing Roos Bros. have ever done in their Women's Suit Departments—many of these suits are worth at wholesale what we are selling them for at retail. They are the Cream of this season's styles—New Spring Suits bought for this occasion—in order to secure them we had to give an enormous contract to a leading New York suit builder. He outdid himself in value-giving—built and sold us Spring Suits that would, under ordinary circumstances, sell for a great deal more—and you who have the wisdom to buy will reap the benefit and saving.

The Style Selection Is Practically Unlimited

There are Ripple backs, Etons, Flared and Belted models, Tricotine, Poirer, Twill, Serge, Silvertones, Gabardines and every other fashionable weave; in the newest Spring tones of Rookie, Tan, Navy, Brown, French Gray, Flame, French Blue, Black and Checks—and in All Sizes.

Remember—MONDAY is the day at our **Oakland, San Francisco** and **key stores**, and the VERY SPECIAL PRICE IS **\$35**

Our Millinery Departments will contribute as an additional attraction—

Hats at \$7.50, \$8.75, \$10

That range in style from the jaunty sport model and debonair tailleur to bewitching Dress Hats of crepe de chine, Georgette and satin straws; either beaded with flowers, tiny plumes, fancy wings or fancy ribbons—AT OUR THREE STORES, including Oakland.

Roos Bros

Market at Stockton Washington at 13th Shattuck Hotel Corner
SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND BERKELEY
And at FRESNO soon

MAIL ORDERS
Send in your address for our New Spring Catalogs.

WE SELL
Smileage Books and W. S. S. Stamps

(Continued From Page 27)

HONOR MEN OF U. S.

PARIS, March 2.—Descendants of Frenchmen who fought in the American revolution have had magnificent flags embroidered by the most skillful workers in Paris to present to the first American regiments to take their places on the battle line in France.

The flags will be exhibited Sunday afternoon at the American pavilion.

The units chosen by the American government to receive flags are the Sixth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh infantry and the Fourth artillery.

FORD
TOURING CARS FOR
Immediate Delivery
EASY TERMS.
E. I. VEITCH
2225 BROADWAY. Phone Oak, 566.

HONOLULU, T. H., March 2. — Volcano research, virtually the youngest branch of the sciences, has already saved many thousands of lives, according to a recent address by Professor T. A. Jaggar, volcanologist of the Kilauwa Volcano Observatory.

The main object of volcano research, said Professor Jaggar, is to enable observers to predict volcano eruptions and earthquakes. Although there is still much to learn, material progress has been made along this line, largely through the efforts of the United States observers, which are situated on the brink of Halemauana pit.

Letterman General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; \$60 per month and ration.

Assistant material engineer (male); vacancies in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, for duty at Washington, D. C., or elsewhere; salaries: Grade 1, \$4.43 to \$1.96 per diem; grade 2, \$5.44 to \$5.92 per diem; grade 3, \$6.45 to \$6.93 per diem. Inspection of stores and ranges (male); vacancies in the Quartermaster Corps, Jeffersonville, Indiana: \$125 per month.

BUREAU OF MINES.

Junior explosives engineer (male); vacancies for duty at Bureau of Mines, at Pittsburgh, Pa., or elsewhere; entrance salaries from \$1200 to \$1600 per month.

**"Everyone Thinks
My New Suit's a
Dream, Nina"**

"I'm so glad you took me to Cherry's and introduced me to this crazy world of buying fancy clothes. Just what I needed. I'd been along with that drab winter suit if I hadn't found out about Cherry's, for I never would have had saved the cash prices for woools and wools. Mother is going up and got forced out, too. Tomorrow, and the payments we make on it, we'll all hardly be needed. My planning to buy one of those pretty, infantile dresses for Easter. They're just irresistible. And so reasonable. I gave Eda their address today, 335 Thirteenth St. Men's store."

San Francisco, Cal.; \$66 per month and subsistence.

Axman (male); U. S. Engineer Service, San Francisco, Cal.; \$2.75 per diem to \$75 per month and subsistence.

Diver (male); U. S. Engineer Service, San Francisco, Cal.; \$70 per month and subsistence.

Warehouseman (male); Quartermaster Dept., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; \$60 per month.

Stocktender (male); Quartermaster Department, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; \$40 per month and subsistence.

Carpenter-wheelwright (male); Depot Quartermaster, Ft. Mosca, San Francisco, Cal.; \$1200 per annum.

Masquer (male and female); Laundry Letterman General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; \$30 per month and rations.

Masquer (male and female); Laundry Letterman General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; \$60 per month and rations.

Thousands of men and women depend upon their ability to use their eyes at close work in order to make a living. Many would be driven from their chosen profession except for properly fitted glasses. Take no chances with permanent injury to your eyes.

Kittredge Eye Glass Service will render you all the vision you require to see normally.

1310 Washington St.

Now is the time to open an account!
 Start your account tomorrow—take advantage of this sale—a small payment each week or month in amounts to suit your convenience—with our guarantee of

No extra charge for CREDIT—Nothing off for cash

California Outfitting Co.

Tomorrow Begins a Special Drive on

Bed Springs

—Extra special low prices, just for this week. In the assortment are wood-frame springs as well as the all-steel spring.

—Wood Frame Woven Wire Surface Springs, regular price \$5.50. Special at. **\$3.90**

—Heavier type Spring with supports, regular price \$6.00. Special **\$4.90**

—All-Steel Springs with link fabric, regular price \$7.50. Special. **\$5.90**

- These Springs are, positively on sale only while the lot lasts.

Open a Charge Account

THIS is the big, broad-gauged way provided to purchase furniture at Cherry's. Manifested are the advantages we extend to you. Select any article you wish and pay for it through Cherry's helpful, convenient plan of the open charge account

You'll Surely Want One of These

Mattress Special

—Choice of All-Cotton Felt Mattress
—Choice of Pure Silk Floss Mattress

Regular	\$9⁹⁰	Terms
\$15.30	=	\$2 Down
Value		\$1 WEEK

—These Mattresses were bought last Spring and were just delivered at the old prices. This puts us in a position to sell them to you at less than prices of a year ago. You'll find these mattresses very unusual value.

- These Mattresses are positively on sale only while this stock lasts.

MOONEY TO APPEAL TO GOVERNOR

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Thos. J. Mooney, whose death sentence for the preparedness parade dynamiting was upheld by the Supreme Court, will appeal to Governor Stephens to save him from the gallows. There will be no attempt made by his attorneys to secure a rehearing from the State Supreme Court, according to announcement by Attorney Maxwell McNutt of the Mooney defense late today.

McNutt, in announcing this decision, said that as the court could not consider questions of fact, but merely matters of law, in a rehearing and the decision rendered yesterday and the decision in the Billings case disposed of the questions of law, there would be no logic in asking further consideration from the court.

When McNutt's announcement was called to the attention of Governor Stephens, the Governor made no comment, saying that there remain 20 days' time in which Mooney's attorneys can change their minds. "It seems to me that it would be entirely unfair on my part to comment on the Mooney matter until it finally is in my hands," the Governor said. "The defense still has 20 days in which to file application for a rehearing with the Supreme Court, and until that 20 days has elapsed, or until the defense places the matter in my hands, I cannot well comment."

CHASES HAT TO CRATER RIM; IS NEAR TO DEATH

HONOLULU, March 2.—A gust of wind which recently blew the hat off A. W. Shriver, an American author, from his head while he was taking motion pictures on the rim of the crater of Kilauea volcano nearly brought him a terrible death in the molten lava pit of the volcano, which has been active for some time.

Shriver pursued his hat, which lodged on the side of the crater, below where he was standing. As he started to descend the ledge of rock gave way and he was precipitated into the gaseous pit. He grasped an intervening ledge 15 feet down and pulled himself upon it. He was lacerated badly.

NO SETTLEMENT

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Settlement of the wage controversy between fishermen and the Alaska Packers' Association today seemed further away than ever.

The association has presented to the men a counter-proposition to their wage demand, which was rejected, the men announced today. At the union the men refused to state the nature of the employers' proposal but declared it was quite unreasonable.

WOMAN IS SEATED

VICTORIA, B. C., March 2.—Mrs. Ralph Smith, the first woman to sit as a member of the British Columbia legislature, made her maiden speech today before a crowded gallery.

"I have come to you neither with a chip on my shoulder, nor with a sword in my hand, but with a willingness to meet you on equal ground as representatives of the people," she told her fellow members.

POLLARD MUST SERVE SENTENCE

The application of Probation Officer Leonard Compton for a revocation of probation to Leroy Pollard, convicted of highway robbery, was granted yesterday by Superior Judge Joseph S. Koford and Pollard will have to serve an indeterminate term in prison.

Pollard was convicted in a trial in the Alameda county court presided over by Judge Moncur from Plumas county, of having taken Julia Gravel in an automobile and robbed him of \$102. The jury recommended mercy, and the motion for probation was in accordance with the recommendation granted.

After that time, August 7, 1916, Pollard went back to his old tricks, according to the testimony presented again before Judge Koford. Four witnesses, Henry Maloon, 1032 Twenty-first street; Walter Johnson and H. E. Higgins, 5250 Miles avenue, and R. S. Andrews of the Union Ice Company, identified him as the man who picked a gun against their back and went through their pockets. Identification was difficult by reason of the peculiar style of his attack, standing behind his victims and going through their pockets. He operated wherever he found a likely victim, once under the glare of an arc lamp on a principal corner.

A motion for a new trial was made, which will have to be heard by Judge Moncur, who will come to Oakland for the purpose. The accused is entitled to have the motion heard by reason of the fact that sentence will be pronounced on the former conviction, preceding which all the legal rights of the accused will intervene. Pollard has a wife and two small children.

BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU SAY IN LETTERS

FRENCH FRONT, March 2.—"Don't write about military movements when communicating with your friends or relatives, for hundreds of sharp eyes are open to ferret out even the slightest indication that might be of use to the enemy."

Soldiers of all nations find difficulty in following this advice of the military postal control office and feel it a serious interference with their liberty, but time and again letters written in the purest innocence have been found to contain indiscretions which may have been of the greatest value to the watchful enemy agent. For instance, in the military zone occupied by the British troops, where there still are many civilians, the Germans were, through their agents, able to learn from letters written by the inhabitants the positions of many battalions and the approximate number of troops in the neighborhood.

The supervision by the postal control of soldiers' letters prevents those in the rear from obtaining information through pleading together scraps from many quarters.

No restriction whatever is placed on soldiers who express their personal ideas in their correspondence, whether they refer to politics or to their commanders or to the comrades, and they are also at liberty to write about things in connection with their service which do not meet their approval. In fact, the control of the soldier's letters has brought to the notice of the commanders advantages of which they otherwise would not have learned, and in this way has led to the removal of numerous small causes of complaint and the improvement of the soldier's lot.

Mayor Greene Majors Has Praise For Tribune Edition

Alameda, Cal., February 28, 1918.

EDITOR TRIBUNE: It is with much pride that I take this occasion to express my admiration of your wonderful harbor morning edition of The OAKLAND TRIBUNE as appeared Sunday morning, February 24th. The TRIBUNE has been a great and wonderful paper for many years, and while this latest effort is in line with its former long-time record, it is nevertheless gratifying to those living on the east side of the bay to see such a splendid effort in letting the world know what we are doing here in Alameda and in Oakland. I am sure that I express the opinion of the east bay people generally in what I have said above.

Again thanking you, I am sincerely yours,

GREENE MAJORS, Mayor of Alameda.

SAILOR'S DEATH PROVES MYSTERY

An autopsy on the body of a sailor, believed from identification marks on his clothing to be W. J. Heaney of Goat Island, who died suddenly at the Emeryville jail at 3 o'clock Saturday morning disclosed death resulted from faulty valvular action of the heart, aggravated by acute alcoholism. The sailor was arrested on the street as drunk and taken to the jail, where before a physician could be summoned. The coroner's office reported late yesterday that no one had come to identify or claim the body. The identification marks are tattooed letters W. J. H. on the forearm.

The police expect that the body will be soon claimed, for before the death was reported a woman's voice called up police headquarters, the morgue and hospitals to make inquiries for "a sailor boy." The police expect that the man had been drinking and failed to return to where he was expected and awaited.

IN QUIET WEDDING

SAN DIEGO, March 2.—Miss Martha Kneeder, widely known in society circles throughout California and in Washington, D. C., and Lieutenant Speed L. Post, were quietly married here Wednesday evening.

Society in Coronado and San Diego received this information today from the father of the bride, Dr. Kneeder, better known as Major Kneeder, United States Medical Corps.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Post will make their home in Coronado.

Lieutenant Post is stationed at North Island aviation camp. He just received his commission a short time ago.

TROOP HARDSHIPS

LONDON, March 2.—Some of the hardships experienced by the British forces in Palestine are described in a letter received here from a priest. The letter, written shortly before the fall of Jerusalem, tells of a day early in November when a camel convoy from Beersheba was unable to reach the men then fighting for the deliverance of the Holy City from the Turks.

There was a hot wind blowing. "I wrote the priest, 'A tumbler full of water was left in my bottle, which I divided between four officers, whose lips were split and covered with a green slime. That afternoon I had to go to the front, and, literally, I could not articulate without keeping my hand to my mouth and pulling my lower lip off my teeth, while bullets from a concealed sniper whizzed just us. In the evening water came in, enough to give each one bottle—quite inadequate."

OFFICERS INN IS BUILT IN LONDON

LONDON, March 2.—The newest and most attractive home in London for American officers is called the American Officers' Inn and stands in Cavendish Square, one of the most fashionable residential districts of the English metropolis. The Inn, which is operated by the American Y. M. C. A., is directly across the square from the American consular office. The Inn was formerly occupied by Sir H. H. Raphael, a member of Parliament, who was on the point of selling it when he heard that the Americans wanted it and generously turned it over to them.

The Inn, which is a four-story typical English town house with large rooms and high ceilings, was formally opened by Ambassador Walter Hines Page the other day when it was inspected by several hundred of the leading Americans in England and others. These included Viscount Bryce, formerly British ambassador at Washington; the Earl of Haddo, the Countess of Reading, wife of the new special ambassador to the United States, Lady Randolph Churchill, Major-General Barlett, in command of the American forces on both sides of the Atlantic. A feature was the attendance of a group of veterans of the American Civil War now living in England.

WELL FURNISHED. The house has been attractively furnished by the American Y. M. C. A. The walls are hung with a series of paintings lent by John Lane, nephew of Sir Hugh Lane, the art collector who was lost with the Lusitania.

The Inn, which combines all the advantages of a first-class club, with dining-room, billiard room, library, tea room and about forty bedrooms, is being managed by a committee of American women, including Lady Ward, daughter of the late American Ambassador, Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Spencer Clay, Mrs. Cecil Higgins and Mrs. E. C. Carter. They are assisted by about a hundred women, mostly Americans, who are giving up part of their time usually devoted to other war work.

Greeting visitors at the door is Miss Vivian North of New York, who manages to squeeze in a few hours from her hospital work to do this and run the elevator. Just inside the door at the registration desk sits Mrs. Allen Nichols, already called "Little Mother" by the Americans. Mrs. Nichols is an American who has been supervising welfare work among munition workers at Coventry. Her duties correspond to those of a chief clerk behind a hotel desk and she is a virtual encyclopedia of information of things that Americans want to know about London. Working alternately with her is Miss Doris Robson, a niece of Countess Reading, who has been working on the land until a few days ago.

IS SUPERINTENDENT. Mrs. Spencer Clay, who came from Philadelphia and is the wife of a Lieutenant-Colonel in the British army in France, is general superintendent at the Inn. She is the only one to wear the green-gray uniform of the expeditionary force of the American Y. M. C. A.

Pretty pianofortes of chintz, designed by a prominent American woman, are worn by the numerous American and English women volunteers who come in to take several hours of duty each day. These women, the majority of whom are widely known in society on both sides of the Atlantic, submit to a sort of discipline most cheerfully. Those assigned to the Inn put in a regular routine of duty and none has been known to be tardy. One force relieves another and the work is carried on without interruption.

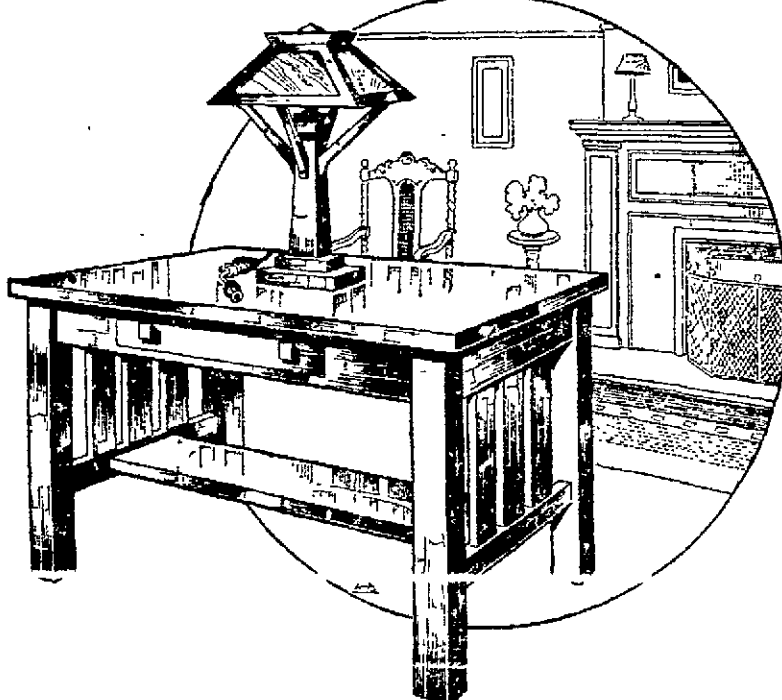
FLEE TO SAFETY

CHICAGO, March 2.—One hundred men, lodgers of the Helping Hand Mission, were driven from their rooms today by a fire which swept the three-story brick building occupied by the mission. The men scrambled down fire escapes to safety. The fire was caused by an overheated furnace.

"I Ruined my Suit in the Rain, But I Should Worry"

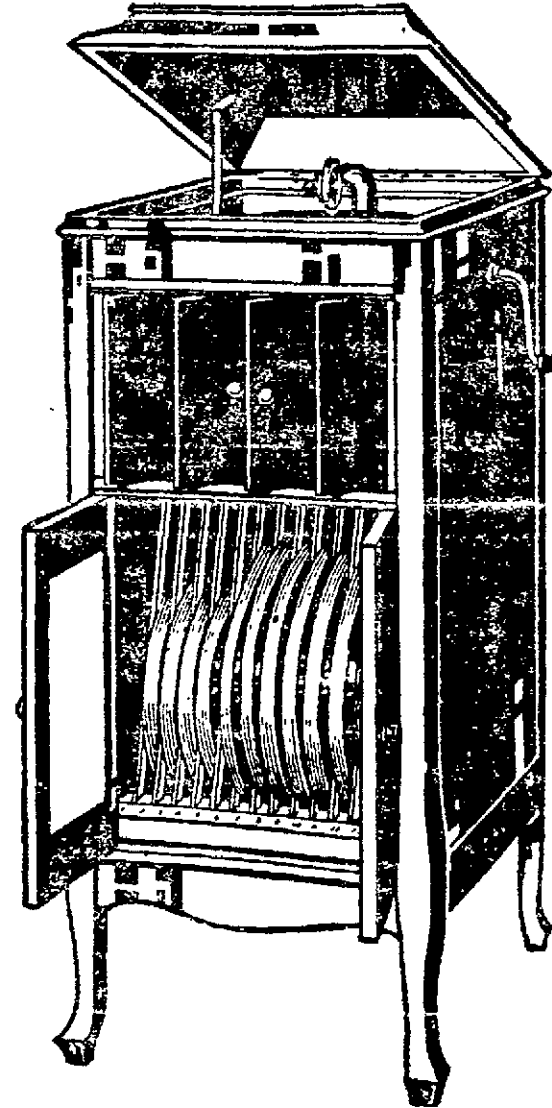
"It had served its purpose, anyway, and I was just waiting for an excuse to get a new spring one. I wasn't quite ready to get it, but when you buy 'The Cherry' way, money doesn't make much difference. I'm going to Cherry's shop at 515 Thirteenth St. tomorrow to pick out one of their nifty new spring styles. Jack says they're winning and ever so reasonably priced. He'd been buying his clothes at Cherry's for years, and says he hardly misses the little it takes each week from his salary check. It's all genuine foolishness to wait around till one has the cash piled up in one's pocket. If you would like, meet me in front of Cherry's and I'll take you in. And then they have a men's store at 523 Thirteenth."—Advertisement.

"Keep the Home Fires Burning"



This Table Will Give Tone to Your Living Room
A solid oak, fumed finished Library Table, as illustrated, with paneled ends, large size and suitable for a large or small living room **\$27.50**
Similar Tables in the Stickley style—medium size **\$17.50**
Small size, suitable for study or apartment—each **\$11.50**

Music Cheers the Entire Household



Victor and Columbia Records for March

Remember Breuner's Regular Terms Apply in Our Phonograph Department

\$8.50 Down and \$6.50 a Month for this \$85 Instrument

This Columbia Grafonola, finished in mahogany, walnut, golden oak, fumed or dark oak—Price **\$85**

Because of the construction of the amplifier the volume of music and the clear tone of this Columbia equal any \$100 Talking Machine. Ask to see it.

You'll find Our Credit Convenient and Liberal

Never has there been a time when home meant so much to those who stay as well as to those who go over there. This is not the time to neglect the appearance of the home, but rather the time to make it even more cheery, to touch it up with a new chair, table or davenport; or to put fresh hangings in the bedrooms or breakfast room. The world's woes will depress you less, and you can relieve them more if your quiet hours at home are spent in rooms which are restful, cheerful and beautiful. Simple furnishings often accomplish this as successfully as those which are costly.

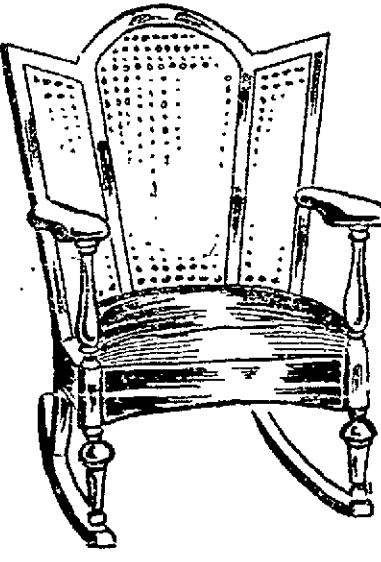
The Kitchen Should be the Pleasantest Room

—it is if you have a "Buck's" Gas Range



And you will find as much satisfaction in this up-to-the-minute "Buck's" as she did in an early model.

Non-rustable, within and without, white enamel broiler door and drip pan, one-piece star burners and other "Buck's" features—\$5.00 down buys this stove.



Upholstered in Any Shade

This beautiful Rocker in Manor design will make your living room more comfortable and inviting.

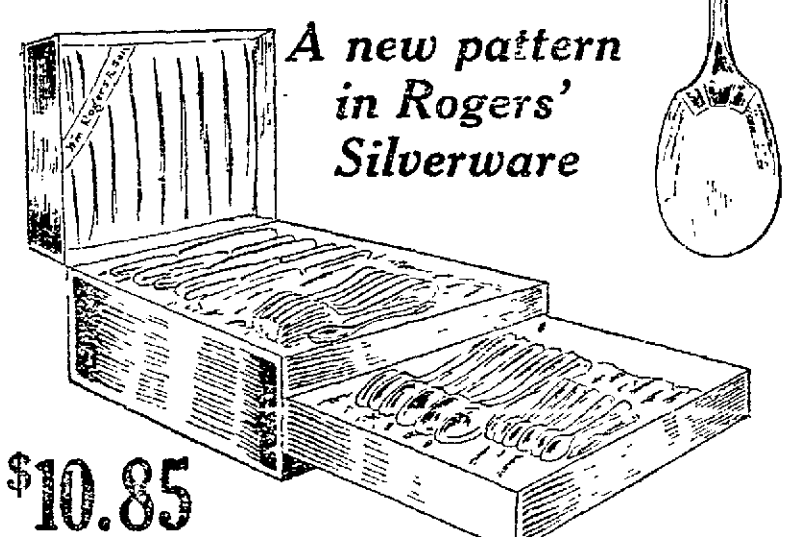
Comes upholstered in various colored velours and tapestries, but if none of them match your color scheme we can upholster one especially for you in materials from our stock. Priced **\$18.75**



Latest Effects in Cretonnes and Chintz

Dainty floral patterns for the bedroom **25¢ UP**
Plain cretonne, repp and taffeta weaves, in shadow prints, black and white effects combined with floral and bird prints—a very wide range of patterns in every conceivable color combination to match any color scheme. Also a beautiful assortment of Chinese Chippendale and modern Chinese designs, semi-futurist designs, to go with the newest interior furnishings, and gorgeously colored bird patterns, verdure tapestry effects and damask designs. Prices range from per yard **45¢ to \$1.75**
Especially suited for furniture coverings, living room, dining room and sun porch hangings, for couch covers, bed spreads and bags are these 50-inch Cretonnes and Linens which range from, per yard **\$1.25 to \$7.50**

You'll Like the "LINCOLN"



A new pattern in Rogers' Silverware
Twenty-six pieces, put up attractively in an oak chest, complete for **\$10.85**
The set includes six each of knives, forks, tablespoons and teaspoons, one butter knife and one sugar spoon. Rogers' quality, the newest of patterns, and our terms of \$1.00 cash and 50¢ weekly, puts this set within reach of everyone.

Terms Within the Means of All Our Customers

Breuner's
CLAY STREET at 15th

V.M.C.A. WAR WORK HEADS WILL MEET

War work secretaries from many of the army and navy posts in the western department will assemble in conference at Hotel Claremont, Berkeley, March 5 to 8 under the leadership of Fred A. McCarl, executive secretary of the national war work council of the V. M. C. A. with headquarters in San Francisco.

Problems confronting the association in its work among soldiers and sailors will be discussed and reports will be given by O. E. Tyler, Y. M. C. A. district secretary for the northwest; George S. Martin, district secretary for northern California; and Harry O. Hill, district secretary for Southern California, Nevada and Utah.

Among those who will address the conference are: Norman Coleman, formerly connected with the University of Oregon; John R. Voris, from Camp Kearny; F. F. Runyon, Lyman L. Pierce, George W. Marston, H. W. Stone, F. A. McCarl, J. E. Sprunger, C. Shepherd Bels, P. A. Preston, Chaplain Brasted, Big Mason and others.

The opening session of the conference will be held Tuesday afternoon. Wednesday and Thursday will be devoted to general business and on Friday Big Mason, a noted evangelist, will have charge of the morning program. Adjournment will be made in time for the members to State A. M. C. A. convention to be held in Oakland.

The closing will be present at the conference. Eric Bolt, Vancouver, Wash.; J. G. Berger, Presidio; C. H. Biesse, Camp Kearny; G. C. Crowe, Alameda; P. L. Corbin, Fort Russell; E. G. Castor, Fort Douglas; Roy Campbell, San Diego; Norman F. Coleman, San Diego; G. S. Chessum, San Diego; Fay Donaldson, San Francisco; E. E. Eason, Vallejo; H. E. Fry, San Pedro; John Fichter, San Diego; W. E. Glens, Mare Island; John A. Godell, Portland; E. H. Halbach, San Diego; J. E. Halliday, Camp Kearny; Harry O. Hill, Los Angeles; R. S. Haslett, Presidio; W. H. Hughes, Camp Fremont; Walter R. Jenkins, Bremerton Navy Yard; Noel H. Jacks, Palo Alto; Frank A. Jackson, Berkeley; C. T. Keithens, Vancouver, Wash.; J. Kirschoffer, Camp Lewis; Daniel L. Lither, Los Angeles; H. I. Long, Camp Fremont; George S. Marston, San Diego; Henry J. McCoy, San Francisco; George D. McDill, Los Angeles; W. C. McFarland, Camp Lewis; H. R. Marsh, Fort Stevens; George S. Martin, San Francisco; Fred A. McCarl, San Francisco; F. O. Only, Berkeley; Howard Pratt, Camp Fremont; R. R. Perkins, Berkeley; L. Pierce, San Diego; C. E. Peterson, San Diego; H. E. Parrington, Camp Kearny; L. F. Peckham, Camp Kearny; George O. Runyon, San Pedro; F. F. Runyon, San Francisco; W. L. Seawright, Berkeley; James E. Seawright, Berkeley; W. E. Stone, Portland, Or.; O. E. Tyler, Seattle; H. I. Vernier, Mare Island Navy Yard; John R. Voris, Camp Kearny; W. E. Wright, Portland, Or.; T. H. Walker, Los Angeles; C. H. Wood, Fort Townsend; C. W. Wilcox, Seattle; W. W. Wilcox, Los Angeles.

Will Cressy Quotes Kipling With Slight Modification

Will Cressy Quotes Kipling With Slight Modification



WILL CRESSY, who will greet old friends once more when he appears today at the beginning of a week's engagement at the Orpheum.

East and West May Meet, Orpheum Actor Declares, But They Will Not Mix

Kipling wrote, "East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet." Will Cressy, who is appearing at the Orpheum this week in "Cressy's Latest Playlet," "The Wyoming Whoopee," goes Kipling one better. He says the East and West do meet—but do not mix.

"The West was discovered, explored, exploited and settled by the easterner," says Cressy. "Native Sons of the Golden West are the exception, not the rule, today. In any western city today you will hear more down East dialect than pure western. The man or woman born and raised among the rock ribbed hills of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont is mighty apt to discover at an early date that Horace Greeley was right. And at an early period of his or her career 'goes West'."

"But go where they will, North, South, East or West, remain as long as they may, become as thoroughly identified as they can with their new environment in appearance, dress and thought, they will always talk pure, undiluted down East Yankee."

"And so it is in my new playlet, 'The Wyoming Whoopee.' Thirty years ago Judge Irwin Hodges, editor of the Wyoming Whoopee, of Whoperville, Wyoming, emigrated from the small New Hampshire town to the then unsettled wilds of Wyoming. For 30 years he has migrated from one border town to another, writing, publishing and per force, shooting his way to public favor or disaster, as the case might be. He has grown wild and woolly in appearance. He has learned to write with one hand and shoot with the other. Business exigencies have compelled him to own, operate and support his own private cemetery. But with all the 30 years of life on the border he has retained, pure and uncontaminated, the Yankee speech of his boyhood."

FAVORITE PLAYER TO BE SEEN HERE

Beryl Vaughan, idol of theaterdom from New York to San Francisco, and one of the most successful stars to appear in stock productions on the coast, opens her engagement today at the Orpheum. This announcement marks one of the most important events in Oakland's theatrical history. Miss Vaughan is the highest-priced star in stock productions in America, and is one of the greatest actresses of the day.

She will open her season with J. Anthony Smith in "Just a Woman," the remarkable new play from the pen of Eugene Walter, author of "The Eastward Way" and other noted offerings. Miss Vaughan brings with her her own scenic artist, the man who painted the original scenery for "The Merry Widow" and other noted productions, and has an option on all the big plays sent out of New York. In other words, any play presented in this city is first offered Miss Vaughan, and must be rejected by her before any other producer is given an opportunity to use it.

Her present vehicle, "Just a Woman," had San Francisco in raptures, ran for one of the longest seasons in New York and created more talk among theater folk than any other play of the year. It is a big, broad, all-American drama with the perfect technique that only Eugene Walter can give.

Miss Vaughan, it is interesting to note, is playing for the first time on the coast without her famous husband, Bert Lytell, the celebrated legitimate and motion picture star. Lytell has joined the United States army. When the call came, and he felt that his country needed his services, he enlisted, prepared to shoulder a gun for his Uncle Sam, and is now on his way to the front. He left behind him film contracts involving enormous sums.

Miss Vaughan, now "doing her bit," has done more than sacrifice her husband to her country, for she is planning many important aids to America's war effort. She has organized a fund of thousands of dollars to assist the various patriotic tasks now ahead for Oakland.

Many celebrated plays are promised by Miss Vaughan for Oakland under Manager Bishop's auspices. The splendid Bishop stage, with its wonderful and unique facilities for master presentations and all that is remarkable in staging, will be used to its fullest extent, for every possible device of the playhouse will be called into play to make Miss Vaughan's plays the greatest productions ever seen outside of New York. No expense is to be spared in lavish scenes and the acme of perfection in stagecraft.

The full strength of the Bishop cast will be thrown into the coming production of "Just a Woman." Hugh McCall, Ben Erway, George P. Webster, Harry Garrity, John Sheehan, Eleanor Parker, George Knowlton, and all the rest of the Bishop favorites will have adequate roles, and several big surprises are promised. Manager Bishop predicts that the coming Beryl Vaughan season will be the greatest achievement of any theater in the west.

MEET TOMORROW

The regular meeting of the United Parents World's Democracy will be held tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in Starr King Hall, Fourteenth and Castro streets. It is an open meeting.

Baldness

—Is rapidly increasing, says Prof. John H. Austin, Chicago's bacteriologist, hair and scalp specialist of 38 years' practice—and is in many, many cases directly or indirectly caused by

Alopecia Pityrodes

—A very common scalp trouble.

—It starts with a scaling of the scalp, sometimes slight, called "dandruff," sometimes abundant—producing thick, grayish-white, dry or greasy scales—may lead to falling of the hair.

—At first when the hair starts to fall, it is hardly noticed; but as it thins, "Alopecia Pityrodes," becomes more deeply seated, and the corpus multum, as they always do, begins to fall out in great numbers, and as time the top of the head becomes entirely bald. Both men and women of all ages of life are subject to Alopecia Pityrodes, but particularly those between the ages of 30 and 35 years.

—Prof. Austin says that people who are at all troubled with any kind of hair and scalp trouble, such as

—Itching Scalp

—Falling Hair

—Excessively Oily Hair

—Dry and Brittle Hair

—Dandruff

—Split Hair

—Gray or Faded Hair

—Should have their hair examined at once under a powerful microscope.

—Prof. Austin says that the use of mange cures, dandruff cures, hair tonics, vasoline and elidrine is like taking medicine without knowing what you are trying to cure.

—Both men and women are liable to take all kinds of the hair and scalp trouble. Private office on the main floor of Hotel at Drug Store. Hours 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 daily.

Conkey's BUTTERMILK STARTING FOOD

Therapeutic buttermilk strengthens and softens the digestive organs—helps prevent indigestion. The clean balanced grains start and keep children healthy. Buttermilk is the only food that grows to healthy babies.

Get the Original Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food. Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food keeps babies healthy.

THE ELEVEN O'CLOCK MONDAY MORNING BIBLE CLASS OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

DR. H. H. POWELL will give a course of lectures on "THE LIFE OF CHRIST," beginning Monday, March 4th. The public is invited.

SOCIETY MEETS

A large and enthusiastic audience gathered at the Hotel St. Mark Tuesday night in response to the call sent out by the Alameda County Anti-Vivisection Society. All present became members of the society. The president, H. G. Dean, presided, and introduced the following speakers, Mrs. William Bailey, Mrs. Lawrence Grondlund, Senator Nealson, Miss M. A. Hams and Mrs. Walker Manchester. Telegrams, expressing congratulations and commending the work of the Anti-Vivisection Society, were read and enthusiastically received.

ENGINEERS JOIN

SACRAMENTO, March 2.—Gordon F. Irvine, labor member of exemption board No. 8, northern district, and James F. Murphy, inspector of scales of the state department of weights and measures, today enlisted in the United States railroad engineers for service in France. Irvine is a locomotive engineer and Murphy is a former railroad conductor and the two decided to enlist when the war department issued a special call for 1000 railroad trainmen for service in France.

DIES FROM BURNS

CHICAGO, March 2.—James Porter Root, first cousin of Elihu Root and one of the leading figures in the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, died today of burns suffered last night when he fell asleep while smoking, sparks igniting his clothing. Root was 87 years old and for five years had been a resident of a home for aged men. He was born in New York and came to Illinois in 1834, establishing a reputation as a skilled attorney, astute politician and an orator of no mean ability.

Doctor Goodnight
678-7
Market St., SAN FRANCISCO

All patients will receive office, personal attention in my new building, which is one of the best equipped on the coast. It will pay you to come and see me before you have your work done.

GUARANTEED
Fillings, Crowns, Bridges, or P. P. Plates Completed in one day—100 per cent. right.

PAINLESS METHODS
POPULAR PRICES.
22K. Gold Crowns, extra heavy.
22K. Gold and Silver Bridges.
Porcelain Crowns that match your teeth.
L. Plates, \$2.00-\$15.00
Silver Fillings, \$1.00
Plates Removable, \$1.00 Up

DR. GOODNIGHT
678 MARKET ST., S. F.
Phone Douglas 2467

MANY INVOLVED

War work has greatly increased the duties of the county clerk's office. The licensing of persons to deal in powder and explosives, under government requirement, has developed into a much greater feature than was at first anticipated. Drug stores it has been discovered, as well as physicians and any and all people who handle explosives or ingredients from which explosives are made, must have a license. Liquids not in themselves explosive, which, combined with other liquids or materials will produce an explosive, come under the regulations.

HEADS NEW UNION

DENVER, March 2.—John R. Lawson, president of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, has resigned, according to an announcement made today by the executive committee of the federation. Lawson, it is said, will assume the presidency and leadership of the newly organized Independent Union of Miners of America. Lawson is widely known in labor circles.

SUES FOR \$25,000 DRIVER COLLECTS

The Southern Pacific Company has been sued for \$25,000 damages by W. H. Lyons, alleging that an electric car ran down and killed Temple Jolly Lyons, wife of the plaintiff, who was riding along Eleventh street in an automobile, March 4, 1917.

JAIL MEXICANS

LAREDO, Tex., March 2.—Eighteen Mexican laborers, including seven women, were arrested last night at Indian Crossing, near here, when they attempted to evade immigration restrictions and taxes. They were later deported.

SPRING TIME IS HERE

Men's Arrow Collars

41 good styles, 2 for **25c**

Whitthorne & Swan
SUCCESSORS TO
Hale's
OAKLAND STORE

OAKLAND'S STORE THAT UNDERSELLS

Men's Phoenix Silk Hose

the 35c kind, at Pair **48c**

GOOD TIME TO FIX UP THE HOME

Our March sale of rugs and draperies starts tomorrow. Many thousands of dollars worth of high-grade rugs, linoleums, curtains and draperies on which we show remarkable savings. In some instances prices are lower than the cost of manufacture today. Others 25% to 33% lower than our own regular prices, which are always cheaper than other stores.

PLAIN VOILE CURTAINS

2 1/4 yards long, white, cream or ecru, with two-inch hemstitched edge; regular \$1.25 curtains, on account of slight imperfections, priced at pair **59c**

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS

2 1/4 yards long, white, cream or ecru, several pretty patterns; our reg. price **98c** \$1.50—Sale price, pair

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS

2 1/4 and 3 yards long, cream or ecru, very fine quality, beautiful patterns, our regular low price \$3.00—**\$1.95**

MARQUETTE CURTAINS

very good quality, with 2 inch hemstitched edge, trimmed with cluny lace, or lace and insertion; our reg. price \$3.50; Sale price, pair **\$1.95**

CREAM MADRAS CURTAINS

Dutch style with Valance to match; headed at top, ready to hang; our reg. price \$3; sale price, pair **\$1.95**

TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS

good quality, Oriental colorings, 56 in. wide, by 90 in. long; our reg. price **\$2.39** \$3.25; sale price, each

ROMAN STRIPED COUCH COVERS

reversible, 50 in. wide by 90 in. long; our regular price \$2—**\$1.39**

ARMURE COUCH COVERS

extra heavy, reversible; size 54 in. wide by 94 in. long; good colorings; our regular price \$5.75—sale price **\$3.95**

SUNFAST MADRAS OVERDRAPE

shades of rose, blue, green, gold and brown, with Valance to match, headed at top, ready to hang; reg. price **\$4.00**; sale price, set **\$1.95**

FIGURED SILKOLINE

36 in. wide, good selection of patterns; our regular price 17c; sale price, **12 1/2c**

SUNFAST MADRAS

36 in. wide; of rose and green, our regular price 79c; sale price, yard **59c**

YOU CAN BUY ROOM SIZE RUGS

On Our Club Plan

First payment of \$1 puts one in your home. Balance arranged on convenient payments.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS RUGS

—size 8.3x 11 feet; several very pretty patterns and colorings. Our reg. price **\$16.95** \$22.50; sale price

WILTON VELVET RUGS

—size 9x11 ft.; very large selection of beautiful patterns; our regular price \$25.00—**\$18.50**

AXMINSTER RUGS

—size 9x12 feet; six handsome patterns, floral or all-over designs; our regular price **\$25.95** \$32.50—Sale price

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS RUGS

—size 9x 12 feet; a good assortment of patterns and colorings; heavy quality; very closely woven. Our regular price **\$19.75** \$25—Sale price

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS RUGS

extra heavy, made of fine quality wool yarn; our regular price \$30.00; Sale price **\$23.75**

ROYAL AXMINSTER RUGS

—size 9x12 feet; very deep nap, closely woven; rugs that will wear for years; in patterns suitable for any room. Our reg. price \$42.50—Sale price **\$33.75**

MARQUETTE

36 in. wide, 2 in. hemstitched edge; trimmed with lace, cream or ecru; our regular price 40c; sale price, yard **29c**

CRETONNE

36 in. wide, heavy quality, good patterns and colorings; our regular price 45c; sale price, yard **33c**

MERCERIZED REPP and RADIUM CLOTH CRETONNE

—36 in. wide, beautiful patterns and colorings; our regular price 60c; sale price, yard **45c**

COLORADO VOILE

36 in. wide, hemstitched edge, many pretty patterns and colorings; very fine quality; our regular price 25c; sale price, yard **19c**

PLAIN MARQUETTE

36 in. wide, ivory, white or ecru; our reg. price 25c; sale price, yard **17c**

PLAIN REPPS and FIGURED ARMURE

50 in. wide, heavy quality, make nice draperies for doors and windows; our regular price 75c; sale price, yard **49c**

OPAQUE SHADES

3 feet wide, 6 feet long; mounted on good rollers, complete, ready to hang; green only; our regular price 55c; sale price, each **33c**

GRASS RUGS

—size 9x12 ft.; brown only; very good patterns; our reg. price \$10.50; sale price **\$6.75**

LINOLEUM ART RUGS

all the good patterns and colors; on account of slight imperfections which do not injure looks or wearing quality, we will sell them at the following low prices: Size 9x10.6 ft., advertised price \$14; our price **\$5.95**

Size 9x12 feet; advertised price \$15.50; our price **\$6.95**FELT BASE LINOLEUM 2 yards wide, several extra good patterns; looks and wears equal to the best printed linoleum; our regular price 65c; sale price, square yard **39c** INLAID LINOLEUM 2 yards wide, made of the best grade of cork and pure linseed oil; color goes clear through to the back; 12 beautiful patterns to select from; this linoleum will stand years of hard wear. Our regular price, \$1.25; sale price, square yard **95c**

CHAMOISETTE GLOVES

—gray or white, black embroidered back; some are all white. Special at pair **69c**

WOMEN'S SILK GLOVES

—2 clasps; gray, pounce or white; self or contrasting embroidery; \$3.00 value; at pair **69c**

GLACE GLOVES

—black or white, with self or contrasting stitches; \$2 gloves Special at pair **\$1.59**

NOVELTY SHADOW LACE FLOUNCING AND CAMISOLE LACES

—rich floral patterns; these are all imported; beautiful finish; flouncings are 11 inches wide; some finished bands 7 inches wide; white and cream; worth 50c and 75c. Special Monday at yard **25c**

NEW NECK SKIRTINGS

—10 inches wide; white, tan, gray, navy; 2 cards for **\$1.98**

NEW FILET LACES

—3 inches wide, white or cream, edges and bands to match. At yard **25c**

New Sport Skirts

Large plaids and wide stripes, medium and light colors; wide belt and fancy pocket; special Monday, **\$9.85**

NOTION SPECIALS

BIAS BINDING—12 yards to piece, several widths; at piece **10c**

RICRAC BRAID—6 yards to piece white only—piece **12 1/2c**

DEXTER'S DARNING COTTON—black, white, tan, gray, 2 for **5c**

DEXTER'S DARNING WOOL—black, white, tan, gray, navy; 2 cards for **5c**

CUBE PINS—dull or bright luster At cube **15c**

New Silks

For Your Easter Gown

FOULARDS

36 in. wide, big assortment of figures, dots and sport patterns; at yard **89c**

FOULARDS

better grade in similar designs; light or dark colors—**\$1.00** at yard

SATIN METEOR

—40 inches wide, a brilliant lustre on a splendid pure silk satin; full range of colors and black; it is worth \$3 a yard; we are featuring it at yard **\$1.59**

SILK AND WOOL POPLINS

—an entirely new line of 25 different shades; including 10 shades of blue; a particularly heavy firm quality; it is 40 inches wide, and a real bargain at yard **\$1.75**

Two Specials in Black

36 INCH BLACK TAFETTA—extra heavy weight, \$2 value. Specially priced at yard **\$1.50**

36 INCH BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE—heavy lustrous grade; worth \$2. Specially priced, yard **\$1.50**

GREY DE CHINE NIGHTGOWNS

—good \$5 value, on pink only; with yoke of wide lace insertion; special at each **\$3.95**

FINE NAINSOOK GOWNS

—hand made, hand embroidered yokes; many beautiful patterns; \$8.50 value; special at each **\$2.95**

MUSLIN PETTICOATS

—wide ruffles of good embroidery or lace, many good patterns; in regular and out sizes. Special at each **\$1.00**

CHILDREN'S GINGHAM DRESSES

—all new styles; in checks, stripes and plain chambray; trimmed with gingham. Many with belt and fancy pockets. For ages 6 to 12 years. Special at each **\$1.45**

TIPPY BLOUSES

—self-on silk styles; deep sailor collar; trimmed with pearl buttons; belt and two pockets; sand color only; sizes 16 to 40 bust. Special at each **\$1.45**

STAPLE DOMESTICS ALWAYS UNDERPRICED

DRESS GINGHAM

—27 inches wide, fine quality, plaids, stripes and checks. At yd. **19c**

GALEATA CLOTH

—heavy quality, striped and figured patterns, 30c value. At yard **23c**

WHITE BLANKETS

—wool finish heavy quality, size 64x76, \$4 value. At pair **\$3.45**

DOUBLE WARP SHEETS

—heavy weight, size 72x90. At each **\$1.10**

SINGLE BED SHEETS

—an extra good quality, size of sheeting, \$4.90, \$1.50 value. At each **95c**

GRAY BLANKETS

—extra heavy quality, blue or pink borders, size 70x76, \$1.75 value. At pair **\$4.19**

UNBLEACHED PEQUOT SHEET

—SKIRT BELTING—black or white, \$1.50 value. At yard **55c**

HONEYCOMB SPREADS

—heavy quality, double bed size, handsome patterns. Special **\$1.98**

MARSEILLES SPREADS

—extra large double bed size, some slightly soiled. \$4.50 value. At each **\$3.79**

FINE SILKOLINE COMFORTS

—various colors and qualities, \$3 to \$3.50 value. At each **\$2.79**

LONSDALE MUSLIN

—36 inches wide, soft finish, 25c value. At yard **22c**

FRUIT-OF-THE-LOOM MUSLIN

—36 inches wide, 30c value. At yard **25c**

FINE BLEACHED MUSLIN

—36 inches wide, soft finish, 22c value. At yard **19c**

RETRACTED SHEETS

—heavy quality, fine finish, 25c value. At each **\$1.15**

WHITTHORNE & SWAN Washington St. at 11th WHITTHORNE & SWAN

CHANCE OPEN FOR WINNING HIGHER GRADE

BERKELEY, March 2.—Well educated men of draft age or over are wanted for enlistment in the artillery service with a view to entrance into an Enlisted Specialist Training School being held at Fort Winfield Scott, near San Francisco. The men will enter as privates and will attend the Fort Winfield Scott school in that capacity. Those who prove most efficient in the work there will be sent to Fort Monroe, Virginia, for additional training, which will qualify them for ratings as high as chief gunner, sergeant major and radio expert.

The artillery service has a certain group of men known as specialists, who, in rank, are above ordinary non-commissioned officers and are experts in their line. The pay runs from \$30 to \$51 per month in addition to the allowances of regularly enlisted men.

The newly organized school at Fort Winfield Scott is entirely separate from the Officers' School, being essentially a school for enlisted men. However, it is stated, there is a possibility that some of the best candidates may be given an opportunity to enter the school for commissions in the artillery service at Fortress Monroe.

Further information in regard to the Enlisted Men's School may be obtained at the University of California's Military Bureau in the Alumni secretary's office, room 114, California Hall, Berkeley.

OFFERED HONORS

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Robert L. Nourse, Boise, Idaho, selected as a member of the all-American football team while playing at Princeton, has been cited for bravery by a French general and awarded the Croix de Guerre for heroism under fire, the war department announced today. He was wounded in action. Nourse is now serving in the American ambulance service and can't accept the decoration.

DISCHARGE HUNS

MANILA, March 2.—All Germans employed by American firms in the Philippines are being discharged. The government is prosecuting persons for pro-German utterances and deporting Germans who are taking seditious or un-American attitudes.

Five of the leading Germans in Manila were arrested and others are to be apprehended immediately. All will be deported during the present month on a transport sailing for the United States.

BEER TOO WEAK

TORONTO, March 2.—A large procession of workmen marched to the Parliament building today and asked for an increase in the strength of prohibition beer. The request was refused by the provincial premier, Secretary William Hirst, who was "booed" by the crowd. The request was that the strength of beer be increased from 2 1/2 per cent proof spirits be established as the legal strength.

GOES TO DUBLIN

LONDON, March 2.—Lord French, commander of the home defense forces, and his staff, arrived in Queenstown today and motored to Dublin.

This is the first intimation that Lord French contemplated going to Ireland. The visit is believed to have some connection with the disturbances there.

COLLEGE GIRLS DANCE IN ANNUAL FETE MILLS KIRMESS IS SPECTACULAR



These young women are among those who took part in the Kirmess at Mills College. In the group of six, from left to right, the dancers are: DOROTHY HEITMAN, MARY LOUISE SEAGRAVES, HARRIET REYNOLDS, MARJORIE DINSMORE, JANE HUNT and ANNA FORD. Those in the costume of Holland are KATHERINE SNYDER (left) and CAROLINE TUM SUDEN. Miss Reynolds also is seen in a more conservative costume, that of 1860, worn when she was one of the early American period group.

Gay Costumes Whirl in Lively Measures in Setting of Campus Oak Trees

The largest crowd that has ever witnessed an annual event at Mills College gathered yesterday afternoon and evening in the gymnasium on the campus at the Kirmess given under the auspices of the physical education department of the college, of which Miss Elizabeth Stoner is the head. The program of songs, dances and characteristic scenes of many nations was received with enthusiasm both afternoon and evening.

The most beautiful of the group of Grecian dances was the Andante, which opened with the forming of a living harp by the Misses Case, Williams, Thompson, Mahan, Anna Ford, Powers, Helen Heitman, Hunt, Marjorie Dinsmore. The children in the Moment Musical brought the only encore permitted on the long program.

Edith Stebbins, Margery Nahl, Phyllis Nahl, Frederick Reinhardt and Paul Reinhardt gave the dance. Other dances were offered by Mary Louise Seagraves, Harriet Reynolds, Jane Hunt, Katherine Snyder and others.

The stage of the gymnasium had been transformed into a bower of greenery, masses of acacia in tufted pots producing a background for the dancers. The varied colors of the gowns, the scenic effects of the different groups in tableau and dance, formed a continued kaleidoscope effect of color, grace and beauty.

DUTCH DANCE GIVEN.

The Dutch dance given by Miss Caroline Tum Suden and Miss Harriet Snyder was one of the most popular of the group, adding fun and brightness to a program of classical and patriotic dances.

The Japanese scene was the most artistic. A solid lattice-work of cherry blossoms lined the entire stage and formed the setting for this scene. More than a score of girls took part in the Fan dance and the Lantern dance of this scene. The forming of the figures in the dance by the lanterns hanging from long, willow branches was most fantastic.

A real Japanese maid, Sugi Akiba, took the part of the servant in the scene, giving to the whole the Oriental touch that completed the group. The forming of an arbor by the lantern rods through which the fan and parasols made their exit from the stage was a closing feature of this scene. Then the lights were lowered to a moonlight scene and Miss Billie May Spaulding sang "Lovely Starry Faces" while a red moon rose above the cherry blossoms and shed a golden light over the scene.

The Scotch and Irish episodes, the Hungarian and Rumanian were characteristic of those countries and were carried out in costume, setting, a dance most charmingly. The Rumanian dance, unusual in step and costume, was one of the most popular of the program.

FASHION SHOW.

The introduction of a fashion show during the change of scenery was a surprise feature of the program. The simple gowns displayed were most effectively exhibited by the college girls.

The entrance of soldiers, sailors and marines in the Patriotic episode which closed the program was the occasion of a prolonged demonstration. The men entered from the rear of the hall, marching up the center aisle single file. When they reached the stage they formed an aisle standing in salute, while America, carrying the Stars and Stripes, walked between the ranks to the center position of the group. Then entered the nations in the order in which they came into the war, each accompanied by the national anthems. The turning of the Red Cross emblem and the flag of that organization was a second occasion for demonstration and brought to a close the program.

One-half of the proceeds will be devoted to the Red Cross.

STUDENT HONORED

WASHINGTON, March 2.—R. L. Nourse, Jr., of Boise, Idaho, a Princeton student serving with the American ambulance in France has been cited by the French government to receive the Cross of War for valor in service.

DAYS LOST BY LABOR

LONDON, March 2.—The number of labor disputes causing a stoppage of work in Great Britain in 1917 was 558, involving a total loss of 5,500,000 working days, according to an official report. The total loss of time is about half the average for the nine preceding years.

SYSTEMIC CATARRH Lost All Hope of Ever Being Well

Mrs. James A. Hall, Box 86, Norris City, Illinois, writes:

"About twelve years ago my health began to fail. I could not eat anything without suffering for it. I had heart burn, sour stomach, palpitation of the heart, smothering spells, pains in my sides and back. In fact I suffered all over, and a cough almost like consumption. Doctors failed to relieve me; in fact, they did not seem to know what ailed me. I continued to grow worse until I was unable to sit up only a part of the time. I had almost lost all hopes of ever being any better.

But one day some one threw some books in at my door. I read them and found them to be Peruna books. They described my feeling so truly I sent at once and got a bottle and began taking it. You pronounced my ailment, Systemic Catarrh and gave me some advice.

Those who object to liquid medicines can secure Peruna tablets.

OAKLAND Opheum

Note These: The Greatest of the Great!
Here's the One Best Bet in Oakland for
the Theatergoer!

THE WEEK'S
THEATRICAL
HALL OF FAME

America's Greatest
Character Comedian,
Playwright, and Poet



Will M. Cressy

Will M.
Cressy

AND

Blanche
Dayne

In Mr. Cressy's Satire on
Newspaper Life, Entitled,

"THE
WYOMING
WHOOOP"

Illustrating that "Once a
Yankee Always a Yankee,"
even when transplanted to
the Wild and Woolly.



Blanche Dayne
ORPHEUM

In conjunction with a
superb all-headline bill
of Orpheum Vandeville.

AL SHAYNE

The Singing Beauty.
Assisted by JOE SULLY.

PAUL MORTON and
NAOMI GLASS in
"1918-1950"

"THE PROPVILLE
RECRUIT,"
a "Today" Farce;
BELLE NEUSTAD,
Sweet Singer of
Favorite Songs.

Harry & Emma
SHARROCK

"Behind the Grand Stand"

The Girl with the
Wonderful Arms
SANTI

In Dances of the Orient.
ALFA KROM, Soprano

PATHE NEWS
CHRISTIE COMEDY

COMING SOON—
Gertrude
Hoffman

America's Greatest
"Show Woman," and her
company of 40.
Mail orders accepted now.

2 SHOWS DAILY
2 and 8 P. M.

MATINEE EVERY DAY
800 Reserved Orchestra
Seats, except Saturdays,
Sundays and Holidays, 25c.
Entire Balcony, 10c

PHONE OAKLAND 711
and reserve your favorite seats.

Whatever you do, don't
miss this week's bill at—
bill at—

OAKLAND
Opheum

Santi

CANCER Danger Signals

If cancer was recognized early, many people would be saved from an untimely grave. Unfortunately, too, many people fail to notice the danger signals.

Cancer of the Breast

The danger signal here is a small lump. In a woman over thirty-five or forty, this is cancer in at least ninety per cent of cases. To wait a month to see if it grows or shows signs of cancer, is very likely to mean the woman's death in a short time.

Cancer of the Lip, Mouth or Tongue

The danger sign is a wart, scab or sore that will not heal. It spreads after forty it is practically sure to be cancer.

Cancer of the Skin

The danger sign here is a sore on any part of the body which does not heal, or the rapid increase of the growth in a wart, scab or mole, which may have been present for a long time. If these appear in an individual over forty, they are nearly always cancer.

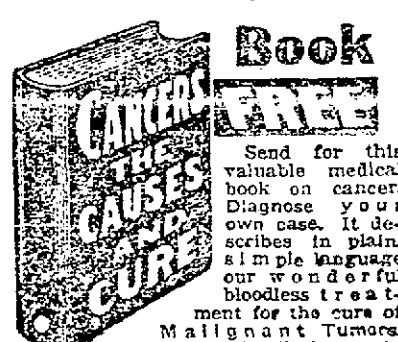
It's Usually the Neglect That Kills

"Procrastination is the thief of time." The worst case of cancer that now exists was at one time a mere speck and could have been cured within a

few weeks had it been properly treated. Do not delay, for the cancer will never get well itself.

"By Your Fruits Shall Ye Be Known."

The Shirley Treatment attributes a large portion of their success to honest diagnosis and strict integrity. Investigate and see if you can find another treatment that is founded on so sensible and rational a basis as ours, and that has been before the public so long and has effected so many cures.



Send for this valuable medical book on cancer. Diagnose your own case. It describes in plain, simple language our wonderful bloodless treatment for the cure of Malignant Tumors, Cancer and all lumps in the Breast. A Vegetable Plaster Makes the Cure.

Note: All treatments given under the direction of Chas. Shirley, M. D., Examination free. Office at 233 Twelfth street, Oakland, Cal.

GOV. HUNT KNOTS SOLDIER'S SCARF

LOS ANGELES, March 2.—Down at Camp Kearny there is a private soldier who struts with pride among his fellows because he claims the proud distinction of being the only one of Uncle Sam's million boys who wears a trench scarf knitted by a state governor.

The "knitting governor" is George W. P. Hunt, chief executive of Arizona, who passed through Los Angeles yesterday on his homeward trip after spending a few days at the convention. While there he presented Ed Chilson, a fellow Arizonian and a member of the 158th Infantry, a six-foot scarf he had knitted in his spare moments.

MOTHER TAUGHT HIM.

"My mother taught me to knit and spin," said Governor Hunt, in commenting on the presentation of the scarf. "All of us used to knit in those days. They used to say that knitting was a lost art, but from what I have seen in the last few months this does not seem to be true."

"And I can see no reason why every man in the country should not take up knitting. It is the idea of doing personal service for the boys who are offering their all for us. Personally, I find knitting to be very restful. The work is interesting and soon I become so absorbed in it that business cares and worries leave my mind."

The governor started work on the scarf in December and finished it the first week in February. He is now making a pair of socks, and to insure their early completion he takes his needles to the capitol building, working during the noon hour instead of eating lunch.

ARIZONA AND WAR.

At the Santa Fe station yesterday, while waiting for the train that was to take him to his home in Phoenix, Governor Hunt said of Camp Kearny: "Arizona has but one regiment at Camp Kearny. I was interested in the home boys most of all. The camp is all right. It is a model of cleanliness and hygiene. It is a whole lot different from the camps we had in the Spanish war. It is splendidly located and has been scientifically laid out. And what an elegant class of young men it is making! I was amazed to find how quickly military discipline and the daily routine in creating the finest specimens of manhood I have seen in a long time. It is well worth one's time to go down to Kearny and see how the great camp is run and especially how a man's physique may be built up by army regulations and exercises."

MAKE COMBS OF WOOD

COPENHAGEN, March 2.—Hair combs in Germany are now made almost exclusively of wood, instead of the ivory, tortoise shell and cellulose formerly employed. Fine birch and beech wood are used for the best combs, which are ornamented with work of painted in brilliant colors.

W.S.S.
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
ISSUED BY THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT

HOTEL MEN PLAN BOOST CAMPAIGN

The work of the Northern California Tourist Association, which for several years conducted a vigorous campaign to bring tourist travel to the bay region and which recently discontinued when its funds ran out, is to be taken up by the hotel men of this region, according to the decision of the executive committee of the Northern California Hotel Men's Association. The work will be handled through a travel and convention bureau, of which Louis A. S. C. Jurgens, Oakland vice chairman and John F. Shea of San Francisco secretary.

The hotel men's bureau, to be financed by the hotel men themselves, instead of as was the Tourist Association, by appropriations from the various counties interested in the work, will operate much as the Tourist Association did, establishing eastern bureaus, circulating travelers, making bids for conventions for the various cities represented in the organization and otherwise waging a fight for tourist travel for the north of the state.

A publicity bureau will set before the east the attractions of this region and various other expedients will be employed. The Hotel Association represents 200 hotels about the northern part of the state and the bay region.

A "slogan contest" is being planned. The committee will offer a \$5 prize for the best slogan for the coming campaign. The judges will be selected from the local newspapers. Special committees will be appointed at once and it is expected that the work will be operating up to the point where the Tourist Association left it before the coming coast convention opens in Oakland in September.

SELLS AT \$38,000

NEW YORK, March 2.—At the sale of the Thomas A. Hearn collection of paintings last night, "Blue Boy," the much-disputed Guisborough, was sold for \$38,000 to Mrs. Clarkson Cowd, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Hearn.

SPECIAL!

Sample Coats
worth \$25, \$27.50
and \$30

\$19.75

New! Strikingly new and decidedly smart coats of velour, delhi, serge and poplin. Belted and belted—some attractively set off at collar and cuffs. And the prettiest of the new Spring colors.

\$19.50 Suits

A highly representative showing at this price—suits in all wool poplin and serge—new in color and design and exceptionally low-priced. Colors, navy, tan, black and Pekin blue. A limited number.

\$19.75 Dresses

New! And most effective models of all-wool jersey, taffeta and serge—colors that include the most desirable of the Spring shades—and a price amazingly low when their quality is considered.

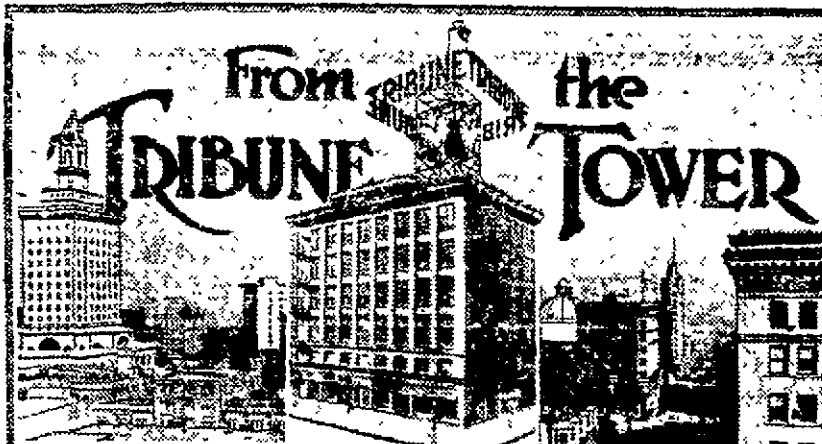
SNYWOOD & CO.
14TH & WASHINGTON—OAKLAND
4TH & MARKET—SAN FRANCISCO

THE RIGHT DIET

This is insisted upon before a cure can be made. Dr. Sing Herb Company. Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m. to 12 m.

Dr. Sing Herb Company
491 Tenth St., Near Washington St.
Phone Oakland 3259.
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

FORD
TOURING CARS FOR
Immediate Delivery
EASY TERMS.
E. I. VEITCH
2620 BROADWAY. Phone Oak 565.



Ned Stearns, custodian of Alameda county's collection of pickled fruit has a friend with two youngsters. The other day Johnnie placed a hamster on the point of duty a cayman, William went into retirement while mother took Johnnie into the conservatory and imparted a few salient thoughts on moral suasion. Then she went to her room. William and offered him comfort.

"God will punish your brother," she said, solemnly. Billy gave her a quick look.

"Well, he don't need to," he said.

"Why not?"

"Well, I thought he might be busy doing something else, so I went and busted him drum myself."

NEW FORTIFICATION IS CAPTURED

The afternoon papers were just off the press, hot with the latest news from the front. Pete W. W. Harnham, pioneer dispenser of good cheer and "forty-rod," stood at Twelfth and Broadway reading the headlines. One of them said: "Americans on Qui Vive!"

Along came a friend—one of the kind that never buy a paper and yet knows more about what is going on than the Associated Press.

"Look at that!" said Pete, holding up the sheet. "We're getting into the fight up to our necks now!"

"You know it," the busy friend agreed. "That Qui Vive was the strongest fortification the Hunns had on the west front, too."

WARNS PIGEONS TO STAY AWAY

Harmon Bell, food administrator for Oakland, was just going to dinner Thursday when he met a friend.

"Nice little stunt that," commented the friend.

"What's that?" queried Bell.

"Turning loose a flock of pigeons in the city," the friend said. "It's the world to the Ad Convention."

Bell's mouth flew open.

"They did?" He rushed into a public telephone booth and called a number.

"Hey," he said. "Is this the Hotel Oakland? Well, if any pigeons come in there looking for an ice-box, they are not mine. Understand?"

ABBE WOMAN BECOMES ADVERTISING MANAGER

Oakland has another advertising manager of a big concern, who is a woman.

The woman is Mrs. Elizabeth MacGibbon, who has taken charge of the John Brenner Company's advertising.

MacGibbon is well known to Oaklanders, for she was formerly as Elizabeth Gregg, once automobile editor of The TRIBUNE.

The new factor in the city's commercial life is a graduate of Stanford University of the class of '06. Starting life as a fiction

The Meddler

An attractively appointed wedding of last evening which took place at 8:30 o'clock at the First Congregational church in Fruitvale, was that of Miss Jean McEwen, daughter of Deputy County Assessor John C. McEwen and Mrs. McEwen, and Dr. Arthur Robert Southmeyer of San Jose.

Present at the ceremony were eighty-six of the friends and relatives of the bride and groom. The ceremony was officiated by the Rev. Dr. Southmeyer, and following a reception was held at the home of the bride.

Miss Gladys Schmitt attended the bride as bridesmaid, and was given in a pretty frock of gold and white and gold lace. She carried a shower of Ophelia roses and maidenhair fern.

The bride's gown was of crepe de chine in white with silver trimming on the bodice and skirt. The customary bridal veil of tulle was caught in place with a wreath of orange blossoms. Lilies-of-the-valley and fern were used in the bridal bouquet.

Serving as best man for Dr. Southmeyer was his brother, Judge Urban Southmeyer.

The little flower maiden was Marcelle Orth, gowning pale pink crepe de chine, carrying a basket of lilies-of-the-valley, and a basket of Ophelia roses and Edward J. Fulladore were ushers.

Following a short wedding trip of two weeks the couple will reside in Oakland.

Mrs. A. W. Waldron of Santa Cruz is the house guest of Mrs. C. F. Murdoch of Thirty-first street. Mrs. Murdoch's sister, Mrs. J. C. Milian of San Diego, is spending a few months with her relatives in Oakland.

Mrs. T. D. Smith was hostess at her home Friday, 1409 West street, at an informal musical given in honor of Miss Margaret McGuinness.

Among the guests were Mrs. G. R. King, Miss Robinson, Miss Mina Kennedy, Miss Rita Behr and Mrs. F. J. Edwards.

A benefit dance was given by the Rapperv Social Club Thursday evening at the hall for one of the members who is ill. Several of the club members are serving their country "over there."

Mrs. F. E. Gunter was hostess at a luncheon followed by a musical for a number of her friends on Tuesday afternoon of the past week.

The hard times dance given by the Ladies' auxiliary of the International Union of stationers and operating engineers, Thursday, February 14, was well attended. The grand march was led by Mr. and Mrs. E. L. McHenry. At the affair the members of the auxiliary wore gingham gowns. A. R. Butterfield represented the union, and the Red Cross workers were given by E. L. McHenry. The net proceeds of the dance were given to the Red Cross society. The committee for the evening was as follows: Chairman, Mrs. A. R. Butterfield; Mrs. C. L. McDoulin, Mrs. J. L. Hamm, Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. T. E. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H. H. Mrs. S. H. H. Mrs. T. H. H. Mrs. U. H. H. Mrs. V. H. H. Mrs. W. H. H. Mrs. X. H. H. Mrs. Y. H. H. Mrs. Z. H. H. Mrs. A. H. H. Mrs. B. H. H. Mrs. C. H. H. Mrs. D. H. H. Mrs. E. H. H. Mrs. F. H. H. Mrs. G. H. H. Mrs. H. H. H. Mrs. I. H. H. Mrs. J. H. H. Mrs. K. H. H. Mrs. L. H. H. Mrs. M. H. H. Mrs. N. H. H. Mrs. O. H. H. Mrs. P. H. H. Mrs. Q. H. H. Mrs. R. H.

SMILE FLASH BLAMED FOR HEART SUIT

LOS ANGELES, March 2.—That the \$50,000 heart suit brought against him in this city by Mrs. Emilie Forrester, a San Francisco beauty, who is the daughter of a smile flashed at him from a street corner by Mrs. Forrester was the contention of Sterling Booth Childs, son of a wealthy lawyer, in his answer to the suit today.

Mrs. Forrester contended Childs persuaded her to accompany him to San Diego on promise of marriage, but she made the trip and Childs refused to carry out his promise.

In his answer Childs alleged Mrs. Forrester was a flirt and divorcee, that she told him she divorced her husband because "he was too slow" and "had no pep" and was "not sporty enough."

The street corner meeting was May 17 last, and the following day Childs alleged she called him on the telephone and invited him to visit her apartment. This he said he did, and on May 28, he declared, they went together to a hotel in the mountains and resided there.

Childs admitted he discussed marriage. He said she accompanied him on her own suggestion to San Diego and they registered under the name of "Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Booth Childs."

He said Mrs. Forrester once told him a prominent San Francisco professional man came to Los Angeles and entertained her at dinner and that she corresponded with him in San Francisco. He said she declared several men in San Francisco were in love with her.

MEXICO EXHIBIT

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Mexico will be officially represented at the general agricultural congress to be held at Kansas City, Mo., next October, according to official word from Mexico City today. The department of agriculture of the constitutional government has announced that it will appoint delegates to the meeting.

Reports here tell of extensive educational efforts for greater crop production throughout Mexico. Although limitation of exports of foodstuffs from the United States has admittedly worked a hardship on the republic, it is now believed that it will result in stimulation of agricultural interest.

GET 5-CENT TAXES

WICHITA, Kan., March 2.—Collecting taxes is not always a profitable job, according to County Treasurer W. R. Hovey. The other day a man living out of town wrote to the county treasurer asking the amount of his taxes on a small lot in the outskirts of the town. They were five cents so he was informed by letter, costing the county treasurer a three-cent stamp.

In a few days a letter was received with the five cents. He had to have a receipt returned to him, costing another three cents.

MUST ENTER CELL

CHICAGO, March 2.—John F. Jelke, millionaire oleomargarine manufacturer under sentence to serve two years in prison and pay a fine of \$10,000 on charges of conspiring to defraud the government on taxes must serve his sentence, according to a decision of the United States circuit court of appeal, which today upheld the decision of Federal Judge Landis.

STEAMER MISSING

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 2.—The Chilean steamer Angamos, last reported off New York quarantine Monday night, bound here, is missing today. It is feared the ship with its crew of 35 may have foundered. The Chilean cruiser Chacabuco is searching for her.

PLAN BULL FIGHTING

MEXICO CITY, March 2.—Bull fighting, which has been tabooed for a long time, is about to be resumed in the federal district. Carlos B. Zetina, president of the district, recently approached President Carranza on the subject of the resumption of this sport, and was told that the president had no objection. Need of revenue that would accrue to the government through the bull fights is said to have dictated the change in the government's policy.

Cut the cost of Coal by consuming less.

To get the same results from a less quantity of coal, buy a Wedgewood Fuel Saver.

WEDGWOOD FUEL SAVER.

Made in Alameda County Pacific Coast (Patent) Conditions

JAMES GRAHAM MFG. CO.

San Francisco and Newark, Cal.

COURT STAYS HAND AT PLEA OF DAUGHTER

CHICAGO, March 2.—George Sloan, once a prominent figure in the theatrical world and for some years equally well known to the police of Europe and America, was given only a three months' sentence yesterday when his 19-year-old daughter came into court and pleaded that the charge of operating a confidence game be changed to petty larceny so that she could have a chance to reform her father.

The daughter, the wife of an Indianapolis man whose name is withheld, said that she had seen little of her father and begged for a short sentence so she could take him to her home.

Sloan, who is 47 years old, was educated in Paris and after a brilliant career in the theatrical world, served sentences in London, Switzerland, Budapest, Hungary, and Munich, Germany.

In 1913 he signed to manage Matshara, the famous Dutch dancer, who recently was executed in Paris as a German spy.

Sloan was charged with having obtained money by cashing worthless checks.

MUSIC MASTER OAKLAND VISITOR

Henri Verbrugghen, the distinguished Anglo-Belgian conductor, who is director of the State Conservatory of Music at Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, will be in Oakland tomorrow as guest of Glenn Woods, director of music in the Oakland school department.

Verbrugghen, who has been in the United States for two days or more making a study of music in the Oakland schools.

Verbrugghen comes from New York, fresh from an ovation given him at Carnegie Hall, when he directed the Russian Symphony Orchestra by special invitation of Modest Altschuler, in a program devoted entirely to Beethoven music.

He scored again the triumph that came to him when he conducted the Beethoven Festival in London in 1914, and the Bach-Beethoven-Brahms Festival in 1915.

The trip to America from Australia was made by Verbrugghen in connection with musical and educational matters. Some months ago when he passed through San Francisco on his way East he was a guest of Alfred Hertz at a concert of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. After the concert he was introduced to Glenn H. Woods, head of the music department at the Oakland schools.

"You're just the man I wanted to meet," said Verbrugghen enthusiastically. "I called in to have a look at the music department of the San Francisco schools, but was told that they had not been specializing on school music there as you have been in Oakland. I have already heard of the development in the Oakland schools, and I want to give a day or so to studying your methods."

Arrangements were made that the visit should be made to Oakland on Verbrugghen's trip home to Australia, as his time was limited and he was due in New York by a certain date. Woods received a telegram yesterday that Verbrugghen would be here tonight or tomorrow.

The distinguished Belgian is not only recognized as perhaps the highest living authority on Beethoven interpretation, but is a signally gifted violinist. He was concert-master under several of the greatest contemporary conductors in Great Britain and Europe.

He has been head of the State Conservatory of Music in Sydney for some years, and his institution entirely financed by the Australian commonwealth, and numbering more than 850 students of music on its roster. He has made a special study of methods of teaching music and of extending musical appreciation and understanding in the community.

The interest of the gifted musician and scholar in the music department of the Oakland schools is a high compliment to the department. Plans for his reception and entertainment while here have been made by the musicians of this side of the bay.

BENEFIT PLANNED

Catholic Ladies' Aid Society No. 1 will give a theater party on Friday, Monday, April 1, at Pantages theater. Tickets will be honored either afternoon or evening performances. Mrs. W. T. Morton has charge of the distribution of the tickets. This branch only has one affair during the year for its charity fund.

The officers of No. 1 are: President, Mrs. J. McAlister; senior vice, Mrs. Josephine Hayes; junior vice, Mrs. J. J. Martin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. J. Cox; recording secretary, Mrs. N. Galvin; financial secretary, Mrs. W. T. Morton; treasurer, Mrs. J. C. McAvoy; marshal, Mrs. Gibbs; guard, Mrs. J. T. Kelly. The society meets every Monday afternoon.

ANTI-W. S. PAPER

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage announced today that it soon would begin publication of a new newspaper in Washington to be known as "The Woman Patriot," and to include Colonel Henry W. Watson of Louisville among its contributing editors. The paper will succeed and take over the subscription lists of "The Woman's Protest," for five years the official organ of the anti-suffragists.

The "Woman Patriot," and, according to the announcement, will be devoted to the home and national defense against woman suffrage, feminism and socialism.

WOMAN WILL RUN

JUNEAU, Alaska, March 2.—Mrs. Grace V. Bishop, wife of the former United States Marshal Bishop, is the first woman to file for the Alaska legislature. Her name, along with a complete "antimachine" Democratic ticket, is on file here today, having been presented to the clerk just a few minutes before the time for filing expired. On this ticket William Maloney is the candidate for congress.

Charles A. Sulzer, opposing Delegate Charles A. Sulzer, who is the regular Democratic candidate. B. Harrison, labor secretary, is the ticket's candidate for the senate.



Black Silks Reduced
Fashionable weaves at prices much below the present market value.
36-inch Satin Messaline and Taffeta, \$1.50 values for \$1.29
36-inch Duchesse Satin and Taffeta, \$2.00 value for \$1.69
40-inch Satin Charmeuse, regular \$2.50 value for \$1.95
—First Floor

Spring's Newest Ideas in Suits
Smart short coats and Eton styles with narrow shoulders and tight sleeves so much in vogue this season. Smartly trimmed with braid, stitching or buttons. Fancy pleats and flare effects are also very prominent in the new models. Skirts are narrower, some with peg top effects others strictly tailored with slash or patch pockets.
The materials are silvertone, velours, jersey, Poirer twill, gabardine, serge, tricotine and poplin. Colors—tan, rookie, beige, gray, navy Copenhagen, checks, mixtures and hairline stripes. Prices—\$19.75 to \$79.50.

Dresses for Every Occasion Jersey For Sports Wear
Smart Dresses made of wool jersey for sport, street or dress wear. Made in one or two-piece styles, some with contrasting colors on collars and cuffs and some with high neck and back fastening. In all the popular colors and navy. Prices—\$15 to \$55.

Street Dresses Of Wool or Silk
Of serge, gabardine, tricotine and velours. Many are cut in two-piece styles so as to be worn without a coat if desired; others in straight line styles with chic vestees and collars of silk, organdie or gingham collars.
Also wonderful silk frocks of baronette, taffeta, satin, crepe de chine, crepe metzor, georgette, foulard and combinations of silk and wool.
Some made on the long straight lines now so fashionable and some sash effects. Belting, the new padded stitching, braiding and embroidery are used as trimming. Colors—navy, black, rose, gray, khaki, Copenhagen, white, gold and figured foulards. Prices—\$15 to \$100.

Eppo Petticoats
New spring models in latest styles and colorings \$5.00

Pre-Easter Display and Sale of Silks

First comprehensive exhibit of new spring fabrics in all their gorgeous beauty and sheen

They have been coming by express and freight for many days until now we have a superb assemblage purchased from the world's greatest weavers. There are silks from Japan and China, from Italy and Switzerland, from England and glorious France. Included, of course, in this exhibition and sale are America's best products. There are fancy Spring and Summer silks, silks for dresses, separate skirts and suits; plain silks and satins.

An unlimited selection representing the newest and most wanted weaves, colorings and effects at prices "like old times"

Sport and Baronette Satins

The season's most fashionable weave for sport skirts and dresses. In solid colors and self-colored fancy designs. Prices—\$3.50 to \$5.00 yard.

Washable Shirting Silks

Fashionable for men's shirts and women's waists. White backgrounds with colored satin stripes. Width 32 to 36 inches—\$1.00 to \$1.50 yard.

Ruff-a-Nuff, Khaki Kool, Sport Silks

Fashion's favorite weaves for sport suits and separate skirts. In the season's newest colors and designs. Widths 35 to 40 inches—\$3.50 to \$5 yd.

Kimono Silks, \$1.25 Yard

Lovely fabrics, designs and colors. Fine heavy quality of silk. Width 32 inches—\$1.25 yard.

Fine Silk Jerseys

All-silk jersey is more than popular this year. It is used everywhere for sweater coats and suits. Fine heavy quality and a complete assortment of Spring colors.

Width 36 inches \$2.50 yard

Width 72 inches \$5.00 yard

Silk and Wool Poppins—\$1.50 to \$3.00 Yard

A serviceable fabric for dresses and suits. Dependable qualities and always stylish. Newest shades—\$1.50 to \$3.00 yard.

Chiffon Taffetas, \$1.50 to \$2.50 Yard

Solid colors and changeable effects with rich, soft chiffon finish. Every wanted shade in this fashionable weave favored by most women. Lovely and durable. Width 36 inches.

La Jerz, \$2.50 Yard

A strong favorite for sweater coats and sport suits. A wonderful color assortment of the season's newest shades. Width 34 inches—\$2.50.

Cheney Foulards

There is a tremendous demand for foulards this season and we have the genuine Cheney foulards in all the choicest patterns and colorings. Width 40 inches. Price—\$2.50 yard.

Other foulards, 36 inches wide—\$2.00.

Handsome Satin Fabrics

Satin messaline, satin de luxe and satin charmeuse. Very fine quality and excellent wearing quality. Width 36 to 40 inches—\$1.50 to \$3.00 yard.

Novelty Silks

In stripes, plaids and checks. Beautiful rich color combinations in both taffeta and satin weaves; also the fashionable black and white stripes. Width 36 inches—\$1.50 to \$3.00.

Eight Easter Specials

As an added feature of this great Silk Exhibition we are offering eight opening specials. Wonderful savings on fine silks for the Easter dress

All far below the present market value

\$2.00 Crepe de Chines

Extra heavy quality in a full range of this season's newest shades. Width 40 inches. \$1.69

\$1.50 Wash Shirting Pongee

Here's a great bargain. Fine fabrics with colored satin stripes for men's shirts or women's waists and sport shirts. The \$1.29

\$1.00 Genuine Imported Pongee, 79c Yard

Very fashionable for outing suits and separate skirts. Width 34 inches.

\$1.75 to \$2 Plain and Novelty Silks, \$1.55 Yard

In stripes and plaids. Very rich color combinations in satin and taffeta weaves. Width 36 inches.

\$1.50 Crepe de Chines

Choice of a complete line of this season's newest shades. Light and dark colors for dresses, waists and underwear; 40 inches wide. \$1.19

\$1.50 to \$1.75 Novelty Silks, \$1.10 Yard

A collection of stripes, plaids and solid colors in satin and taffeta weaves. These comprise a broken assortment of colors. Width 36 inches.

\$2.50 to \$3.00 Silks, \$1.95 Yard

Fashionable weaves including satin charmeuse, willow taffeta, satin, radiance, crepe metzor and poppins, also a broken assortment of printed and brocaded silks in beautiful colors. Widths 36 to 40 inches.

\$2.50 to \$3.00 Silks, \$1.95 Yard

Fashionable weaves including satin charmeuse, willow taffeta, satin, radiance, crepe metzor and poppins, also a broken assortment of printed and brocaded silks in beautiful colors. Widths 36 to 40 inches.

\$2.50 to \$3.00 Silks, \$1.95 Yard

Fashionable weaves including satin charmeuse, willow taffeta, satin, radiance, crepe metzor and poppins, also a broken assortment of printed and brocaded silks in beautiful colors. Widths 36 to 40 inches.

\$2.50 to \$3.00 Silks, \$1.95 Yard

Fashionable weaves including satin charmeuse, willow taffeta, satin, radiance, crepe metzor and poppins, also a broken assortment of printed and brocaded silks in beautiful colors. Widths 36 to 40 inches.

\$2.50 to \$3.00 Silks, \$1.95 Yard

Fashionable weaves including satin charmeuse, willow taffeta, satin, radiance, crepe metzor and poppins, also a broken assortment of printed and brocaded silks in beautiful colors. Widths 36 to 40 inches.

\$2.50 to \$3.00 Silks, \$1.95 Yard

Fashionable weaves including satin charmeuse, willow taffeta, satin, radiance, crepe metzor and poppins, also a broken assortment of printed and brocaded silks in beautiful colors. Widths 36 to 40 inches.

\$2.50 to \$3.00 Silks, \$1.95 Yard

Fashionable weaves including satin charmeuse, willow taffeta, satin, radiance, crepe metzor and poppins, also a broken assortment of printed and brocaded silks in beautiful colors. Widths 36 to 40 inches.

\$2.50 to \$3.00 Silks, \$1.95 Yard

Fashionable weaves including satin charmeuse, willow taffeta, satin, radiance, crepe metzor and poppins, also a broken assortment of printed and brocaded silks in beautiful colors. Widths 36 to 40 inches.

\$2.50 to \$3.00 Silks, \$1.95 Yard

Fashionable weaves including satin charmeuse, willow taffeta, satin, radiance, crepe metzor and poppins, also a broken assortment of printed and brocaded silks in beautiful colors. Widths 36 to 40 inches.

\$2.50 to \$3.00 Silks, \$1.95 Yard

Fashionable weaves including satin charmeuse, willow taffeta, satin, radiance, crepe metzor and poppins, also a broken assortment of printed and brocaded silks in beautiful colors. Widths 36 to 40 inches.

\$2.50 to \$3.00 Silks, \$1.95 Yard

Fashionable weaves including satin charmeuse, willow taffeta, satin, radiance, crepe metzor and poppins, also a broken assortment of printed and brocaded silks in beautiful colors. Widths 36 to 40 inches.

\$2.50 to \$3.00 Silks, \$1.95 Yard

Fashionable weaves including satin charmeuse, willow taffeta, satin, radiance, crepe metzor and poppins, also a broken assortment of printed and brocaded silks in beautiful colors. Widths 36 to 40 inches.

\$2.50 to \$3.00 Silks, \$1.95 Yard

Fashionable weaves including satin charmeuse, willow taffeta, satin, radiance, crepe metzor and poppins, also a broken assortment of printed and brocaded silks in beautiful colors. Widths 36 to 40 inches.

\$2.50 to \$3.00 Silks, \$1.95 Yard

Fashionable weaves including satin charmeuse, willow taffeta, satin, radiance, crepe metzor and poppins, also a broken assortment of printed and brocaded silks in beautiful colors. Widths 36 to 40 inches.

\$2.50 to \$3.00 Silks, \$1.95 Yard

Fashionable weaves including satin charmeuse, willow taffeta, satin, radiance, crepe metzor and poppins, also a broken assortment of printed and brocaded silks in beautiful colors. Widths 36 to 40 inches.

\$2.50 to \$3.00 Silks, \$1.95 Yard

Fashionable weaves including satin charmeuse, willow taffeta, satin, radiance, crepe metzor and poppins, also a broken assortment of printed and brocaded silks in beautiful colors. Widths 36 to 40 inches.

\$2.50 to \$3.00 Silks, \$1.95 Yard

Fashionable weaves including satin charmeuse, willow taffeta, satin, radiance, crepe metzor and poppins, also a broken assortment of printed and brocaded silks in beautiful colors. Widths 36 to 40 inches.



Over 100 Styles in Low Footwear for Spring

The vogue for low shoes will be greater this Spring than ever before. Pumps and Oxfords are very smart for street wear and are usually worn with high-cut trim-looking spats. Our stocks are wonderfully complete in the fashionable low shoes, including white washable kid, white Nile cloth, tan Russian calf, brown kid, black glazed kid and patent colt.

The style illustrated is a medium priced Pump that is very trig and stylish looking as well as being comfortable. It comes in patent colt at \$5.50 and black glazed kid—\$5.00.

Handsome Oxfords of tan calf with military heel. The season's most wanted styles. Style as illustrated—\$7.50.

Also medium dark tan willow calf, very smart for growing girls—\$6.00.

Six styles as illustrated with small gros-grain silk bows. One of the season's smartest styles.

Of white washable kid.....\$7.50

Of medium dark tan calf.....\$7.00

Of genuine patent colt.....\$6.50

Of light weight gunmetal.....\$6.50

Of white nubuck.....\$6.50

Of white reign-skin cloth.....\$5.00

Of Russian calf.....\$6.50

Of genuine patent colt.....\$6.50

Of light weight gunmetal.....\$6.50

Of white nubuck.....\$6.50

Of white reign-skin cloth.....\$5.00

Of Russian calf.....\$6.50

Of genuine patent colt.....\$6.50

Of light weight gunmetal.....\$6.50

Of white nubuck.....\$6.50

Of white reign-skin cloth.....\$5.00

Of Russian calf.....\$6.50

Of genuine patent colt.....\$6.50

Of light weight gunmetal.....\$6.50

Of white nubuck.....\$6.50

Of white reign-skin cloth.....\$5.00

Of Russian calf.....\$6.50

Of genuine patent colt.....\$6.50

Of light weight gunmetal.....\$6.50

Of white nubuck.....\$6.50

Of white reign-skin cloth.....\$5.00

Of Russian calf.....\$6.50

Of genuine patent colt.....\$6.50

Of light weight gunmetal.....\$6.50

Of white nubuck.....\$6.50

Of white reign-skin cloth.....\$5.00

Of Russian calf.....\$6.50

Of genuine patent colt.....\$6.50

Of light weight gunmetal.....\$6.50

Of white nubuck.....\$6.50

Of white reign-skin cloth.....\$5.00

Of Russian calf.....\$6.50

Of genuine patent colt.....\$6.50

LIPPETT AND SON OUT OF JAIL ON BOND

CHICAGO, March 2.—Henry H. Lippett and his son, Ralph H. Lippett, contract brokers accused of paying money to Brigadier-General Thomas Cruse, U. S. A., retired, for services in connection with army contracts to-night furnished bond of \$10,000 each and were released from jail.

The elder Lippett today absolved Cruse from any blame, saying "nearly everybody in Washington knew he was employed to look after my interests," Lippett said. Cruse was not in the active service of the government at the time he employed him and consent of Washington authorities was given before Cruse undertook the work.

The Lippett firm has received more than a million dollars' worth of war contracts, it is reported here.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Lippett charges against Major General Thomas H. Cruse, accused of having accepted thousands of dollars for using his influence in having government contracts awarded to Henry L. Lippett and his son, Ralph H. Lippett, manufacturers' agents of Chicago, were anticipated today by officials of the war department. If court-martialed, the major general who retired two months ago with the rank of Congress, will be tried under the ninety-sixth article of war, which prohibits an army officer from receiving money for the use of his influence in securing government contracts. Conviction ordinarily means dismissal from the service. War department officials pointed out today that General Cruse had an active career of more than forty-two years in the service.

DEFENDS DEALINGS.

General Cruse, in a statement this afternoon, defended his dealings with the Chicago manufacturers' agents. He asserted that his position as adviser to the Lippetts was taken only after he had consulted the judge advocate general's office and had been assured by Colonel Herbert A. White that there was nothing in the law to prevent his taking the employment. There was nothing secret in any of his negotiations for the Chicago firm, he said.

Cruse said he was retired on his own application last January, "after forty-two years of continuous service in the army." Up to that time, since America went to war with Germany, he was on duty, he said, in the finance division of the quartermaster's department.

"I had no desire," General Cruse said, "to retire while the country was at war, even though I was entitled to do so on account of having had more than forty years' continuous service, but in connection with the reorganization of the quartermaster's department, I was requested to ask retirement and do so. However, I considered myself upon retirement, and anxious to serve in the government desired my services. No assignment to duty was given me and, after my retirement, after I had returned to my civil life and changed my clothes, I engaged in business or accept employment. Subsequently H. H. Lippett of Chicago, manufacturers' agent for a number of eastern mills, who had obtained government contracts, with the obtaining of which I had not the slightest connection, directly or indirectly, requested me to accept employment as adviser to himself and the mills he represented."

KNEW NO REASON.

"I knew of no reason why such employment should not be accepted by a retired officer, but, desiring to be absolutely certain that there existed nothing in the law against such employment, I applied to the office of the judge advocate general of the army for advice; and, at my request, Colonel Herbert A. White examined into the question, and about the middle of January last advised me that there was no objection, so far as his examination of the law, regulations and decisions disclosed, to my accepting the employment mentioned."

There was nothing secret about it, he went to St. Louis and there at the depot quartermaster's office openly and frankly asked Mr. Lippett's behalf in connection with questions relating to a blanket contract which had been awarded long prior to any connection between Lippett and myself. For the services thus rendered I was compensated \$1000.

"Promptly upon learning that my action in receiving pay from Mr. Lippett for my services might be construed as in contravention of any statute, I wrote to the inspector-general, offering to make a return of the amount received by me to the United States, as may be deemed proper by the secretary of war, stating that it was never my intention to accept any money for illegal action."

BIG SUNDAY DINNER

TURKEY \$1.00
OR
CHICKEN

Phone Oakland 8891

Musical Concert by ROYALTY'S TRIO

Oakland's Refined Family

HOTEL Excellent Meals Perfect Cleanliness

KEY ROUTE INN

On Broadway at 221 OAKLAND, CAL.

Positively First-Class

LARGE, AIRY, SUNLIT ROOMS with meals, monthly (\$1.50) (\$2.10). Parlor suite, private bath, 2 persons, \$12.

The boches are happy—they're prisoners. Trench raids by the French result generally in the capture of valuable prisoners. This French official photo shows the result of a raid. A squad of German prisoners is being brought into one of the wire-enclosed camps after a night raid.



SHERLOCK HAD NOTHING ON HIM

QUANTICO, Va., March 2.—What section of the trenches do you hail from? That's a hard question to answer, if you don't happen to know, and there's only one man in the world who can look up at you and tell, according to latest reports from the U. S. Marines in France.

A prophet? No, just a plain ordinary human being, and what's more, all he needs to see is your feet! To be sure, he's only a bootblack, but nevertheless, he's the acknowledged "mud specialist" of Paris.

A letter received here from an over-seas marine, states:

"While awaiting my turn in the 'specialist's' parlor, recently, I observed a French soldier getting his boots polished. The man examined the mud on the Frenchman's boots and immediately told him he was from Verdun. But, cementation, this soldier was sure surprised."

"Then the 'mud doctor' gave me the once over and said: 'And you, monsieur, are from B.' He certainly hit the nail on the head. He has made a study of who he sells mud to, and is considered one of the highest specialized and most unique persons in Paris."

FOOD PRICES IN CHICAGO MART BREAKING HARD

CHICAGO, March 2.—Lower food prices and relief from shortages have followed a week of spring weather and clearing of the national railroad in the Middle West.

After soaring to \$1 a dozen in Chicago, fresh eggs were quoted by the food administration today at 93 cents a dozen. The few storage eggs on the market were even lower, after being 63 cents a dozen two weeks ago.

Potatoes also were on the toboggan. They have tumbled in two weeks from \$2.25 to \$1.40 a hundred.

Little price shifting is shown in sugar, flour and salt, which have been scarce throughout the Middle West for the past two weeks. Slight relief in the sugar situation was seen by food administration officials to-night, but there was little hope for the flour and salt shortage to clear for another week.

PLAN DEDICATION

A flag-raising and ground-breaking celebration will be held today at Antioch, when the new site for the Western Shipbuilding Company's new wooden plant will be officially dedicated. The party will start by automobile from the Hotel Oakland this morning at 10 o'clock, and following a luncheon at Antioch, will proceed to the shipyard site. Captain A. O. Johanson, president of the new firm; J. A. Monslett, vice-president; E. J. Eliassen and Edward Olsen will be the speakers.

The new company, in which local capital is largely interested, will build a number of 3000-ton wooden steamers after the pattern of the Oregon. Captain Johanson has built a number of these vessels in his own yards in Seattle.

MAN TELLS OF PLOT

CHICAGO, March 2.—Harry Emerson, holdup suspect in the slaying of Dennis Tierney, is said to have confessed to the police a plot of several bandits to hold up the city treasurer's office on the ground floor of the City Hall and loot the vaults of \$2,000,000. The shooting of one of the bandits in another holdup prevented carrying out the robbery.

ARGENTINE ELEC.

BUENOS AIRES, March 2.—On the eve of Congressional elections Sunday, there are persistent rumors of a radical shake-up in the Argentine cabinet immediately after the elections. All rumors agree that Honorable Pueyrredon, who has been acting foreign minister for more than a year, will be foreign minister.

CAPITAL, LABOR MUST WIPE OUT DIFFERENCES

CHICAGO, March 2.—War work must be speeded up through the wiping out of old differences between capital and labor, Frank P. Walsh declared here tonight in his first official statement since his appointment to the Federal Labor Planning Board.

"The solidarity and patriotic fervor of the two sections of our national hosts must be at the maximum always," the statement said, issued through the United Press.

"Old differences must be submerged in the supreme effort to win the benefits and blessings of democracy for mankind."

"The industrial operations of the country must proceed without interruption and with constantly increasing celerity."

"The rapid and intelligent advance of the soldiers on the field of production against the enemy is as profoundly serious and necessary to our nation's life as is the charge of our fighters in the theater of Europe."

BIRTHS

WALTER J. GARDNER, son of Walter J. Gardner, born February 20, to the wife of Felix LaFalle, a son.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

ANGEL-JEFFERS—John B. Angel, 25, and Lucy A. Jeffers, 19, both of Oakland.

ARMSTRONG-FREEMAN—Thomas L. Armstrong, 37, and Emma Freeman, 35, both of Oakland.

FERRIS-DUTRA—Louis A. Ferris, 31, Stockton, and Mercedes Dutra, 22, both of Oakland.

FITZGERALD-BART—Wesley S. Fitzgerald, 31, and Mildred C. Bart, 18, both of San Francisco.

LOZIER-BURNS—DeForest A. Lozier, 21, Oakland, and Marjorie O. Burns, 22, Santa Cruz.

MORRIS-TYLER—Arthur R. Morris, 21, Highland, and Marjorie Tyler, 20, both of Oakland.

MOORE-MANN—John D. Moore, 21, Moraga, and Glorita M. McNulty, 24, both of Oakland.

OVERTON-PARRELL—Alfred H. Overton, 19, and Patricia R. Parrell, 19, both of Oakland.

RENDLE-LUTHELMAN—Norman J. Rendle, 36, and Medelia V. Luthe, 27, both of San Francisco.

STROUS-SCHWARTZ—Holmut M. Stross, 29, and Sarah Schvartz, 22, both of Alameda.

SOUTHERN-MCNEVEN—Arthur R. Southern, 31, and Jean H. McNeven, 20, both of Oakland.

WILKINSON-UNISON—Lawrence R. Wilkinson, 22, Atwood, Colo., and Myrtle Unison, 21, Oakland.

WILLIAMS-MARTIN—Herbert B. Williams, 35, San Francisco, and Marie Martin, 27, Berkeley.

DEATHS

ATHERSTONE—At Colaba War Hospital, Bombay, India, February 21, 1918, Captain George Atherstone, 41, of the 1st Royal Field Artillery, son of Thomas Atherstone, a native of Oakland, California; aged 41 years.

SOHNERT—San Francisco, March 2, 1918, Hugo, beloved husband of Annie Sohnert, and loving father of Fred Sohnert, son of Mrs. B. Sohnert and brother of Mrs. E. Sohnert, died at his residence, 2510 Grove street, Interment, Mountain View cemetery.

CROW—In this city, February 27, 1918, Margaret M. Crow, beloved wife of the late Milton Crow, loving mother of Mrs. Emma Crow, Mrs. Mary Crow, Mrs. Helen Crow, Mrs. Alice Crow, Mrs. John Crow, Mrs. Frank Crow, all of San Jose, and the late Frank and Wayne Crow, a native of Illinois, aged 40 years, 8 months, 8 days.

HARRISMAN—In this city, March 2, 1918, Edith Harrisman, daughter of Mrs. N. D. Bergeron of Oakland, aged 82 years.

Notice of funeral later. The body of Mr. Harrisman is at the residence of the Trustees of the Berkeley Cemetery, Telegraph avenue at Thirtieth street.

NEALON—In Berkeley, at his late residence, 1111 19th street, Thomas J. Nealon, dearly loved husband of Alice C. Nealon, nee Galt, son of James A. Nealon, son of the late William and Margaret Nealon, a native of Oakland, Cal., aged 50 years and 10 days. A member of Oakland Aerie, No. 7, F. O. E., and a captain of the Berkeley Fire Department.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Monday, March 4, at 2 p. m., from his late residence, 2510 Grove street, Interment, Mountain View cemetery.

REED—In this city, March 2, 1918, Mary Lemon (Dell) Reed, dearly beloved aunt of Mrs. J. M. Reed, a native of New York, aged 75 years, 11 months and 9 days.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Monday, March 4, at 2 p. m., at the church of the Holy Trinity, 2121 Telegraph avenue, Berkeley. Interment private.

SHINN—Entered into his Eternal Rest, in this city, March 2, 1918, John H. Shinn, 65, son of Howard and Frances Shinn and brother of Lucy H. and Alice H. Shinn, a native of Oakland, Cal., aged 20 years, 5 months and 2 days.

Funeral services and interment private.

STURGEON—In this city, March 1, 1918, Doris Antoinette, dearly beloved daughter of William and Lillian Sturgeon, sister of Lillian M. Sturgeon and granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Sturgeon, a native of Oakland, aged 6 months and 20 days.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Monday, March 4, at 2 p. m., Monday, March 4, 1918, from Berg's funeral parlors, 1200 University avenue, Berkeley. Interment private.

A CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to sincerely thank the many friends for the beautiful floral offerings and for sympathy extended during my bereavement.

3220 Center Street, Oakland.

AGREE ON BASIS TO VALUE LINE

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—M. M. O'Shaughnessy, city engineer, and Wm. Von Phul, vice-president and general manager of the United Railroads, have agreed on the basis of valuation for the city purchase of the C. R. R. lines.

The agreement will be placed before the supervisors Monday and will probably be immediately referred to the utilities committee.

The sale price to the city as agreed in the plan, consists of the city paying the present physical value of the property plus an amount equivalent to the probable net earnings of the property during its remaining franchise life.

The present physical value is to be the cost to reproduce the property on December 31, 1917, with allowance to date of consummation of sale for betterments less depreciation.

The probable net earnings shall be the difference between the probable gross operating expenses from date of sale to expiration of franchise plus allowance for additional net earnings of remaining lines of the company whose franchises will not have expired.

Payments of the property are to be made semi-annually from operating receipts.

WOMEN ARRESTED

PORTLAND, March 2.—Charged with distributing alleged seditious literature, Elsie Osborne of Portland, Ore., and Miss M. A. Thomas, of Brooklyn, N. Y., were arrested today by Federal officials. Both women are members of the International Bible Students' Association.

They admitted selling the organization's book, "The Danish Mystery," and other literature the government has confiscated in recent raids on the association's headquarters.

Another publication, "The Watch Tower," was taken from the women at the Federal bureau of investigation. This contains a resolution set forth as adopted by the association, declaring "It is not the will of the Lord that we, as His followers, should participate in the great war," and in a passage takes exception to drafting of members of the Bible association who claimed exemption on religious grounds.

FIND BIG GAS WELL

PASCO, Wash., March 2.—Out in the sagebrush covered wastes of Eastern Washington there has just been tamed a big gas well, and development work on the property is now under way. The flow of gas was discovered three years ago, when a misguided settler drilled for water and had a four-inch pipe blown out of the ground. A year later a passer-by threw a lighted match into the gas and for eighteen months the well burned day and night, a beacon visible for miles around. Three months ago the old well was capped, the gas used to provide fuel for a modern drilling engine, and an 18-inch pipe has just been sunk into the gas reservoir.

SHUNS BIG TASK NO MORE CHICKS

NEW YORK, March 2.—Mrs. E. M. House, 32, wife of the colonel, called off a taxi ride in the tank of a Kaiser's nightmarer had rolled off a few blocks on Eighth avenue. She decided it made too much noise and was much too noisy.

Mrs. Gordon Auchincloss, daughter of Mrs. House, and Mrs. James Auchincloss, with several other women, remained aboard the french demobilizer.

PUT IN COMMAND

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Major General John F. Morrison is to command the Eighth regular army division at Camp Fremont, it was learned today. He is now en route to San Francisco with his staff. He will relieve Brigadier-General Leitch, now in command.

CAN TELL WHEN EGGS ARE AGED

PARIS, March 2.—A novel and rapid way whereby to determine the age of an egg has been developed by M. Grossfeld, a French investigator. He has supplemented the usual method of one dependent on specific gravity. The existing way whereby to determine the age of eggs is by candling them and taking note of the "mirage" which forms about the yolk.

Mr. Grossfeld has determined the specific gravity of normal eggs in the way attributed to Archimedes and there has been figured out the loss in gravity for each week of keeping.

For quick inspection of qualities of eggs, he has devised a form of hydrometer. The egg takes the place of the weighted bulb and the scale indicates the specific gravity and at the same time the age of the egg.

A little cage has been arranged to hold the egg and is capable of quick handling. BFG eggs and little eggs are subject to errors in the readings, but with eggs in the vicinity of fifty-fifty grams the indication is instantaneous.

SHUNS BIG TASK

NEW YORK, March 2.—Mrs. E. M. House, 32, wife of the colonel, called off a taxi ride in the tank of a Kaiser's nightmarer had rolled off a few blocks on Eighth avenue. She decided it made too much noise and was much too noisy.

Mrs. Gordon Auchincloss, daughter of Mrs. House, and Mrs. James Auchincloss, with several other women, remained aboard the french demobilizer.

TO OFFER PLAY

ALABAMA, Mar. 2.—The Haight School Mothers' Club will present "Aladdin's Lamp" at the auditorium of the Haight school on the evening of April 5. Plans for the production of the play are in the hands of Mrs. J. W. Dwyer, who will play the part of Aladdin. Miss Evelyn Frizelle will take the part of the princess, with a number of Haight school pupils filling the minor roles.

Ladies, Don't Miss This Announcement of Spring Garments

Right now is the time of year for you to have that new outfit for spring. Perhaps the money needed is not available, and there is where we can be of use. Our Credit System will help you. For only a small payment down and a little each month you can be correctly and properly outfitted. Remember, cash or on time, only one price.

SUITS

Such pretty spring styles in Jerseys, Serges, Gabardines, Poplins, etc.

\$24.50, \$28.50 AND \$34.50

COATS

In woolen models and also many silk styles for all occasions.

FROM \$17.50 UPWARDS

DRESSES

Novelties and others, too, in Serges, Taffetas, etc.

FROM \$12.50 UPWARDS

WAISTS

Dozens of pretty effects in Georgettes and Crepe de Chines.

\$3.50 UPWARDS

SKIRTS

Many pretty sport styles, in all colors and shades.

FROM \$5.00 UP

The Pioneer Credit House of Oakland, the Reliable

EASTERN OUTFITTING COMPANY

581 14th

We Give American Trading Stamps

KILLED IN FALL FLYING RECRUITS

HOUSTON, Tex., March 2.—Clarence J. Brewer, 24, of Paxton, Ill., was killed at Ellington field near here today when his plane developed a tail spin and crashed 300 feet to earth. Lieutenant Brewer was an observer.

LOS ANGELES, March 2.—Two thousand recruits is the goal set for the aviation branch of the army signal corps in opening a campaign for enlistees here today. Lieutenant W. G. Kollock is in charge.

NEW THEATRE
11th ST. AT BROADWAY
AMERICA'S MOST MAGNIFICENT THEATRE FOR ALL THE CLASSES, ALL THE MASSES ALL THE TIME.
TODAY, MON. AND TUES., 12:30 TO 11 P. M. DAILY

Two Features—a Jesse Lasky Paramount And An Uproariously Funny Comedy on Same Program

WALLACE REID

The beloved "Wallie" depicting a genuine MAN in

A Western story of the great outdoors that everyone will like and talk about

WALLACE REID in "Rimrock Jones" A Paramount Picture

"RIMROCK JONES"

Save Your Laughs for This 100 Per Cent Joy Picture
ALICE HOWELL in "OH BABY"

Hearst Pathe Weekly
Tickner's 13-Piece Orchestra
Allen Lane
Peer of Organists in selections from the big musical hit, "MISS 1917"

The Remi Operatic Duo in Songs That Please Everyone
HEAR BELLINGERI SING "PAGLIACCI"
All the above for 10c matinees; nights, 15c, including tax.

COMING! The Event of the Year

LATEST FASHIONS FROM FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

The T & D Spring Fashion Show

of living models (not pictures) presented on the T. & D. stage in a most elaborate manner. See the latest creations for milady.

Fashion Show will be staged in conjunction with regular Paramount Picture Program week of Sunday, March 10.

Experienced Cloak and Suit Salesladies Wanted

Only those who have had cloak and suit selling experience need apply.

S. M. Friedman Co.

533 14th St.
1318 Clay St.
Oakland

Free—

The Pacific Mausoleum Company

Invite you to send for their beautifully illustrated booklet, just off the press. It includes the history of Mausoleum interment.

Mausoleums are neither cremation nor earth burial, but modern sanitary entombment above ground. The magnificent Mausoleum at Evergreen Cemetery is being built to stand for centuries. Plans and photographs will be shown to you at our office, and any other information will be cheerfully given on request by lady or gentleman in attendance.

L. E. MORSE, Assistant Secretary and Manager
Rooms 515-516, First National Bank Building, Oakland
Phone Lakeside 2190

Popular App iance Man Leaves Gas Co.

Mr. A. A. Rewig, who was formerly in the Gas Appliance Department of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., is now associated with the Maxwell Hardware Co.

Mr. Rewig will have charge of the outside sales of this department and wishes to assure his many friends that their kind favors will receive the same prompt attention that he has always given them in the past.

The Maxwell Hardware Company are the agents for the Reliable Gas Ranges, and Reliable Gas Water Heaters and are devoting an entire floor to displaying a complete line of the latest types of these popular Ranges and Heaters. Mr. Maxwell has selected the Reliable line after a careful examination of the superior qualities of these goods, and feels satisfied that they fully meet with the standard of his establishment and thinks there is no more suitable Range made to meet with the housewife's demands in the East Bay Cities.

FRENCH ARE KIND TO HUMS IN CAPTIVITY

By WILL IRWIN.

A searching investigation of conditions among the German prisoners in France is manifestly impossible for one who hopes to do anything else during the period of the war. The hours of labor were rather longer, before the war, than in America or England. Since the war, the labor unions have patriotically relaxed their rules in response to the common emergency, and the hours of labor run from 9 to 10-3/4, probably about the average. And that is exactly the average for some five or six thousand prisoners when I have been working at unloading vessels and trains in the railroad shops or at factories. Usually they start to work at 7 o'clock and return at 6, with an hour and a half for luncheon. In the dead of winter, when darkness sets in early, they usually stop work at 5 o'clock, and in the summer they work until 7-1/2. Sundays they have 2 1/2 days of special emergency, such as a congestion of freight at the docks, they are sometimes worked on that day; but the authorities in every case give them a free day during the week as compensation. The same rules apply to the wood-cutting camps, where the prisoners are worked not in large gangs, but in small bands of 10 or 15 men.

In the matter of hours, agricultural labor is a lay out itself. There is no union time schedule for farm labor, because the work comes all at once, and must be out of the way as soon as possible. In plowing season the time clock takes care of itself, since November and December have only nine or ten hours of daylight. In the harvest season, when the rule is reversed, the prisoners work the same hours as the peasants. So much for labor. It is my general observation and impression that the prisoners, when used up to the hilt by the army, French, are not overworked; that in this respect, at least, they are better off than the American soldiers. I mentioned later, their captors have approached the matter in the spirit of cool, impersonal justice.

ARE WELL HOUSED.
Now, we come to the more important primitive necessities, clothing and food. Let me take them in order. The five large camps which I visited house each between 700 and 1500 prisoners. In construction, all are monotonously alike. A double row of buildings, tamely, electrically charged, surrounds a stockade—a hollow square of one-story buildings, wooden but substantial. They are all erected, in the case of the five camps, by the army. Batches of German prisoners. These houses are watertight and well lighted—by day with windows and by night with electricity. They afford, in fact, about the same accommodations as the best houses put up for our American soldiers during their training period. Indeed, the German prisoner has rather the better of this arrangement, for while our boys were accommodated in one of the coldest parts of France, most of the German live farther south, where the climate is milder. In only one item is the comparison unfavorable to the prison camps. At present the demand for sawn lumber is much greater than the supply. France has no forests, but not the labor, the machinery, or the transportation facilities. So in the German prison camps the authorities have economized by using floors of packed straw.

In the bunkhouses the cots, one for each man, are ranged side by side against the wall, with ample space between. In one camp which I inspected these bunkhouses stood in two tiers, one above the other, but it seemed to be the exception. Each bed has a mattress made of gunny sacks and packed with straw, which is renewed from time to time, two heavy army blankets, and a pillow. In the case of the French, the straw is replaced by a clean, dry, and soft material. The bedding is hygienically clean. The work of cleaning is done by prisoners, who are furnished for this purpose with plenty of soap and disinfectants. I made my inspection during the latter part of December and the first part of January, when France was gripped by the worst spell of cold weather she has known in years.

BATHS FOR PRISONERS.
The country lacks heating facilities for meeting such an emergency and coal is short. At no time during this period was I so warm as in these prison bunkhouses; for each had a big stove blazing with a coal fire. The toilet accommodations are the same as furnished for the rest of the camps of the French soldiers; they are good enough to prevent disease. Each of these larger camps has a sanitary bathhouse. Every prisoner is required to bathe once a week and can usually bathe oftener if he wishes. The gangs employed in unloading coal at one of the seaport camps are required to bathe every evening after their return from work; and an extra half hour is granted them for this purpose.

Each camp has a dispensary in charge of a prisoner from the sanitary service, and provided with the services of an army physician. The French say that the health of the prisoners has been excellent on the whole; and in the camps which I visited they had never heard of an epidemic. I have no way of checking this statement; neither have I the slightest reason to doubt it. In one camp of 700 prisoners I found no one in the hospital section of the dispensary; in another, accommodating about a thousand prisoners, the hospital held one patient suffering from an infected hand. A third hospital, in a camp of 1300, had two cases of acute rheumatism, one of incipient blood poisoning not serious and well under control, and one of diphtheria. At a fourth camp, which held about 1300 prisoners, I found fifteen men waiting for the doctor at "sick call" hour. That was a day or so after the weather turned from a wet autumn chill to icy cold. The camp had such a change of weather is likely to bring on an attack of diarrhoea, and especially in the case of people unaccustomed to the climate. All these men were suffering from this complaint. The beds of the hospital were without occupants.

RECREATION HALLS.
The two larger camps which I visited—holding at the time some 1300 prisoners each—had, in addition to the recreation centers for newly-taken prisoners. Here men are likely to be kept in idleness for some time, while the jobs appropriate to their skill and education are found. Because of this, the American Y. M. C. A. in the hands of our neutrality, chose these camps among others as the site of recreation halls. These are long wooden buildings like the rest, but furnished with chairs and benches, a few pictures, a library, and a small stage for shows and concerts. Enough musical instruments to furnish an orchestra for each of these two camps have been sent through from Germany in prisoners' packages, and either the original American promoters of the enterprise or their Swiss successors have given pianos. In these huts the non-working prisoners—such as the sanitary section men, to be mentioned hereafter—usually find employment by half past 4 in the evening, and the bugle for "lights out" does not blow until half past 8. During that time the huts are crowded, and the air, sultry with music and conversation. The other large camps of these districts have no recreation halls.

CUT FLOWERS.
Outside of the harvest season the loading and unloading of ships in the harbor and of trains in the great railway centers probably occupy more prisoner labor than any other single activity. Large gangs are employed in repairing the roads, a vital necessity at the present time. By a special agreement with the army, no prisoner is employed at a place farther than 30 kilometers (18 1/2 miles) from the front line. The army keeps the prisoners for keeping up military roads; but the once perfect roads of

central France, now greatly run down through neglect, are the gainers thereby. **TREATED LIKE CIVILIANS.**
So far as possible, prisoners are given the same hours of labor as civilian workers. Most of the political force of labor in France, has flowed during the past decade into the Socialist and Syndicalist movements, and the trades-unions have been correspondingly weak. For that reason, probably, the hours of labor were rather longer, before the war, than in America or England. Since the war, the labor unions have patriotically relaxed their rules in response to the common emergency, and the hours of labor run from 9 to 10-3/4, probably about the average. And that is exactly the average for some five or six thousand prisoners when I have been working at unloading vessels and trains in the railroad shops or at factories. Usually they start to work at 7 o'clock and return at 6, with an hour and a half for luncheon. In the dead of winter, when darkness sets in early, they usually stop work at 5 o'clock, and in the summer they work until 7-1/2. Sundays they have 2 1/2 days of special emergency, such as a congestion of freight at the docks, they are sometimes worked on that day; but the authorities in every case give them a free day during the week as compensation. The same rules apply to the wood-cutting camps, where the prisoners are worked not in large gangs, but in small bands of 10 or 15 men.

Unable, for lack of time, to make an investigation of this kind, I have chosen the next best course. Provided with a blank order from the French ministry of war—an order virtually permitting me to visit any camp at any time—I have looked into five of the larger camps in three main districts and into several of the smaller ones. In every case but one I made these visits without previous warning of my coming, in order to see the prisoners, not when they were arranged for visitors, but in their ordinary routine. The information which I obtained by these visits I supplement with my chance observations on prisoners and their captors, gained by three seasons and a half of residence, off and on, in war-time France. And I may as well state in beginning my general conclusion that the Germans and Austrians held prisoners by the French are treated as well as might be expected under the circumstances.

The handling and using of prisoners in France have been worked out to a system which, after inevitable hitches in the beginning, seems to be running smoothly. While there is a constant, day-by-day dripping of prisoners or deserters across the line, the greater part of the Germans held captive in France are taken, in lots of 50 or 100, to one of the five camps, and, during the periods of the great attacks, as soon as they are beyond the zone of shell-fire they are concentrated in temporary camps near the front, where they are cleaned up in order to prevent infection or the spread of vermin.

PRISONERS CLEANED.
As soon as possible thereafter they are sent back by troop train to the headquarters of several prison districts, situated, for the most part, in central France. Since work is the order of the day for prisoners, and since, moreover, their services are very useful in the present labor shortage, those moves are made with a view to the need for working men. Arrival at the central camp of the district, they remain until the authorities have examined them, learned what trades they followed in civilian life, and assigned them according to their abilities and the needs of France. Of course, among so many captives there are a great number who have followed trades in military trades. Under present conditions it is manifestly impossible to use them in their old lines of employment. For example, a printer, who has, of course, always set only German type, is of no use to the industries of France; neither, in the present state of things, is a goldsmith. Such a man, if of common sense, is usually given some form of common labor, though he may be assigned to a trade analogous to his own; the goldsmith, whom I have cited as an example, may be used as a mechanic, owing to his skill with tools.

WORK ON RAILROADS.
The number of trades found among 300,000 prisoners, most of them conscripted from civilian life at the beginning of the war, is of course, very small. The mechanics among them are in great demand. Both as a military measure and to maintain business, the railroads of France must be kept running. Owing to the demand for skilled labor in munition works, the railroad shops are constantly short of expert mechanics to make repairs. The men among the German prisoners who followed mechanical trades in peace time have for the greater part been turned over to the railroads, where they work in the shops beside native workmen and under French foremen. Next greatest, perhaps, is the demand for carpenters; they put up these temporary camps, for all kinds of uses, which dot the face of France just now. Shoemakers and tailors, turned up in the general combing out of the prisoners, are set to repairing clothes and boots, both for their fellow prisoners and for the French soldiers. As far as consistent with order, safety, and discipline, the detail work of the camps is done by prisoners. This gives employment, in the vocations which they know best, to a certain number of clerks and accountants captured in the general haul. Bakers are let out to the military and civilian bakeries; butchers go to the abattoirs—and so on through a great number of useful trades.

MAIN WORK IN FIELD.
However, when all is said and done the greater part of the prisoners have no special added trade useful in time of war. Perhaps half of them are peasants or common laborers. It follows that the main employment of the German prisoners is in the field of plain, hard work with a shovel, a pitchfork, a crowbar, or his own unassisted two hands. This has been the rule from the very first. The prisoners of the Marne, taken just before the vintage, were set to treading grapes in the famous wine region of Bordeaux. It happened that the vintage of 1914 was exceptionally high in quality, and the Bordeaux crop of that season, which will probably bring high prices ten years from now, is already called "the wine of the German prisoners." As the extension of the war brought the primitive question of food to the fore, they began to be employed in great numbers at agriculture. The harvest and the plowing, last autumn (France goes in for winter wheat), and the plowing season follows the harvest) were in great part performed by the prisoners.

Outside of the harvest season the loading and unloading of ships in the harbor and of trains in the great railway centers probably occupy more prisoner labor than any other single activity. Large gangs are employed in repairing the roads, a vital necessity at the present time. By a special agreement with the army, no prisoner is employed at a place farther than 30 kilometers (18 1/2 miles) from the front line. The army keeps the prisoners for keeping up military roads; but the once perfect roads of

PLANTING SEASON IS ON IN EARNEST

PROPER FERTILIZER IS VERY IMPORTANT

With the ground wet from the first rains and the warm spring sun penetrating the hard shells which protect the seeds and bulbs from the winter elements resulting in the first tiny shoots of flowery growth, the matter of fertilization is brought to the minds of the gardener or nurseryman. Growing plants must have access to stimulating plant foods. The more abundant the these foods the better the plant will grow. Nature has its way of keeping up the food supply and gardens left to peripatete themselves will not need artificial fertilizer.

But the effects desired by owners of well kept gardens are continually destroying the weeds and cleaning up the leaves which are nature's fertilizer. And so it is necessary to artificially fertilize.

Realizing this fact the Pacific Manure and Fertilizer Company of 429 Davis street, San Francisco, has developed a commercial plant food which has many advantages and which the company is now offering to the public by the sack, ton or car load. The process consists of pulverizing sheep and cattle manure. It is claimed that it is not unsightly, has no disagreeable odor, will not draw flies or insects and is not too bulky to be used to the best advantage.

This preparation contains 2 per cent of nitrogen, 1 per cent phosphoric acid and 3 per cent potash, and having most of the moisture removed, the purchaser is not forced to pay for weight other than that of the fertilizer itself.

The trade name of the preparation is Grog-it.

Each of these large central camps has a library of German books, provided partly from prisoners' packages sent through the charity of the Swiss authorities. When there is a receding of the front, the books are taken to the spot. When there is no such luck, they may take them out as from an ordinary circulating library. One such library which I looked over contained 1500 volumes in charge of a German prisoner—in peace times a teacher at Munich. However, the great number of prisoners lodge outside of the great camps, distributed in gangs of from five to perhaps a hundred on the site of their work. Provision has been made in most districts for getting books to these men. A French territorial soldier travels through the district like a rural mail carrier, delivering sets of packed books and taking the orders for next week.

When the German is taken prisoner he has, of course, a uniform. This, after it has been fumigated and cleaned, serves for fatigue clothing, worn on Sunday and days off, during his term of imprisonment.

While the custom varies according to the situation in the various districts, as in the case of the prisoners, for working clothes, the uniform of the French soldiers. These, after proper fumigation and cleaning, are repaired by prison tailors, and dyed apple-green to make them conspicuous as the garments of prisoners. One French officer has remarked to me that wearing such a color must be the hardest feature of imprisonment. The tunics and overcoats have stenciled on the breast the letters "G. P." (German Prisoner of War). It follows therefore that in the matter of comfort the Germans are clothed, so far as outer garments go, in exactly the same fashion as the French soldier.

The army boots which they wore when captured are patched up in the camps. When these wear out they are issued regulation army boots. All the prisoners who came under by inspection seemed to be well shod.

CLOTHING AND FOOD.
Warm underclothing is scarce in France just now. The Swiss inspectors, trying to do everything they can under the rules for their charges, seem to believe that this is the greatest present need. At the beginning of last winter they arranged for the purchase of undershirts and drawers in Switzerland and other neutral countries, the expense being defrayed from Swiss and German charitable funds. These suits of underclothes were being issued in most of the camps during my visit.

Finally, comes the vital, all-important question of food.

In the beginning the French adopted the rule of giving prisoners exactly the same ration as their own troops not on active service. The French are an economical people. Though they insist on good cooking, they eat less, in bulk, than the British, the Germans or the Americans. So this ration is slightly smaller than the liberal allowance of the American or British soldier. Still, in comparison with the German ration, it is not getting the same treatment; that, in fact, they received far less food than the German reservists or idle troops. The French maintain that this only way of protecting comrades in German hands is to take reprisals, against the prisoners which they hold.

California Fertilizer Works

Wholesale Manufacturers of Complete Fertilizers Bone Meal, Etc.

444 Pine St. SAN FRANCISCO Phone Douglas 3745 JOHN LACOSTE, President

East Side of Bay Is Fine For Home Farmer

The following practical article is the result of much earnest experimentation in a home garden in the annexed district of Oakland. Mr. Junker, the author, has worked and studied in his home plot until he has mastered the many problems that confront the amateur gardener, and he is able to tell others the result of his mistakes, experiments and work.

By HERMAN O. JUNKER.
Nowhere on earth, and I have been in many of the corners of the globe, are conditions more favorable for home gardening than on the east side of San Francisco Bay. And at no time has a home garden been more important than right now. Everybody who has a plot, large or small, should cultivate that plot. It has become a pastime as well as an economic one. A home garden, no matter how small, will bring us much health, much happiness and some wealth.

There is nothing that will give us health like a small garden at home. It saves medicine, for nothing else like a good tonic so much as outdoor exercise in a garden, particularly if it can be taken in the morning. It is a necessity for those who are cooped up in big offices during the day. And what can be more refreshing than to watch nature perform her wonders and bring to a success the result of your labors?

A vegetable garden will produce results most satisfactory for the table, and that is to be desired in these days of food conservation.

TOOLS NECESSARY.
A few good tools are necessary, for the ground must be properly prepared to get the desired results. For working the rake is absolutely necessary because all lumps must be pulverized and the surface raked smooth. There are other good tools that can be obtained as the experience of the gardener grows. I advise the gardener to get a good shovel, a good rake, a good hoe, a good trowel, a good watering can, a good sprayer, a good wheelbarrow, a good shovel, a good rake, a good hoe, a good trowel, a good watering can, a good sprayer, a good wheelbarrow.

CUT BACK VINES.
After the first year the vines are cut off at the ground after the berry crop is gathered, and when the new shoots come out they are tied on the wires again. These are the fruit-bearing vines. I also cut back some of the tips to bend over and enter the ground again, where they take root. I am to get a new set of roots every third or fourth year to take the place of the old roots which wear out and become of no value. In this way I never have any dormant vines. Many people have said to me:

"I wonder why my berries died. They bore well for a few years and all of a sudden they died."

The reason is simple. Plants, like people, get old and die. You must renew your plants.

Loganberries are good for either table fruit or jellies. The Himalayas is best for jam. The Cardinal Ballon berry, Burbank's Thornless blackberry and his new white blackberry. I believe his statement with regard to these plants. One is impressed with the thornless variety when one comes to prune the plants. Berries do well in this section and are very profitable.

If you have room try a few fruit trees—but that is a far larger subject. Remember that while our boys are fighting in the trenches we must fight in the garden. Save food and have a garden.

If I can be of help to any amateur gardener I am at their service, and any queries sent to THE TRIBUNE will be promptly answered.

Flower—Vegetable Lawn SEEDS

Fresh—Reliable Pure

More than thirty years in business in this community enables us to know what to plant and how to plant and how to care for them. This information is freely given. We also carry lime and fertilizers.

J. Seilberger & Co.
Seedsmen and Florists
418 Fourteenth St., Oakland, Cal.

JESSIE L. SEAL
607 THIRD AVENUE San Francisco
Importer and Grower of the CHOICEST American and European DAHLIAS

Awarded in 1916 and 1917, forty-seven prizes. Visitors welcome to our Display Garden. WRITE FOR 1918 CATALOGUE

FLOWERS WHICH WILL DECK ROOMS

What do you want a garden for, any way? Is it to raise flowers to cut and bring into the house to fill beautiful vases, or is it to have growing flowering plants which will be a pleasure to look at in the garden? Upon your determination of which flower garden you want will depend the flowers which you will sow, modified, of course, by the physical conditions of the garden, such as the amount of shade.

Flowers for cutting comprise the following: carnations, cosmos, zinnias. These are all well known and are easily raised. There are many other flowers, however, which are not so well known, but which are equally satisfactory. The following are some of them: Cornflower double blue, a really double cornflower; anemone St. Bridget, very handsome and flowers the second year from seed; calendula, hardy and will grow anywhere; calliopsis, including the old-fashioned small garnet and yellow variety; Canterbury bells, including the "peach bells" and "chimey bell" flower, two handsome species; Thompson's magnificent feathered cockscomb, which comes in a bright yellow and a bright crimson and has long plumelike flowers.

This is also the centaurea, or royal sweet sultan, which will keep a week after being cut; annual chrysanthemums, called painted daisies; columbine, dianthus or Japanese pink, although small, is good; acroclium, helichrysum, the dantea, statice, are all everlasting and may be kept in the house dry for months. Florists tie the flowers in bunches and let them dry hanging downward, which will give them a good, straight stems. Other cut flowers are: Gypsophila, or baby's breath; helleborus, a lemon-colored, poppy-shaped flower; peptostemum maritima, a yellow flower which flowers during the winter; lupinus polyphylus, the tallest growing and handsomest of the lupins; marigold Morse's selected striped, in flower most of the summer, handsome, yellow and white striped; penstemon comes in shades of red, sageblow, which has rich velvety trumpet; snapdragon Katherine Morse, a new old gold tall variety; wallflowers, which come in yellows.

"The Telephone Florists" CLARKE BROS.
CHRYSTANTHEMUMS CARNATIONS ORCHIDS, ROSES, VIOLETS
Clay Street at Twelfth OAKLAND Phone Oak. 5813.

PIEDMONT 919-J. R. ROGERS
FERTILIZER MAN AND LAWN DOCTOR
MANURES OF ALL KINDS
1417 Blackstone St. South Berkeley

"EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN" NELSON NURSERY CO.
FOOTHILL BOULEVARD AT 25TH AVENUE, OAKLAND Telephone Fruitvale 1271-W.

Roses and Vines—Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Fruit Trees and Small Fruit Plants—Perennial and Annual Bedding Plants—Hanging Baskets and House Plants
Landscape Department—Gardens laid out and kept in order by experienced men.
"LET US QUOTE YOU"

PLANT A GARDEN

Special Saving Combination of Vegetable Seeds 50¢ as follows:

5-lb. Onion Sets
1-pkt. Beet
1-pkt. Carrot
1-pkt. Lettuce
1-pkt. Peas
1-pkt. Radish
1-pkt. Swiss Chard
1-pkt. Turnip
1-pkt. Squash
1-pkt. Cucumber
1-pkt. Eggplant
1-pkt. Tomato
1-pkt. Zucchini
1-pkt. Pumpkin
1-pkt. Melon
1-pkt. Watermelon
1-pkt. Cantaloupe
1-pkt. Honeydew
1-pkt. Strawberry
1-pkt. Raspberry
1-pkt. Blackberry
1-pkt. Blueberry
1-pkt. Elderberry
1-pkt. Currant
1-pkt. Gooseberry
1-pkt. Huckleberry
1-pkt. Loganberry
1-pkt. Marionberry
1-pkt. Tayberry
1-pkt. Loganberry
1-pkt. Marionberry
1-pkt. Tayberry

Fifty Feet of Sweet Peas for Fifty Cents

Now is the time to plant Sweet Peas. In order to introduce to you the quality of our Sweet Peas, we have selected a choice collection of eight varieties of the finest orchid-flowering Spencer Sweet Peas.

There is sufficient seed to plant fifty feet of vines. The collection is being sold for fifty cents.

WATCH OUR WINDOWS for reasonable display of Vegetable, Flower, Grass Seeds, Roses, Fruit Trees, Berry Plants, etc. We now have on sale Sanborn's new Giant strain of Astors and Zinnias and many other novelties in flower seeds.

H. M. SANBORN CO.
SEEDSMEN NURSERYMEN
Phone Oakland 575 1325 BROADWAY

They Go Together
Of course you have a Food Administration card in your window. Fine! It proves your willingness to help conserve the present food supply.

But have you done your part towards increasing the food supply? Are you carrying out the recommendation of the Food Administration to use more vegetables? It's easier than you imagine. Just send for Morse's Garden Guide for 1918. Written for the Pacific Coast. Tells what, when and how to plant flowers, as well as vegetables. Write for your copy today. It's free.

C. C. MORSE & CO. 729 Front Street San Francisco
Morse's Seeds are sold in your town by Florists, Druggists, Grocers and Hardware Merchants

MANY FLOWERS GOOD FOR BEDS

While formal beds may be laid out, they require more work to keep them up. Most home gardeners prefer to plant their flowers in a loose way, some here and some there. This is known by the English name of a "border." With a border means the border-growing edging plants.

Some of the best flowers for bedding are in the following list: Anemone, which is like a large forget-me-not; Aconitum, which is pure white and very fragrant; Candytuft, the branching forms of which may be used for cut flowers as well; Clarkia, of which there are fine new double varieties; Dianthus, or Japanese Pinks, in flower a long time and very satisfactory; California Poppies; Forget-me-nots; Geetias, especially the dwarf varieties, which are covered with flowers; Kaulfussia, Koehia, Linaria, Excelia, a pretty blue bedding plant; Linum, the well-known scarlet flax; Marigolds, dwarf varieties, which come in yellows; Nemesis, Blue Gem, one of the best of all bedding plants; Nasturtium, dwarf, which delight in a rather dry poor soil; pansies, petunias, phlox, poppies, Schizanthus, stocks, good for cool places; verbena, which delight in sunshine.

MANY PRIZES WON
That success comes to one who really works and lives with an occupation is evidenced by the success which Mrs. Jessie L. Seal has achieved in the growing of prize-winning dahlias. She has already won forty-seven prizes at dahlia shows, consisting of cups, medals and other prizes of merit.

Mrs. Seal's display garden is located at 607 Third Avenue, San Francisco, near Golden Gate Park, and the place is visited daily by sight seers and those wishing to purchase rare and beautiful dahlia tubers.

Mrs. Seal is a popular musician, and is well known in Oakland, having lived in this city for years before going to San Francisco.

HUMUS
AND
Government Tested Fertilizer
For Lawns, Flowers, Plants and Gardens

HUMUS is the life of all soil
National Feed & Fuel Yards
H. C. SCHLICHTING
Wholesale and Retail
COAL, WOOD, HAY & GRAIN
Phone Piedmont 2552
WAREHOUSE AND YARDS:
Corner Grove and Fifty-fifth Streets

"EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN" NELSON NURSERY CO.
FOOTHILL BOULEVARD AT 25TH AVENUE, OAKLAND Telephone Fruitvale 1271-W.

Roses and Vines—Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Fruit Trees and Small Fruit Plants—Perennial and Annual Bedding Plants—Hanging Baskets and House Plants
Landscape Department—Gardens laid out and kept in order by experienced men.
"LET US QUOTE YOU"

PLANT A GARDEN

Special Saving Combination of Vegetable Seeds 50¢ as follows:

5-lb. Onion Sets
1-pkt. Beet
1-pkt. Carrot
1-pkt. Lettuce
1-pkt. Peas
1-pkt. Radish
1-pkt. Swiss Chard
1-pkt. Turnip
1-pkt. Squash
1-pkt. Cucumber
1-pkt. Eggplant
1-pkt. Tomato
1-pkt. Zucchini
1-pkt. Pumpkin
1-pkt. Melon
1-pkt. Watermelon
1-pkt. Cantaloupe
1-pkt. Honeydew
1-pkt. Strawberry
1-pkt. Raspberry
1-pkt. Blackberry
1-pkt. Blueberry
1-pkt. Elderberry
1-pkt. Currant
1-pkt. Gooseberry
1-pkt. Huckleberry
1-pkt. Loganberry
1-pkt. Marionberry
1-pkt. Tayberry

Fifty Feet of Sweet Peas for Fifty Cents

Now is the time to plant Sweet Peas. In order to introduce to you the quality of our Sweet Peas, we have selected a choice collection of eight varieties of the finest orchid-flowering Spencer Sweet Peas.

There is sufficient seed to plant fifty feet of vines. The collection is being sold for fifty cents.

WATCH OUR WINDOWS for reasonable display of Vegetable, Flower, Grass Seeds, Roses, Fruit Trees, Berry Plants, etc. We now have on sale Sanborn's new Giant strain of Astors and Zinnias and many other novelties in flower seeds.

H. M. SANBORN CO.
SEEDSMEN NURSERYMEN
Phone Oakland 575 1325 BROADWAY

They Go Together
Of course you have a Food Administration card in your window. Fine! It proves your willingness to help conserve the present food supply.

But have you done your part towards increasing the food supply? Are you carrying out the recommendation of the Food Administration to use more vegetables? It's easier than you imagine. Just send for Morse's Garden Guide for 1918. Written for the Pacific Coast. Tells what, when and how to plant flowers, as well as vegetables. Write for your copy today. It's free.

C. C. MORSE & CO. 729 Front Street San Francisco
Morse's Seeds are sold in your town by Florists, Druggists, Grocers and Hardware Merchants

NOTES and COMMENT

The monument to be erected at the grave

nearly "illiterate." As for the money, it must be raised—"if not in one way, by taxation, then in another, by a bond issue." Mr. W. H. Virginia will have passed the House of Delegates which is in the opinion of the Richmond Times "will mark the beginning of a new epoch in the educational life of Virginia if the general assembly writes it into law." There also the question of money is an obstacle, and another "the ever-present negro problem." Both must be regarded as obsolete in this connection, the Times holds, although the colored people are "not a negligible factor." "It cannot mean in Virginia, as in the North, "one building one room, and too often one seat. . . . for both races."—New York Nation.

Nowhere in the world but in sunny California can a man officially belong to three different political parties in one day. Heney, it seems, plans to masquerade before the voters in triple capacity, but it won't work any more. He has illustrious example for his divided allegiance, but the voters won't stand for it today. Political polygamy is no longer considered good form.—Santa Rosa Republican.



By
DAVID STARR JORDAN

The Ageless freedom of the s
Land of long days of frightful
For faith and honor crucifi
Though thou art small, and
wide,
We still shall love thee none

Tread lightly on his ashes, ye men of genius, for he was your kinsman; weed his grave clean, ye men of goodness, for he was your brother. —Sterne.	You must be sure of two things. You must love your work and be always looking over the edge of it, wanting your play to begin. And other is you must not be ashamed of your work and think it would be a
--	--

Every Little Helps.
Hobo (at kitchen door).—Did you tell de lady I was practically barefooted in all dis snow?
Maid. Yes. She says she hasn't any old shoes, but here's a pair of shoestrings, you poor man.—Exchange.

OREGON'S OFFER TO AMERICA

What shall I say, great admiral, say
If we sight naught but seas and
dawn?
Why, you shall say, at break of day
Sail on, sail on, sail on and on.
—Joaquin Miller.

B BATTERY MEN PUT PEP IN TRAINING

By RAY L. FRICK.
CAMP KEARNY, March 2.—Nothing daunted by the adverse conditions which confronted them during the recent storm, the men of B Battery, Oakland's veteran unit of the 143d Field Artillery, performed their duties with the same enthusiasm and "pep" which has characterized their work since coming to Camp Kearny.
It is used by the men of B Battery as a means of keeping their spirits up, and more than that, it is used to eat, breathe and dream about the over-coming of the day.
Each morning, in the very early hours, the men could be seen wending (or swimming) their difficult way to the stables to take the horses out for morning drill. Khaki was not conspicuous on these occasions, as the men wore slickers and their feet were encased in those most beautiful of pedal teguments—the artistic trench shoes.
But in spite of the inclement weather and the hardships of the military life, every one is in great physical condition, and there is so much energy and "pep" left over at the end of the hard day's grind that the men may be seen every evening throwing a baseball around or putting the boot to the pigskin in the battery street.

Lieutenant George Flannery, acting battery commander, staged a section race and harness contest last week. The section contest, in which the four gun sections harnessed up, hooked on a limber and trotted 200 hundred yards, proved an exciting contest and brought out some fast competition. It was won by the "Fighting Third." The harnessing contest, in which the crack drivers of the battery participated, was won by Corporal "Buck" Pace in fast competition with Corporal Walter Nelson, who finished a close second.

Just by way of demonstrating that the old boy could stage a "come back" any time he felt like it, "Top Cutter" Martich stepped in and gave an exhibition of fast and efficient harnessing, accomplishing the task in remarkably quick time.

B Battery's big banquet, which will probably take place on St. Patrick's day, is being eagerly looked forward to by the men. No details have as yet been given out in regard to the banquet, but it will be one of the red letter "social" events of the battery, with speeches by Colonel R. J. Faneur and other officers and a general good time for all.

CORPORAL SHOWS.
The average American soldier is a very curious individual and wants to "be shown" everything. Corporal Thompson is no exception to this rule. Upon entering the regimental canteen the other day the corporal caught a contrivance of the kind which had never before come under his notice. Upon asking one of the men about this unfamiliar object he was informed that it was a new model of wooden bugle in use now at the front.

MEAN KNOW WORK.
Mess Sergeant Hines continues to dish up a high order of chow, and it is the best of B Battery that there is no organization in the Sunshine Division which puts up a better mess. The combination of Mess Sergeant Hunt and First Sergeant "Boss" Hines is hard to beat. These two men know their work from A to Z and are on the jump to give the men the best they've got all the time.

Two men from this battery, whose identity is not to be given, have been told to prepare themselves for the examination for admission to West Point.

Corporal Charles L. Sigourney has been relieved from his duties as battery clerk and is back to duty with the battery. Sergeant Alvin W. Winkelman was appointed battery clerk.

The following were appointed first-class privates this week, the appointments taking effect March 1: Hampton R. Leighton, George D. Swick, James Marshall, Herbert B. Kline, Gerald B. Quinn and Giovanni Costella.

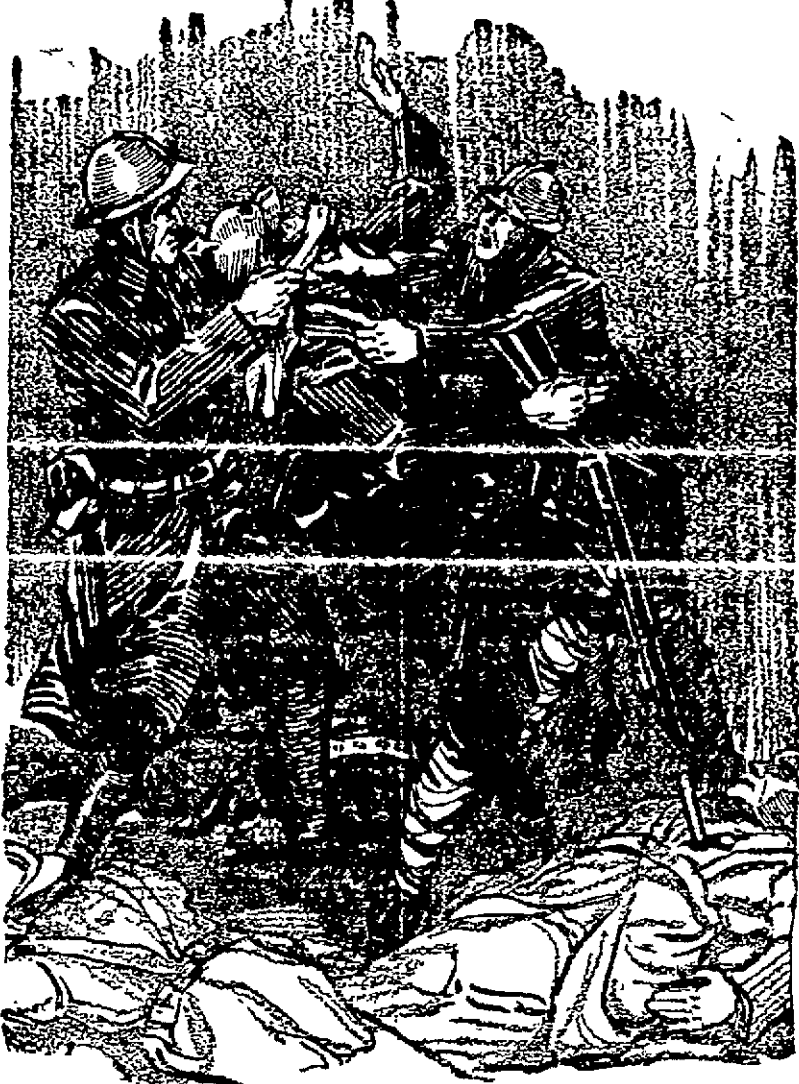
GET NEW ORANGE
SANTA ANA, CAL., March 2.—The war orange is the latest hit of super-Hooverizing in California. The plan is to make the orange grow about twice its normal size, thus producing double the quantity of luscious fruit.

Miss Grace Hudson of this city is the first to succeed. She picked an orange from a tree at her home that measured six inches in height, eighteen inches in circumference and weighed more than two pounds. It was a mammoth example of citrus fruit, even for California, and Miss Hudson's explanation was: "I have only a small number of trees; just had to make the oranges grow larger, so I just wished hard."

PAGE IS HONORED
LONDON, March 2.—Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador, has been elected president for the year 1918 of the Birmingham and Midland Institute. He is the third American to be thus honored. James Russell Lowell having occupied the position when he was ambassador to Great Britain in 1884 and Joseph H. Choate in 1902.

**CREAM FOR CATARRH
OPENS UP NOSTRILS**
Tells How To Get Quick Relief from Head-Colds. It's Splendid!
In one minute your clogged nostrils will open, the air passages of your head will clear and you can breathe freely. No more hawking, snuffling, blowing, headache, dizziness, no struggling for breath at night; your cold or catarrh will be gone.
Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist now. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic, healing cream in your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage of the head, soothes the inflamed or swollen mucous membrane and relief comes instantly.
It's just fine. Don't stay stuffed-up with a cold or nasty catarrh—Relief comes so quickly—Advertisement.

Curt and Mauperin Are Decorated For Bravery



"Two shapes rose up from the ground and while one of them took a strangle hold on his throat the other gagged him with a blue woollensash."

German Captive Is Forced to Carry Injured American on His Back to French Lines

THE SURLY MAUPERIN.
PART II.
"Mauperin," said the officer, "tonight you will go on a confidential mission with Curt. You will obey him implicitly in all things, during the duration of this mission, for he has been temporarily invested with the rank of functionalary corporal. Do you understand?"
"Yes, my lieutenant," mumbled Mauperin, almost speechless with rage at the idea of being under his enemy's orders.

That night Mauperin reported to Curt, who handed him an automatic revolver and ordered him to leave rifle and bayonet behind.
Followed closely by Mauperin, Curt retraced the path he had taken that day. When they arrived at the crest of the hill he beckoned to his follower and explained his plans.

"The captain wishes a prisoner. He needs information which only a prisoner can give him. He does not wish to start an attack or a bombardment if it can be avoided, so we are to use trickery instead of force."
"When I was up here today I took note of the positions of the German machine guns. See there in the corner of the wire entanglements. Just gray spots. That is a steel shield that protects them. Only their heads show above it. It is necessary to lure one of them out of there. I will do it. You must grab him when I whistle. Grab him by the throat and squeeze tight enough to stop him from giving the alarm, but not tight enough to kill him, for we need him to talk after we get back."

"Shut up and take the prisoner to our lines," ordered Curt. "I will try to crawl back myself."
Mauperin, grunted, but made no move to obey. Instead, he began to unwrap his sash from around the head of the German.

"What are you doing?" cried the puzzled Curt.
"You will see in a minute," answered Mauperin, in a low, menacing voice, as he pulled the middle with his sash. Then in an expressive pantomime he made the prisoner pick up the helpless Curt and start with him toward the French lines, as they reached without further mishap.

They evoked a roar of laughter as they appeared. Curt riding the bewildered German "piggy-back," while Mauperin drove him onward with menacing revolver, keeping him to the right path by tugging on one or the other end of the sash. Like children do when they play horse, Curt got the croix de guerre, and so did Mauperin. Some medals the German should also have been decorated for bringing Curt in under fire.

Mauperin is as surly and provocative as a cat. He is in a picking on Curt, but the American never gets back at him any more. He just lets him talk and answers with an affectionate smile.
(Copyright, 1918, by Gerald Brandon.)

OTTO WAS SICK AND TIRED OF CORPSE COMPANIONS
Otto Sulzbach, soldier of the 12th regiment Jaeger auf Fusz, was in no pleasant mood. He was sick and tired of standing guard in his outpost, condemned to eternal vigilance over nothing at all. From his post he could see nothing but a round dozen corpses which the French had left there two months before. The last time they had had the foot last time to attack. They knew better now, those Franzosen, than to come within reach of the German guns. And as he munched his K K bread and Heberwurst, Otto mechanically counted over the corpses. They were old friends, those twelve bodies that lay there. They had not been buried and it was pleasant to look on them and curse them as enemies of the fatherland.

Suddenly Otto started to his feet and rubbed his eyes. Had he counted wrong? Were there fourteen corpses there instead of twelve? He recounted twice, and then called the miracle. Yes, there were without question two extra bodies in front of the wire.
"Go and tell the Herr-Leutnant," Otto bade his companion. "I will go out and look into the matter." When laying barbed wire, a passerby, is always left clear. Otto, winding his way through the thorny entanglements, soon reached the group of black shadows that lay as mute witnesses to German marksmanship.

YES, THERE WERE FOURTEEN BODIES INSTEAD OF TWELVE
There they were, fourteen bodies, twelve of which were lifeless and two other macabrely ornamented or "figments" of the imagination. Otto chuckled. He was not at all afraid of ghosts or of Frenchmen either. He advanced toward the nearest

corpse and plunged his bayonet into its chest.
The steel came out again clean as before. Frozen corpses do not bleed. Otto applied his test to the second corpse. Identical result. However, before he could withdraw his bayonet two shapes rose up from the ground and while one of them took a strangle hold on his throat the other gagged him with a blue woollensash.
Otto had started to struggle, but when he saw the blue sash he decided that it was safest to surrender to the inevitable. He had recognized the sash as the insignia of the foreign legion.

NAVAL RESERVE NEEDS HANDY MEN

The Naval Reserve still needs approximately twenty first class carpenters and a number, not to exceed ten, as boiler makers, electricians, riggers and brick layers, for special service in construction units in Ireland and France. This service is open only to citizens of the United States.
In addition approximately twenty ground men are required, that is, men who are good all around handy men with tools. These units will leave San Francisco promptly. The work promises to be interesting and should have a definite appeal to those men who are anxious to see active service.
For detailed information the men should apply to the District Enrolling Officer, 457 Market street, San Francisco.

DAIRYMEN MILK THEIR OWN COWS

EUREKA, March 2.—Many Humboldt county dairymen not only faced the necessity of doing their own milking today, but in cases where they did not have to milk, their regular milkers refused to handle cows which had not been driven into the pens for them by the ranch owners. This was the result of the milkers' strike, which spread during the day to a number of additional ranches.
At several dairies the strikers raised their demands from \$85 monthly originally sought, to \$90 monthly, board included. Some of the men declared that April 1 they would demand \$100 monthly and board.
Large navy butter contracts are being filled in this county and these may be affected if the strike continues.

WANTS DRAFT BOARD TO SPEED UP ITS WORK

An appeal to "speed-up" the work of completing the occupational classification of draft registrants was made yesterday by Governor William D. Stephens, acting at the request of Provost Marshal General Crowder. Only about one-third of the work has been completed in California, according to Adjutant General J. J. Borree, who was directed by the governor to again urge school teachers throughout the state to volunteer their services to the local exemption boards for this work. Between 1200 and 1300 teachers are needed to rush this work to completion, General Borree said.
General Crowder in urging quick action pointed out in a telegram to Governor Stephens that the "school teachers of the District of Columbia by work-

WILL CELEBRATE 17TH OF MARCH

The Hibernians of Oakland have an active committee at work preparing the various details for the concert and entertainment in honor of St. Patrick's day.
The Knights of Columbus Auditorium, 650 Thirteenth street, has been selected for the affair. The entertainment is scheduled for 2 p. m. on Sunday afternoon, March 17. Santa Clara's gifted son, Michael E. Griffith, assistant district attorney of Santa Clara, will deliver the oration on Ireland's contribution to the upbuilding of America.
Last night and day had completed the occupational cards of 56,000 registrants there.

Spring suits

\$17.50 up

Spring dresses

\$12.50 to \$50

Spring dress show!

Almost 1000 frocks in silk and serge!

Silk gingham Foulard silk Crepe meteor Jersey Serge with foulard Taffeta (plain, plaid, check) Satin messaline All serge

SHADES LIKE: the many grays—the new blues—tans from sand to khaki—lovely pinks—black—popular navy blue—two-tones, etc.

EFFECTS LIKE: the coatee—coat dresses—overshirts—form-fitting sleeves—slender lines—pleated skirts—surplice bodies, etc.

TRIMS LIKE: jaunty ties—vestees—tuxedo roll collars—cuffs—much braiding—many buttons—beading—lavish embroidery, etc.

Models especially for large women. Others for average and small figures.

Rainbow "slip-ons" \$5.95

SWEATERS OF THE HOUR go over-the-head, you know. And these have the very new round neck and rainbow stripes on sailor collar, cuffs and purling at the waist. Most beautiful high colors stylish women are asking for. Just \$5.95.

SLEEVELESS knit slip-on sweaters also come in beautiful colors. They have round necks and cuff-waists. Here for \$5

Yarn cheap

Here it is—the regulation KHAKE and GRAY knitting yarn you want. All wool. Hanks average 4 ounces in weight. Just 600 hanks. 75¢ Each

Knitting needles, pr. 20c

Think! This is about 1/2 price. celluloid (pink or white) or "amber" (light or dark). Sizes 4, 5, 6 and 7. 20¢ PAIR.

Tailored hats are so smart

Ladies, these are ideal for wear. RIGHT NOW. Stunning straws (luzere, lacquered, rough, smooth) in one and two colors. All are ready-to-wear with attractive grain bands and bows. Then there are those beautiful ALL RIBBON hats. Priced \$6.45. Many "tailors" at.... \$3.95

For dress occasions, see our one-of-a-kind trimmed hats, \$7.45 to \$18

Vest sale!

EXTRA LONG (long enough to make "envelopes"). Sizes 5 to 9 in Swiss rib—low neck—short or no sleeves—"can't slip" cut. "2nds" so.... 25¢

Guaranteed silk hose \$1.10

Notaseme make and in bronze, gray, Champagne, pink, sky, navy blue, tan, black and white. Here's a value, ladies.

10,000 yds. Silk, all \$1.25 yd.!

Mr. Upright made this remarkable purchase on a recent trip East. Positively this is our biggest silk value yet!

At \$1.25, all new street and evening shades in:

36-in. heavy chiffon taffeta—42-in. satin meteor (worth double)—36-in. dress satin—40-in. extra grade crepe de Chine—36-inch rich satin messaline. Beautiful new fancies in taffeta and satin messaline.

Wonderful value in these \$1.25 black silks:

Moire—bengaline—Duchess satin—taffeta—peau de soie (all these a yard wide).
Satin meteor—crepe de Chine—taffeta—messaline (all these 40 inches wide).
LESS THAN HALF PRICE: 40-44-inch satin embossed black poplin brocade.

START YOUR EASTER SEWING NOW

Valance curtains

Ready to put up—all hemmed and headed! White, Marquisette (lace edges) and scrim (lace inserts and edges). 2 1/2 yards long. Very effective. Set for. \$1.50

Georgene crepe

Silken waisting, a yard wide! Gold, silver, slate, Copen, old rose, green, blue, apricot, pink, lavender, navy, maize, Nile, orange, white, black. Yard..... 50c

Tapestry rugs

Housewives, attention! Here's a special purchase of 100 splendid rugs (27x54). Soft, dark, handsome Oriental patterns. Sturdy weaves. "Special"..... \$1.25

Did you know---

"The Two-Yard Dress" for women is one of the McCall patterns for March. See them (here) if you'd economize and yet dress in style. The Spring Quarterly is just here.

MARYMONT AND UPRIGHT

13th and Washington
Oakland

We give 2x4 stamps

MARYMONT AND UPRIGHT

13th and Washington
Oakland

Hotel Oakland

Luncheon 60¢
Dinner \$1.00
Sundays and Holidays \$1.25
(Also a La Carte)

Dinner Dance in Ivory Ball Room every Saturday till 1 o'clock

HAL BARKER'S COLLEGE ORCHESTRA

Dinner \$1.50

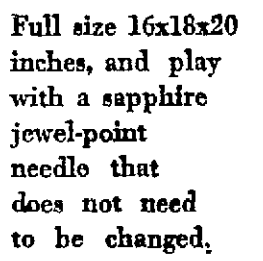
W. C. Jurgens, Gen. Mgr.

(b) "Moby on Beach" (c) "Shepherd's
Day"
12-Meditation from "Dante".....Masterm
(Viola) (Cortez, Mr. Persinger)
13-Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana"
(cello and organ).....Mancagn
14-Overture, "The Star".....Tchakovsky
3600 SEATS, 25c War Tax
4000 SEATS, 50c Included
A Few Seats at 75c and \$1.00.
TICKETS NOW at Sherman, Clay & Co.'s,
San Francisco.

LAST RESPECTS TO U. S. FIREMAN

UNST BRANCH OF
RAL CIGAR CO.
Inc.

R CIGAR



These wonderful Rex Phonographs are superior in the world of music. They are unequalled. Superb in tone, perfect in reproduction, wonderful in expression. They are the choice of the most discriminating. Get one at once for your home. They are regular—

\$50 REX PHONOGRAPHS
GIVEN AWAY ABSOLUTELY FREE

FREE
TO INTRODUCE REX RECORDS
We Deliver the Phonograph at Once and
11 Records of Your Own Choice---22 Selections
---RAY NOTHING DOWN---

PAY NOTHING DOWN

To secure the phonograph free, you agree to buy 88 Rex 10-inch double disc records at 75c each. For the 11 records sent with the machine, you pay nothing down, and at the end of a week you pay us 50c while until the 11 records are paid for. The remaining 77 records are to be paid for at the rate of 75c each, or not less than 75c each (more if you wish), commencing within one week from date of delivery of machine. Thousands of selections of every kind of music—two selections on each record. Many new records issued each month.

SPECIAL TERMS TO OUT-OF-TOWN CUSTOMERS

Stern Talking Machine Co.
OF OAKLAND

Open Saturday Evenings Open Saturday Evenings

1432 SAN PABLO AVENUE

85 Market Street, Near 7th St., San Francisco 721 Macdonald Ave., Richmond, Cal.

Smoke an OWL Cigar. Immediately you know the fragrance of all OWLS. So with WHITE OWL. For the dependability of these two cigars is guaranteed, by these means:

To insure their dependability we have laid down for OWL and WHITE OWL this principle: "They shall be made only from leaf which has cured to the very turn of fragrance." And to adhere to this rule we must keep always laid away for OWL and WHITE OWL between \$1,000,000 worth and \$2,000,000 worth of curing leaf.



M. A. GUNST BRANCH OF
GENERAL CIGAR CO.

OWL 6^c

THE MILLION DOLLAR CIGAR

SAVS BROCK WAS SEEN IN GERBER, CAL.

Word that McKinley Parker Brock, missing University of California student, has been seen in Gerber, Cal., by three different persons, was received by the police yesterday from the detective agency which is working on the case.

According to the agency, Mrs. M. S. R. of Gerber declares she recognized Brock there on February 25 from a photograph shown to the newspaper. F. W. Roberts, freight brakeman, running from Gerber to Dunsmuir, and William Hall of Dunsmuir also recognized Brock at Gerber.

Brock went missing two weeks ago on a Key Route train while on his way from San Francisco to this city.

New theories advanced today by private detectives and members of the family of young Brock resulted in the search for him being transferred from the bay waters along the Key Route pier to apartment houses and hotels in San Francisco. At the same time the detectives are investigating the marriage license records in all counties of the state covering the period elapsing since Brock's disappearance.

It is now believed by the companions of Brock who were with him at a restaurant party in San Francisco the night of his mysterious disappearance that he did not take a Key Route boat, but instead remained in San Francisco. The last seen of him is said now to have been when he stood in front of a waterfront cafe. It is thought probable that he went back and telephoned to some woman whom he met at the Kearns-street resort where the party dined, and that he may have hoped to start another party which has been continued elsewhere. In that case it is thought by the police, according to Captain of Inspectors Harry Green, that the missing youth will sooner or later be located alive.

LUBIN FAVORS RECLAMATION

ROME, March 2.—The reclamation for cattle raising of the lands of the eleven arid states of the United States is the key to the food problem which our times in Europe are posing, said David Lubin, United States delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture.

"This is the most critical food year of the war and I have proposed to carry out my reports that measures be taken at once by the government to grow out the plan right now," said Mr. Lubin in an interview with the Associated Press.

"The cattle of Europe are being rapidly eaten, and the cattle supply of the world is diminishing in the unprecedented demand of the war for hides with which to make shoes, for wool, and for meat. I am not proposing this merely for the war, but as a lasting benefit to the nation for all time. If the war were to stop right now, there would still be not enough leather, nor enough wool."

"You can grow wheat from one season to another but you cannot replenish the cattle supply at once. In Northern France the Germans cut down all the fruit trees because fruit trees are the result of many years of growth, and as they did with fruit trees in their territory we have been obliged to do with our cattle supply."

HAS POSSIBILITIES OF NILE.
"The land of those arid states is in the same condition now as would be the famed fertile valley of the Nile. If the river were taken away, the Nile valley is the leading of a lot of small Nile streams from the mountains, or by striking artesian wells until these lands are made to flourish in the same way the Mormons have made Utah to flourish. Take away the Nile from Egypt and it wouldn't support a church mouse."

"While this reclamation job would ordinarily take many years, if the government gets at it quickly, as a war measure, and provides the money to buy machinery, the easiest part of the work could be done in time for helping now. Then we would be lending money to ourselves instead of lending it to our allies and yet helping them."

"By this plan we would reintroduce the old-fashioned extensive system of cattle and sheep range in some measure, instead of the intensive systems. On the old system water was merely needed to make the grass grow and give shade to the animals. The intensive system cannot be carried out on the farms now otherwise available in the United States because land is being used for growing wheat and corn and oats, and these foods are expensive to be raised in feedlot cattle. When corn is cheap, as a rule the farmer keeps it at home and feeds it to his cattle in winter, and in this way we get cheap meat in the cities and cheap shoes."

WARNS OF STARVATION.
"Of course the immediate objection has already been made to me by congressmen that the plan will take money. But we must not stop at money, no matter whether it is a hundred million dollars or a billion. If we don't win this war we won't have anything left at all of our money, and we can't win the war without food. If we don't look out starvation will soon be a normal condition for all nations, allied or enemy."

"I have recommended that the United States shall first take over watershed rights in these arid regions, build the irrigation plants, and let them out to the states concerned at an average of 10 per cent, permitting the states to sublet the irrigation rights to counties at, say two and a half per cent, and the counties to the users at say three percent on the dollar, or the system could be modified so that water users should pay fixed rate. There are irrigation schemes enough working in the west to show the best practical way of handling the matter."

"Here is the great opportunity also for the arid states. The black man gave us cotton, and that was an era. Protective tariffs gave the east and the middle west vast subsidies, and that was another era. Now we must subsidize the farmer or go hungry, and this is the opportunity of the arid states. The territory is many times that of the Nile. These states can have by irrigation vast populations, great wealth on top of the land. This war has given them the right of way."

SCOUTS IN PARADE

LOS ANGELES, March 2.—Boy Scouts of Los Angeles marched in review today through downtown streets to open their campaign for \$50,000 to extend the Scouts' war work. A thrifty stamp "bank" manned by Scouts, was a feature of the parade.

BROADWAY

300,000 YARDS OF
NEW WASH FABRICS
The most notable showing in Oakland.
The windows show a few of them.



SAN PABLO—16TH

Doing anything to win the war? Give an hour or so to the Red Cross—drop in any time in the afternoon. (Third Floor)

TOMORROW OCCURS THE EVENT EVERY WOMAN HAS BEEN WAITING FOR

The 1918 Opening Display of

California's Largest Wash Goods Department AT KAHN'S



—An annual event that opens the spring sewing season for scores of women—for MISS SPRINGTIME has brought nothing lovelier than the newest cotton goods—striped and spotted and checked and plain—in the loveliest of springtime colors.

—Where shall we begin to tell our story of the new ethereal cottons, that fairy figures have woven into clouds of summery textures?

—Shall it be of the Voiles?—Never have they been so ravishing. In the foulard designs, in the flowery figures, myriads of tiny posies on a meadowy background. In fact, all of the

NEW SPRING WASH FABRICS

—are so pretty, describing them is hardly doing them justice—anyway—have not previous seasons always found KAHN'S STORE foremost in the multitude of patterns, colors and fabrics. You will exclaim at the variety of these tubing materials, and you will be delighted with the prices.



—MARAGE SHANTUNG—A popular silk mixed material in a full range of all the new plain colors, including the pongee for serviceable suits. 38 inches wide. A yard 85c

—EMBROIDERED BURETTE—This is a new summer wash fabric—sheer and dainty—in the new Spring colorings—embroidered designs for dresses, waists, etc. A yard 50c

—IMPORTED EPIURE VOILES—Even from England they come. The patterns and colorings are exclusive—they are a soft, clingy wash fabric which is going to be just the rage this season—a yard 75c

—HAWAIIAN CLOTH—These of you who have worn this popular fabric know of its real worth—it is a medium weight material and comes in all the new plain colors—very handsome for Spring wash suits—a yd. 50c

—PALM BEACH SUITINGS—This season's styles of Palm Beach are exquisite—the tan ground has the raised cord effects—very practical for early Spring dresses—a yard 35c

—MINUTTE FOULARD—Silk mixed wash fabric with the two-toned colorings in a wide range of patterns. The figured and floral effects are exquisite. A yard 50c

—ELITE GABARDINES—This new fabric is shown in a profusion of patterns. They are white ground with fancy stripes, checks and plaids. Very smart for suits. A yard 50c

—RAMIE SUITING—This popular suiting is medium weight round thread. The new colorings will make attractive early spring suits and skirts. A yard 35c

—MERCEZIZED POPLIN—This ever popular fabric for real durable wear is still in demand. The Spring showing consists of every new shade. A yard 35c

—EMBROIDERED BATISTE—Nothing will stand more for this season than these highly-revered embroidered batistes. They have the white ground with colored embroidered figures. A yard 35c

—BROCADED TERRY—This high-class novelty fabric is here in exquisite colorings—brocaded in colored coin spots. Very new and stylish. A yard \$1.25



—SILK MIXED TISSUES—Come this season in a bigger and better variety than ever—new colors in checks and stripes. Make up into splendid wash frocks for women and children. A yard 50c

—FANCY POPLINS—Just as much as the plain, will be in demand this season. We have a full range of colors in fancy stripes for dresses, waists and skirts. A yard 35c

—CLOUTIERE STRIPE VOILES—The colorings in these new voiles are beautiful—dainty and sheer materials which will make charming dresses for afternoon and evening wear. 40 inches wide. A yard 85c

—TISSUE GINGHAMS—These high-grade Novelty Tissues come this season in glorious colorings in fancy plaids—even though sheer—their durability is well known for dresses and blouses. A yard 50c

—PETERLESS VOILES—In this quality we are showing a phenomenal line of colors and patterns—to suit every individual taste—many more than we have shown in previous seasons. A yard 35c

—RIBBON STRIPE VOILES—These are decidedly new—most elaborate patterns with dainty and delicate colorings—do really enjoy these new fabrics they must be seen. A yard 85c

—FRENCH VOILES—These voiles with their novelty designs and colorings are going to be most popular of the wash fabrics—the floral and figured effects are delightful. A yard 50c

—VOILE DE LUXE—This is a very sheer material—particularly adapted for summer dresses—the light, airy colorings and patterns make them distinctive. A yard 35c

—RECEPTION VOILES—And truly they are—for the patterns and colorings will be found as exact reproductions of many higher priced materials—a wonderful assortment, 40 in. wide. A yard 35c

—LIBERTY FOULARD—This is a new material with new patterns for Spring and Summer dresses—some of the smartest effects in wash fabrics—new fancy figures and scroll effects. A yard 50c

—FOULARD IMPRIME—Another new one—this is a highly lustered fabric to rival the all-silk material—comes in a wide range of colorings—charming for early Summer wear. A yard 39c

—PARIS FOULARD—Included in these are the exact reproductions of the finest imported materials—the patterns are good with dainty coloring—a wide range of new designs. A yard 40c

—PLAIN VOILES—In an assortment of plain voiles—here is where we excel—from our extensive line we will be able to match any color for combinations—and then join the plain-voiles are going to be very strong for dresses for street and evening wear—40 inches wide—a yard 35c

—CAMOUFLAGE RAJAH—Here one will find the last word in practical suitings for Spring and Summer—every new color is brought out this season—the flaked effect is very smart—and is destined to be a popular style. A yard 50c

Ginghams Are Smart This Season

—27-INCH AMOSKAG GINGHAMS—Just in—a large line of this celebrated brand—comes in fancy plaids, checks, stripes and solid colors, serviceable wash dresses—a yard 25c

—32-INCH FINE ZEPHYR GINGHAMS—New, crisp ginghams just out of the boxes—an endless variety of plaids, checks and stripes; also plain colors—a yard 35c

—32-INCH PEGGY CLOTH—This well-known fabric comes in solid and plain colors—for dresses, rompers, school suits and general wear—a yard 25c

—32-INCH KIDDEE CLOTH—A most practical children's fabric; medium weight with wearing qualities; the best comes in all colors and stripes. A yard 35c

All Next Week—
Miss Arnold of Salon Du Bon Ton of the
Royal Worcester Corset Co. of New York

will demonstrate and show the many new features of
BON TON Corsets for Spring

A Stylish New Corset Will Improve Your Figure



—Wear one of these smart new BON TON models a week and note the difference. Look in your mirror and study the various distinctive features.

**Bon Ton
CORSETS**

—Will add a new charm to your personal appearance, support and fashionably shape your form and increase your bodily comfort.

—A diversity of modes that will appeal to even the most fastidious taste.

—The prices are moderate.

—Corset Specialists and Commodious Fitting Rooms at your service.

Corset Demonstration—Second Floor

Madame Richet's Sewing School

Begins Monday, March 4th,
at 2 p. m. Tickets for the entire
course, \$1.00.

—The course includes 12 classes,
which will be held every Monday,
Wednesday and Friday, for
four weeks—the following subjects
will be taken up in detail:

—Fitting and Designing
—Alteration of Patterns
—Using a Dress Form Correctly
—Art of Cutting
—Lecture on Coat Making
—Teach Value of Lines
—How to Build a Garment
—Tailor on Laces.

—Corset Demonstration on Living Models.

Assembly Hall—3rd Floor



Of Special Interest to Women Assembling Smart Spring Wardrobes are These First Spring Displays of— Suits and Dresses

—Loveliest interpretations of the new season's modes are these—slender lined and very chic. Each presenting conclusive evidence that the conservation of materials has worked no hardship; instead, the styles are exceedingly smart.

The Suits—

—Short, jaunty jackets with vestee fronts and pretty collars, top skirts of shoe-height length, which are wide enough for comfort, yet no wider—various smart Spring colors in new and favorite materials are featured.

—Their chic simplicity assures their popularity with all fashion-loving women.

The Dresses—

—Street and afternoon frocks are this season a real pleasure—the materials and colorings so charming. The always practical serges, the new foulards in combinations, some with serge, some with Georgette, and the jerseys in rose, poilu blue, Lapin gray are so smart.

—The gingham patterned taffetas are finding great favor for early Spring wear.

KAHN'S—SECOND FLOOR

Trimmings for Milady's Frocks

—How shall I trim my new frock? As Spring advances and new clothes are being planned, the first thought of milady is—How shall I make it? Right here at Kahn's will you find a ready solution to that planning—for our new Trimming Department is full of new things.

Soutaches—Tassels—Braids

—These three trimming essentials KAHN'S feature in a variety "second to none"—you will find every shade and color combination.

—All the new drops in silk of all colors—metals in antique, steel, silver and gold—bandings, motifs, spangled and iridescent trimmings.

Rosebud Trimmings

—We have a wide range of colorings in these popular trimmings, all the dainty pastel shades—a yard 20¢ to 85¢.

Tailor Braids

—These braids in various weaves in matched widths ranging from 1/4-inch to 3 inches wide—a yard 6 1/4¢ to 75¢.

Buttons Are Popular For Spring

—Never were buttons more popular than this Spring—why, they're using them every place in the most novel ways—giving suits and dresses a new tailored appearance that they have not enjoyed in years.

—The notion department has a most wonderful line—both for variety and colorings—there's concave, convex, square, oblong, octagon shaped buttons—in every wanted color and size—all to match.

—The new Dresden colors are exquisite—All are moderately priced.

—Notion Dept., Main Floor.

Spring Millinery

—For Maids and
Matrons



THERE'S WITCHERY IN THE NEW
SPRING HATS AT KAHN'S

—Turn where you will in our Millinery Department you'll be surprised, delighted, charmed with the creations of the Springtime.

—There's a something about every chic, new model that makes it wondrously becoming, and there are hats to meet the needs of every hour of every golden day of Spring and Summer—the millinery of the new season is in Oakland at Kahn's the same time as shown in New York.

Sports Street Dress

—Yes, Hats for every occasion—the small pokes, trimmed with flowers in wreath effects, will fly away with the first customers who see them Monday—they're so bewitching and smart.

—Sport Hats of satin and straw combinations—some street styles, something like the one sketched here—it has many sisters here lovelier still. See them all Monday. Millinery Dept., 2nd Floor.

Professor Austin's IVOR

Hair
Destroyer } 65c



—A smooth, hairless skin now possible for every woman.

—With the aid of Prof. John H. Austin's Harmless Hair Destroyer it is an easy and simple matter to rid the skin of unsightly hair growth. The result is a clear, healthy skin so sought after by the fashionable women of today.

—It is the only hair destroyer put up in glass-stoppered bottles so that it will not deteriorate.—65c. Drug Department—Main Floor.

Prof. John H. Austin Says:

Grow New Hair—An Inch a Month

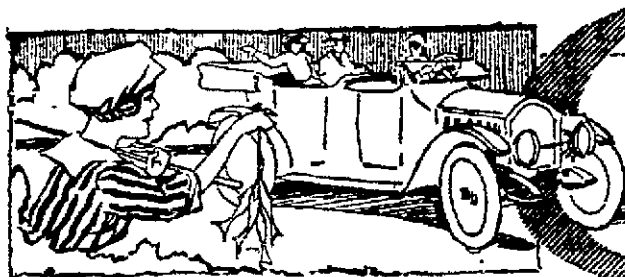
—Prof. John H. Austin, hair and scalp specialist of Chicago, says that you can grow new hair at the rate of an inch a month, by proper treatment.

—A microscopic examination of the hair and scalp will determine the trouble. The cure is then a simple matter.

—Men, as well as women, should get a free microscopic examination of the hair and scalp. Hours, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 daily. Private office, Main Floor—Drug Section.



THE HOME OF MUNSING WEAR FOR THE FAMILY



Outing Section



VOLUME LXXXIX

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1918.

PAGES 45 TO 54

NO. 11.

Picking Mushrooms Favorite Pastime of Motor Car Owners

Picking mushrooms in California during the winter months is one of the pleasant, enjoyable and oftentimes profitable ways of spending a Sunday outing in Alameda County during the winter season. The last few weeks have seen countless numbers of Oakland residents driving home after practically filling their cars with the luscious mushrooms gathered from the hills of this and the adjoining counties. Photo shows Manager Frank Sanford of the Oakland house of the Howard Automobile Company with his Buick car and party of friends posing for The TRIBUNE photographer. The mushrooms in this picture were gathered from the pastures near Livermore.



AUTO BUYING IS TRIPLED IN EAST BAY

By EDMUND CRINNION.

The people of the Pacific Coast are acting in accordance with the plea of Uncle Sam to speed up in their work, according to indications along the Oakland automobile row which show, after a careful survey of conditions during January and February in the automobile business compared with the conditions for the same two months in 1917 that the automobile buying has not only increased but actually tripled.

The motor car dealers all report bigger and better business both in new cars and used cars despite the fact that higher prices prevail almost universally. Tire dealers all report more business despite the fact that they have advanced substantially since the outbreak of the European war in 1914. Repair shops in both the tire and auto work all report more business despite the fact that they have advanced substantially since the outbreak of the European war in 1914. Repair shops in both the tire and auto work all report more business despite the fact that they have advanced substantially since the outbreak of the European war in 1914.

Automobile Aid to Rails Motor Cars Not Luxuries

"Instead of curtailing the use of motor cars of every description, as has been the need in France and England in order to conserve the meager supply of gasoline, American car and truck owners will be doing the country a large service in the present passenger and freight congestion by using their machines to the fullest extent for the relief of the congestion," said Miss Jeanette Rankin, first woman ever to sit as a regular member of the House of Representatives, in a recent lecture before the Woman's Club of Worcester, Mass.

"The Lady from Montana," as Speaker "Champ" Clark addresses Miss Rankin when recognizing her when she wants to speak on any measure, saw Worcester from the tonneau of a Studebaker Six. The Studebaker branch manager placed a fleet of Studebakers at the disposal of Miss Rankin and her party during their stay in the Massachusetts city. Miss Rankin chose for her personal car, a brilliant red 1913 Studebaker Sport model, a car whose long, low-hung, graceful and rakish lines and beautiful appointments never fail to captivate the heart of the feminine motor enthusiast. And, let it

be known right here, the energetic and aggressive congresswoman from the West is an ardent motor fan.

"The automobile today is not a luxury," said Miss Rankin with emphasis. "In the course of her lecture 'There are no pleasure cars nowadays. They are all passenger cars, and as such they become necessity cars. We can't get along without the motor car now any more than we can get along without the telephone. The passenger car of today has lifted mighty burdens from the shoulders of the railroads—and I predict that the automobile is destined to play an even more important role in the solving of the nation's transportation problems."

"The gasoline shortage in this country at the present time is not correctly understood, according to information which I have gathered in Washington. The situation, which threatened last summer to result in a shortage, has changed radically. Gasoline economy, due to the campaign recently encouraged by the government bureau of mines, the drilling of new oil wells, decreased use of gas during these past winter months, and lack of shipping facilities to export to Europe have all combined to cause consumption to fall considerably below production."

"Don't let anybody tell you that there isn't any gasoline—there is. There's a lot more where the present supply comes from, and when that is gone we are going to manufacture gas out of ore in Montana. But that's another story."

TRUCK MOVES HEARSE.

Recently there was deep snowfall in Pettis county, Mo. On a level the snow was 18 inches and in drifts much deeper. The body of a hearse for an undertaker fifty-miles away was at Sedalia. The hearse body was mounted on a Maxwell truck and moved to the nearby village without a bit of trouble.

AID COUNTRY BY FREE USE OF AUTO CARS

"Instead of curtailing the use of motor vehicles, American owners of automobiles and trucks will be doing their country a service by using machines to the fullest extent for the relief of passenger, freight and express trucks." This is the view expressed by the Petroleum War Service Committee of the Council of National Defense, says Frank C. Riggs, vice-president and general manager of the Willam-Overland of California and Overland-Pacific, Inc.

The gasoline situation, which threatened last summer to result in a shortage, has changed radically. Gasoline economy, due to the campaign recently encouraged by the United States Bureau of Mines, the drilling of new oil wells, increased production of gasoline by the "cracking process," decreased use of automobiles during severe winter weather and lack of shipping facilities for export to Europe have combined to cause consumption to fall below production. The reserve supply accumulating will tax storage facilities to the utmost before the winter is over.

A statement issued by the Petroleum War Service Committee indicates that it is desirable to use gasoline for power

WILL ENTER ASCOT

LOS ANGELES, March 2.—Joe Thomas and Eddie Pullen, knights of automobile racing, who have jousted at many a demoralizing derby and who retired from the sport some months ago, have come back to their old love and will again compete for speed honors. It was learned today, Thomas and Pullen will race, with others, in the Ascot speed events announced for March 10.

FAULKNER GOES EAST TO FACTORY

Al. G. Faulkner left for the east last week, to be present at the Nordyke and Marmion factory, in Indianapolis, when the trainload of Marmions, which has been promised him by the factory leaves for the coast.

Faulkner, who is state distributor for the Marmion 34, declares that the prospects for business on the coast during the coming season are never brighter and that the unusually large order which he placed with the factory is to care for the phenomenal demand on the coast.

"The shipment from the factory," said Faulkner to Philip S. Cole, his Oakland dealer, before leaving, "will consist of a trainload of seventeen freight cars, loaded with Marmions, according to a wire that I received from P. E. Moscovics, vice-president and general manager of the Nordyke and Marmion Company.

"This is the largest shipment of quality cars that has ever left an eastern factory for the coast, and I consider myself most fortunate to be able to secure so

many high grade Marmion cars at this time.

With the freight car shortage, and the rail situation in the condition that it is at the present time, the automobile distributor that secures a whole trainload of freight cars for the cross country trip is indeed fortunate."

An increased demand for Marmion cars throughout all Northern California has been felt during the last few months, according to a recent statement by Philip S. Cole, of the Oakland Marmion house, and the show last week rounded up an additional list of "prospects."

FORD

Bring your Ford here when it needs to be "tuned up" or repaired. We guarantee the most reliable work—the genuine Ford-made Materials and to ask Ford prices.

Pacific Kiesel Kar Branch
24th AND BROADWAY

Norwalk

TIRES AND TUBES
"Some Rubber"
Alameda County Distributors
Berg Auto Supply Co.
2065 Broadway, Oakland

Oakland Battery Co.
EVEREADY
BATTERIES
STARTING AND LIGHTING SYSTEM FOR FORD CARS
We Specialize on Repairing and Recharging WILLARD, U. S. L. and EXIDE Batteries
2533 BROADWAY
Lakeside 371

VACUUM NON-SKID
RETREADS
Will Average 5,000 Miles. All Tires Retined and Heavy Tread that is Positive Anti-Skid. Liberal Guarantee. About 1/3 Price of New Tires.
COOK & MCKINNON
Successors to C. A. Muller
21ST AND BROADWAY
Phone Lakeside 408 Oakland, Cal.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD
(Hand-Made)
TIRES
Cheapest in the End
L. G. Reno Co.
(Distributor)
Twenty-fifth and Broadway
Oakland 2749

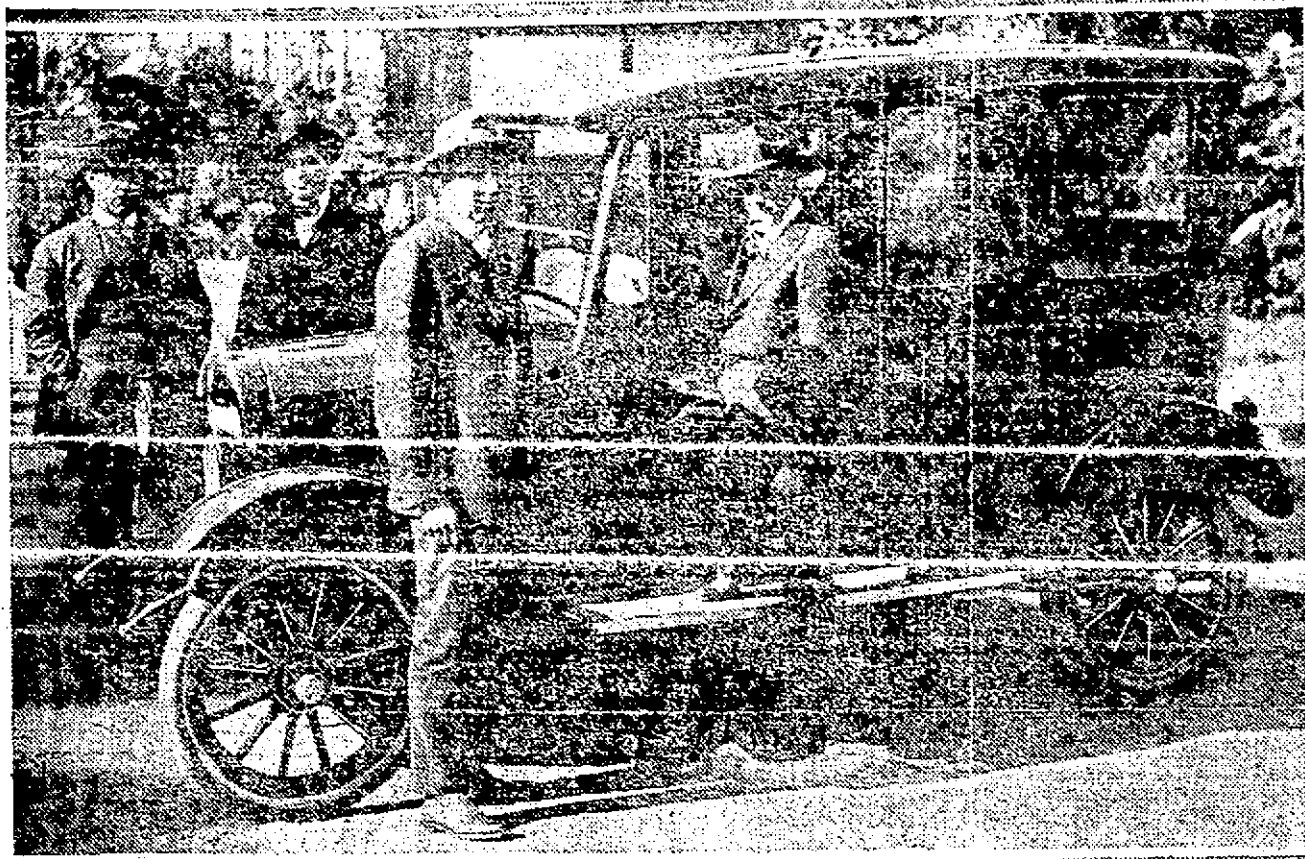
Lee Tires
Oversize tires mean money ahead for both the motorist and the tire dealer.
Chanslor & Lyon Co.
2423 WEBSTER ST.

RETREADS
Pay Big Dividends
SEE US FIRST.
Our Retread Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction.
OAKLAND RUBBER WORKS
1762 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.
Phone Lakeside 2574
Open Sundays, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Goodyear Cord and Fabric
TIRES
Retiners Vulcanizing Ribbed and Non-Skid Retreads
HOGAN & LEDER
331 14TH ST. Lakeside 2218
Bet. Webster and Harrison Streets

Vulcanizing
Battery Repairing
Exide Batteries For Sale
Imperial Garage & Supply Co.
Phone Lakeside 2200 1426-32 Franklin Street, Oakland

Motor Factory Head Visits Coast



ROBERT ALVIES, general manager of the Western Motor Company, with C. E. STEBBINS, assistant director of sales of the Maxwell Motor Company, and BILL LA CASSE, western representative of the Maxwell Motor Company, all giving the once-over to one of the new Maxwell cars equipped with a detachable sedan top.

COAST STATES MECCA FOR AUTOS

California and the coast states, mecca of automobile factory men because of the thousands of machines that are sold here yearly, is winning added praise every month as being the best selling territory for motor cars and the home of the most automobiles per capita in the country.

The latest praise paid to the opportunities for sales development in California and the field officials for disposal of motor cars here as well, of course, as comment on the climate after months spent in the frozen East, comes from C. E. Stebbins, director of sales of the Maxwell Motor Company, who is spending a few weeks on the coast.

While here Stebbins is making his headquarters with the Western Motor Company, distributors for Maxwell cars in this territory and is spending much time in conference with General Manager Robert Alvies of the local concern and with William La Casse, Maxwell factory representative in charge of the Pacific zone. Stebbins is more than delighted with the prospects for business throughout the California territory. "The tremendous success with which your automobile show met should be conclusive proof of the interest which is taken in the automobile industry by the people of this section," said La Casse. "Reports from dealers which have been received by Alvies indicate that we will have a most successful year and the business will be even better than usual."

"One word of warning, however, that I wish to extend to the people here, and that is that the long threatened shortage of motor cars is near at hand. It has been a case of warning the public in order that they might be prepared for the present advice which is being given by automobile factories. But in that they are badly mistaken. I have just come from the heart of the automobile manufacturing section and I can assure them that the production has been cut down materially and that the shortage is a real fact."

"My advice to the prospective automobile purchasers is to buy their cars now without delay and in this way to get immediate delivery and avoid long and trying delays."

While on the coast Stebbins will visit every large coast city and get closely in touch with the business conditions, selling possibilities and other features of interest to the big Maxwell factory. Stebbins holds one of the most important positions in the big Maxwell factory and is one of the best known automobile men in the country today. He is closely in touch with the Eastern conditions and the report that he takes East will receive the careful attention of the big factory heads.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE ANTIFREEZE.
The use of calcium chloride as anti-freezing solution has long ground during the past few years, from the growing belief that it is not only good for the metal of the cooling system and because of its tendency to obstruct the circulation of the water after evaporation has reduced the liquid content of the solution. However, the growing cost of alcohol has caused some car owners to look back to calcium chloride. A good solution density is obtained by using five pounds of calcium chloride to each gallon of water. This solution will not freeze at any temperature this side of zero, but the user must be careful to keep replenishing the water to make up for losses by evaporation and to keep up an undiminished flow of liquid through the cooling system.

BRAKE INSPECTION.

The usual method of inspecting the brake system is altogether too perfunctory for this essential part. As a matter of fact, all parts of the brake system ought to be tested every two weeks. The pins and clutches should be examined and it should be ascertained that none of the bearings has frozen because of rusting. The condition of the brake lining should be examined and it must be ascertained that the action is uniform on operation of pedal or lever. See that all pins and nuts are properly secured by cotter pins or some other locking device. Likewise the bearings should be oiled.

VACUUM TANK NEEDS DRAINING.

At the bottom of the vacuum tank, which are now used on so many cars to secure proper fuel feed, there is located a drain cock. Many owners seem to think this is some sort of an ornament, but it should be opened at intervals, once a week or so. Generally a little water and possibly some rust will flow out before gasoline begins to come. In many cases it will be necessary to insert a bit of wire to clean out the drain cock of an accumulation of foreign matter. If this matter is permitted to remain long enough it will work its way back into the carburetor and make trouble.

VALVE CAP HINT.

Never permit a tire valve to remain uncovered. In case the cap is lost and no spars is immediately available, tie a piece of rag or rubber over the stem. If dirt once makes its way into the valve stem, a leak is almost certain to result.

LOOSENING HUB CAPS.

In case the ordinary method of placing a wrench on a steering hub cap and then tapping the wrench with a hammer, fails, try this: Place a small box or horse of very nearly the height of the hub from the floor, alongside the wheel, so that when the latter is turned the end of the wrench will strike the box, the force of the blow loosening the cap.

AUTO SHOW GREAT BOOST FOR CHANDLER

When the question of automobile shows in the future come up for consideration such a movement will find a hearty supporter in the Peacock Motor Sales Company and its allied organization, the E. L. Peacock Auto Company of Oakland, northern California distributors of the Chandler light six car.

The automobile show which closed in San Francisco last Sunday night after a ten-day run which broke all records for not only attendance, but for amount of business done during that period, set a new record for Chandler popularity, according to officials of the Peacock organization. During the past week heads and members of the above-mentioned organizations were exceedingly busy summing up results traceable to the show and the amount of business done during that period. In speaking of this, J. Charles Nagel, manager of the E. L. Peacock Auto Sales Company, said:

"During the show week Chandler popularity reached a new level which is astonishing to all of us. It marks a new chapter in the history of the growth and development of the Chandler car and is without a parallel in the annals of the factory and its distributing organizations throughout the country."

"During the period of the show thirty-one Chandler cars were sold at retail, at an approximate total valuation of \$77,000. Two new dealers' contracts were signed up for the year and on agency contracts, including new ones, we closed up for seventy-five cars to be delivered in the near future. The grand total of this amount of new business reaches almost \$200,000."

"The new Sport model of the Chandler line, which is now on display in our Oakland saleshouse was shown for the first time at the show, won instant approval and we are safe in predicting that, during the season of 1918 there will be an exceedingly close race for popularity between the Chandler four-passenger roadster and the sport model."

"The Chandler de Luxe car, a custom built body mounted on the standard chassis and designed by the Earl shops of Los Angeles, was probably one of the most attractive cars on display in the show. While this model was sold the second night of the show we were able to keep it on exhibition throughout the week and are now figuring with several prospects for original body designs which will parallel and exceed the unusual beauty of the de Luxe car. In our estimate of amount of business done during show week we are not considering this prospective business, however. We have no idea of what this will amount to."

"Naturally, we approve of the auto show idea. San Francisco has in the Civic Auditorium an ideal place in which to stage such an event. And it has by this time been heralded to the world as the 'show beautiful of America.' We believe we are voicing the conviction of all of the motor fraternity of the bay region when we as a unit endorse its continuation."

Fageol Truck Makes Record



Fageol truck delivering message from Postmaster Brown of Los Angeles to Postmaster Fay of San Francisco after its record run from Los Angeles to San Francisco of 23 hours and 50 minutes. The Fageol was checked by Western Union time at both ends of the run on which it carried 85 cases of olives from the American Olive Company to Douglas-Dwight Company in the truck. From left to right in the photo are—Mechanic GEO. H. JOHN, Driver C. J. SCHELLING, C. L. BUTTLER of the Buttler-Veitch Company, and Postmaster FAY.

ONE OF WONDERS

"The development of dependable tires is one of the wonders of the automobile and kindred industries," says T. H. Willington, manager of the San Francisco branch of the United States Rubber Company of California.

"In the early days of the automobile the tires were just as dependable as the automobiles. With the development of the motor car came the growth of the tire industry. Even a punctured tire is a rarity and there is less tire trouble than any other kind."

"Millions of dollars and some of the best brains of the country have been put into the tire building business and the result is the tire of today which will stand up and wear when the driver of the automobile is willing to quit."

during show week we are not considering this prospective business, however. We have no idea of what this will amount to."

WESTCOTT CARS SOLD BY 'PHONE

Selling automobiles by phone, much the same as the grocer sells his wares, is the new way in the motor car business, according to C. P. Kiel, the Westcott car distributor, who had the pleasure of selling two new Westcott cars in San Francisco during the past week on phone orders.

Kiel, who is one of the few big motor car distributors to make his headquarters in Oakland instead of San Francisco, received a phone order early last week for one of the new four-passenger Westcott roadsters to be delivered at once to C. H. Offerman in San Francisco. This is the same model car that holds the Alexander high rear Mount Diablo trophy for six cylinder cars. Offerman saw the car at the show and becoming enamored with its beauty and power finally made up his mind and then it has by this time been heralded to the world as the 'show beautiful of America.' We believe we are voicing the conviction of all of the motor fraternity of the bay region when we as a unit endorse its continuation."

The next day another San Francisco phone call came for a new Westcott car, this time the call was from Catherine Pope of San Francisco, and the type of car wanted was a seven-passenger touring car. Both were delivered.

Complete Automobile Department Store

Western Motors Company
Broadway at 24th, Oakland, Cal.

Garage

We give prompt, efficient service, day and night, at reasonable rates. If you break down, call us up.

Repair Department

We repair cars of all makes promptly with lowest cost to our customers as is consistent with first-class work.

Paint Department

We can paint your car any desired shade. Best paints and varnishes only. First-class work.

Top Department

We operate a high-grade top department for rebuilding and designing tops, upholstering and making seat covers.

Accessories Department

We carry a complete line of automobile accessories, tires, robes, parts, etc.

Building

We have a modern four-story, fireproof, concrete building. Inspection invited.

USED CARS

Maxwell touring cars and roadsters. Ford touring car and cabriolet, Marmon speedster, motorcycle. Cash or terms.

LET US GIVE YOU AN ESTIMATE—ALL WORK GUARANTEED
PHONE OAKLAND 1234

Used Car Exchange

Pleasure Cars—Commercial Cars—Motorcycles—Trucks

MAKE OF CAR	YEAR	BODY	Cyl.	PRICE	FOR SALE BY	PHONE	EQUIPMENT & CONDITION
Buick	1916	7 Pass. D-55	6	\$1000	HOWARD AUTO CO. 3300 Broadway	LAKESIDE 3400	Good Condition—6 Tires nearly new; Hoeser double-tire rods.
Velie	1917	5-Pass. Sedan	6	\$1300	HOWARD AUTO CO. 3300 Broadway	LAKESIDE 3400	All wheels cord finish; nearly new.
Dodge	1916	5 PASS.	4	\$650	HOWARD AUTO CO. 3300 Broadway	LAKESIDE 3400	This car is in A-1 condition; good tires all around.
Buick	1917	5 PASS.	4	\$750	HOWARD AUTO CO. 3300 Broadway	LAKESIDE 3400	Run less than 1500 miles.
Winton	1915	6 Pass.	6	\$800	Osen & Hunter Auto Co. 12th and Jackson Sts.	OAKLAND 4976	Best mechanical condition; paint good; four good tires and 2 extras.
Oldsmobile	1917	7 Pass.	8	\$1000	Osen & Hunter Auto Co. 12th and Jackson Sts.	OAKLAND 4976	Run 5000 miles; repainted and guaranteed; cord tires.
Haynes	1913	4-Pass. Roadster	6	\$1600	PHILLIP S. COLE, 24th and Broadway	OAKLAND 1447	Has detachable glass winter top, \$200 additional; run 3400 miles; has cord tires; newly varnished; seat covers. Terms.
Haynes	1913	7-Pass. Touring	6	\$1350	PHILLIP S. COLE, 24th and Broadway	OAKLAND 1447	Overhauled; now in paint shop. In our best rebuilt and repainted condition. Terms.
Haynes	1917	3-Pass. Cloverleaf Roadster	6	\$1200	PHILLIP S. COLE, 24th and Broadway	OAKLAND 1447	Rebuilt and newly painted in gray. Terms.
Haynes	1917	5-Pass. Touring	6	\$1300	PHILLIP S. COLE, 24th and Broadway	OAKLAND 1447	Cord tires, seat covers, glass rear curtain; now overhauled, ready for paint shop; will paint any color. Terms.
Marmon	1917	4-Pass. Club Road.	6	\$2600	PHILLIP S. COLE, 24th and Broadway	OAKLAND 1447	Rebuilt, newly painted beige; four brand new cord tires; brand new battery. Terms.
Buick	1917	5-Pass. Touring	6	\$900	SHOUSE & HILL, 187 Twelfth Street	OAKLAND 629	New tires; perfect, guaranteed condition.
Saxon Six	1917	2-Pass. Roadster	6	\$550	SHOUSE & HILL, 187 Twelfth Street	OAKLAND 629	New condition throughout; guarantee and service.
Simplex	1913	Special Speedster	4	\$1250	SHOUSE & HILL, 187 Twelfth Street	OAKLAND 629	Specialty built by Simplex factory, racing type; speed 90 miles per hour; perfect condition.

If You Want to Sell Your Car, List It Here. No War Tax on Used Cars

NEED ATTENTION

It will be obvious that springs, just as any moving part, will need attention if they are to be kept up to their work. The shackle bolts on the ends of the

Chandler four-passenger sport model, one of the most attractive cars of the recent automobile show which is now shown in the local Chandler salesrooms. The car is finished in bright electric blue and is equipped with white wire wheels, while the fenders are black.

"The need for good roads everywhere is too apparent, too well known, to require any proof. As for a system of connected and co-ordinated springs are provided with grease cups which should be turned down every day. The shackles are in motion all the time and without lubrication wear will occur. When the spring expands and contracts again, the leaves move against each other. Without lubrication of the metal surfaces will generate friction and wear will result. Moreover, water is very likely to work its way between the leaves and produce rust for both reasons. The leaves must be kept free of dirt or the leaves covered with oil. There are devices on the market designed for just this purpose. One of them takes the form of a thin strip of perforated metal which is placed in the space between the leaves and they are kept lubricated all the time. There are also little lubricant cases, filled with felt, which are placed between the edges of the springs and the oil is gradually fed into the leaves. If none of these methods is used, it is necessary to pry the spring leaves apart at intervals and lubricate them.

"Springs are held to the axle by clips which must be tightened at intervals. It is especially necessary in a new car to give the spring clips a little attention. The clips are made of steel and running they may stretch and let the axle strike the ax so as to cause a fracture. In many cars the part where the springs rests oscillates and in this case it needs lubrication, which is provided for by a device which can be turned down regularly every few days.

nated highways, it does not exist. The fleet of army trucks which made the run from Detroit to the Atlantic seaboard encountered many and serious difficulties. It was necessary to make a special "military" route, in investigating conditions, building gaps and repairing and strengthening such parts of the road as were impassable for trucks.

But there is a class of freight business which the army cannot handle so well. It is the class which clogs its terminals. Imagine a concern, located twenty miles outside of a large city, sending goods either by freight or by express to a customer. The goods are taken out to the other railroad. Here are two short hauls, one for each railroad. The consignment goes through two terminals and altogether is handled ten or a dozen times before it reaches its destination.

"The motor truck, on the other hand, is direct, requires no terminal or transfer depot, but only two handlings, loading and unloading."

Mr. Rutherford predicted that 700,000 trucks would be in operation this year.

2800-10 Broadway Phone Oakland 460

MOUNTAIN TIME.

According to Norman's figures the trip from San Francisco to the top of the mountain and return was made in 12 hours and 20 minutes, running time. The distance was 157 miles. The journey to the summit occupied 7 hours and 20 minutes and the return trip 4 hours and 50 minutes.

On leaving San Francisco the gas tank was filled with distillate. On arrival in San Jose on the going trip eight gallons were added. On the return trip 10 gallons were added at San Jose and on the truck's return to the Peacock headquarters in San Francisco 9 gallons were required to fill the tank. These figures, considered separately, show that on the trip to the summit the average mileage was 6.1 miles per gallon and that on the heavy mountain work the average was 3.1 miles per gallon.

On the return trip the truck's chains were in a bad condition. Ski chains were required all the way from Smith's Creek to the mountain top and back to the point where the mountain road joins the main highway out of San Francisco. While the truck went up to the mountain-top empty in the exception of the crew of seven men, it returned with five tons of snow loaded on a 24-ton chassis.

Norman has made further interesting computations from the above data regarding the costs of operation in detail and then made additional comparisons and which clearly point out the economy of motor truck service as against other modes of transportation. All of Norman's essential facts are attested to by the following summary of some of the figures of the trip to the mountain-top in the service truck.

We Rebuild Tires

It will pay you to call
and let us show you

WHY

Our rebuilt tires are giving
satisfaction. We also exchange
new casings for your old ones.

**ARBUTHNOT'S
TIRE SHOP**

168 12TH ST.
Phone Oak 1212. Oakland, Cal.

BROADWAY AT 29TH ST.

H. O. HARRISON CO.
USED CAR DIVISION
2853 BROADWAY Phone Oakland 460

NEED ATTENTION
It will be obvious that springs, just as any moving part, will need attention if they are to be kept up to their work. The shackle bolts on the ends of the

County Automobile Trade Association Elects Two

Ben Hammond Is Chosen President and Ernest Fetter Vice-President

Recognizing the loyalty of two of its most enthusiastic members in the automobile trade in Oakland, the Alameda County Automobile Trade Association, at its weekly meeting of the executive board elected Ben Hammond and Ernest Fetter, respectively, president and vice-president of the Alameda organization, and chairman and vice-chairman of the executive board of the association.

This election marks one of the most advanced steps yet taken by the progressive association in strengthening its hold on the motor agencies, garages, tire, accessory and affiliated interests in the county.

B. W. Hammond, newly-elected president of the association, is one of the most successful men in the automobile business in Oakland. Hammond is a graduate mechanical and electrical engineer, and went into the automobile business in 1900, on account of poor health. He started at that time with the agency for the Standard Motor Car Company and held it for two years, until the Pacific coast was taken over by the Standard Motor Car Company and absorbed all of this territory, and Hammond joined them as sales manager. In 1910 the Standard Motor Car Company became the Pacific Motor Car Company, and Hammond was then made manager of the branch, the position he now holds. He is one of the best motor car drivers in the State of California. He holds two cups—the Key Route trophy and the Savage Tire trophy—for the fastest time to the top of Mt. Diablo from the Key Route Inn—55 minutes flat. He also is the holder of the TRIBUNE Mr. Diablo high-gear trophy, for going farther up Mt. Diablo on the high gear than any other car has ever gone.

Hammond's ability as an executive will mean much to the association, and as he sincerely believes in the good of the association, great progress should be made under his leadership.

Ernest E. Fetter, who is backing Hammond in the executive position as vice-president, is also one of the most successful men in the automobile business in Oakland. Fetter, who is an expert electrician and storage battery man, came to Oakland in May of 1915, and in that short space of time built up one of the biggest battery business interests in the United States, which virtually means the world, as far as automobile things go. He is the president and manager of the Auto Electric Service Company, handling the Willard storage batteries in this territory.

Fetter also is an electrical engineer of note. For years he was in the service

of the United States Government in that capacity, long before the days of the electric started and lighting systems. Later, he was chief electrician of the submarine service for the Government for three and one-half years on the coast, stationed at the Union Iron Works, while submarines were in the course of construction, and then later in the service. Fetter is a graduate of the Government electrical engineering school and also of the Washington, D. C. He holds the record of having made the deepest submarine dive ever made in the world, and his record still stands. Also, Fetter has had the experience of being caught in several bad storms in submarines.

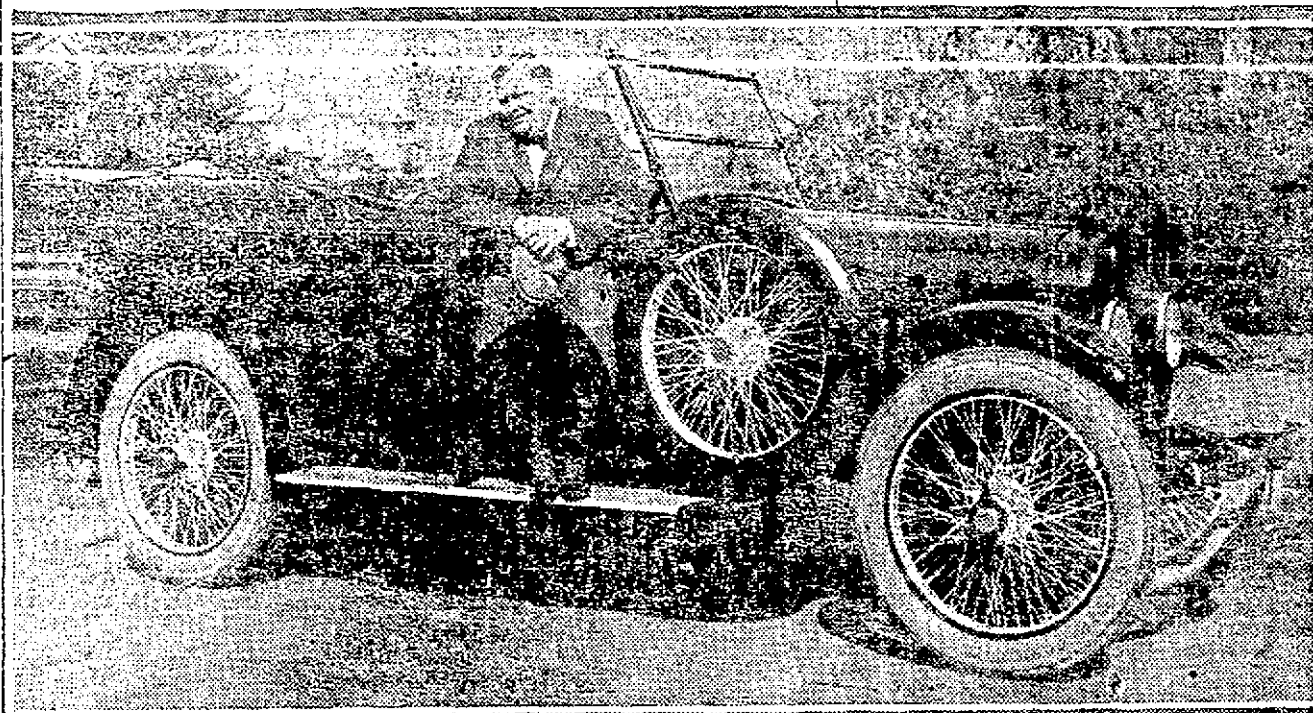
Due to the importance of the family and also for the sake of his health, Fetter resigned from the service and secured the management of the Willard service depot in San Francisco. Then, due to the wonderful success he made of his new situation, he cast about for himself, deciding to buy a good Willard battery agency in California, and on May 18, 1916, the Willard battery people offered him the territory of Alameda and Contra Costa counties, with the main depot in Oakland. Fetter took the opportunity, and today, less than two years later, he has succeeded in developing his business to the biggest and most successful battery and electrical houses on the coast.

New Officers in Auto Association

The newly elected officers of the Alameda County Automobile Trades Association—President Ben Hammond (right) and Vice-President Ernest Fetter.



Movie Comedian Is Ardent Motor Fan



When "FATTY" ARBUCKLE is not getting bruised up in front of the movie camera, he is driving his Hudson Super-Six. He is here shown shortly after his arrival from Los Angeles last week.

NEW MANAGER OF TIRE COMPANY

Raymond V. Morris was appointed general manager of the Savage Tire Company, at the annual meeting of the directors of that company, which was held recently in San Diego. As the title assigned to Morris indicates, he is to have complete charge of all of the activities of the Savage companies.

Mr. Morris is nationally known through his former connection with the Curtiss Aeroplane Company. He possesses in a marked degree the ability and energy necessary for the successful performance of the high duties of his new office.

WILL HEAD FIRM

Ajax Rubber Company, Inc., announces the election of H. L. McClaren to the presidency of the company. Mr. McClaren's election featured the annual meeting of Ajax stockholders at 1790 Broadway, New York. He succeeds W. G. Grieb, one of the founders of the Ajax Rubber Company, who has retired. McClaren is widely known throughout the tire and automobile industries. For a number of years he has been president of the Racine Rubber Company, Racine, Wisconsin, and over a period of years, was president of the Mitchell Motors Company, Racine, Wisconsin. He remains at the head of Racine Rubber Company, that organization and the Ajax Rubber Company being affiliated institutions.

AIMS OF AUTO ASSOCIATION ARE DETAILED

The following statement of aims and accomplishments of the Alameda County Automobile Association was compiled and sent broadcast throughout the state by Secretary Bob Martland of the association, immediately after its compilation by President Ben Hammond and Vice-President E. E. Fetter—the newly-elected officials, who plan to develop the local and state organizations to the utmost. The statement follows:

The Alameda County Automobile Trade Association is the parent organization of the entire state, and began with a membership of sixty-eight. It has now grown into a state-wide organization, stretching from Eureka to Imperial Valley, there being thirty local organizations, with a membership of twenty-three hundred, and the end is not in sight. The affiliation of these local organizations constitutes the California Automobile Trade Association, one of the most prominent and aggressive organizations of dealers in the United States. We have worked diligently to reach the point of success we have attained, and it is now a most valued asset to be a member of this association. State association meetings are held once a month in some part of the state, and all important matters are threshed out.

One of our greatest accomplishments has been to place the automobile industry on a higher plane. Conditions were such that at one time seventy-five per cent of the trade was C. O. D. This has been reduced to about twenty-five per cent at this time. We are aiming to establish a credit standing in the entire community for all our members. On the other hand we furnish credit information on a cash basis to all our members, without any charge whatever.

Bad bills are also taken care of—these of course should not occur if the credit

rating system is lived up to but when it does the matter. We have located and recovered payment on several bad accounts during the past year.

We have established an employment bureau whereby we register workmen and furnish them to our members without any charge.

We have brought about harmonious conditions amongst the trade itself, and although there is now and always will be keen competition, through organization and association a better spirit exists among the competitors. Furthermore, we have done away with price-cutting to a large extent and consumers are now paying fair prices and the management and the dealer is not giving away his profit.

Complaints made to this office have been adjusted satisfactorily to all parties concerned.

We have spent a great deal of time in working out a simple system for keeping account of work, which system can be applied to either a one-man shop or a shop employing a hundred men. This

system is now in the hands of the printer and will be ready for distribution very

soon.

What will mean volumes to all of our members is the adoption of an insignia for the California Automobile Trade Association. These insignias will be displayed from one end of the state to the other, after March 1st, and they will mean to the public that they (the public) will be guaranteed fair treatment by every concern that exhibits them. Whenever a member cannot see his way clear to abide by that guarantee, we will take down the insignia, refund him his money and he at once loses his membership in our organization.

We have been instrumental in forming plans for the California Motor Reserve Corps, which will be of much assistance to our Government in cases of emergency.

We will send a representative shortly

to work on the Stevens bill. When our members come to us voluntarily and express their sentiments toward our association and what it has meant to them from every angle of busi-

ness, we feel we need go no further in its behalf.

FOUR BOYS NOW SAFE IN FRANCE

Walter Morris, Frank Murray, Perry Graves and Johnnie Munford, four California boys who a short time ago joined the aviation corps have arrived safely in France, according to cable advice received by F. J. Lutz, the head of the F. J. Lutz Motor Company National distributors.

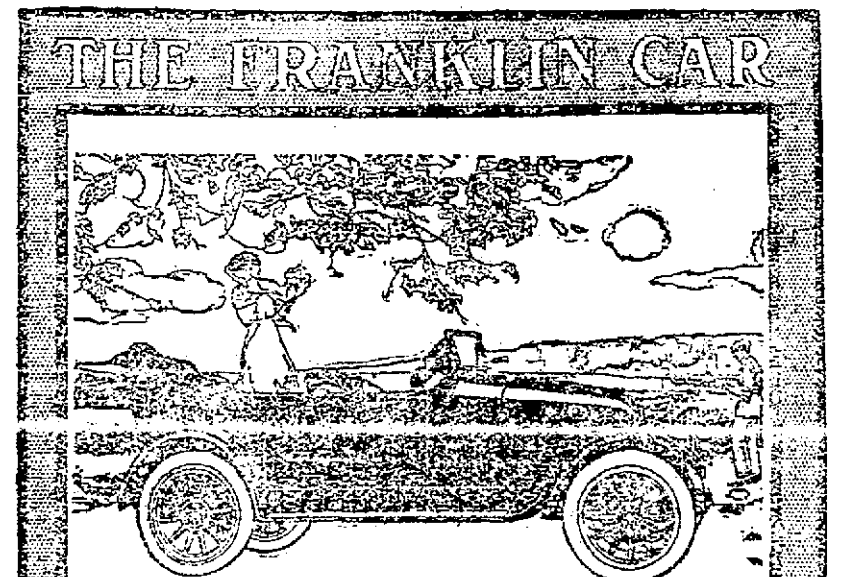
This quartet of San Francisco boys took over with them the first three of the Liberty motors for aeroplanes. These 12 cylinder motors are the product of the "breeds of factories where 12 cylinder motors have been standardized."

The adoption of the 12 cylinder motor as the standard for the Liberty aeroplanes motors put an official endorsement on it that places it at the top of motor car designing.

At this time the government demands the best—best in every particular, and after the exhaustive test it was found that the 12 cylinder had produced the desired results the Liberty motor was the result.

"It has always been claimed by the National factory officials that this was the ideal power for a motor. In economy and continued service it has no equal for the results it produces."

HELPS BUILD RAILWAY. While building the Southern Montana railway in the Wise river district last summer and fall, the construction company of Clifton, Applegate & Toole operated a Maxwell truck. It was compelled to run over the worst kind of roads, often over freshly graded railroad beds, but frequently hauled 3700 pounds of material along these roads.



New Series 9 Franklin Put Your Motoring on A War Basis

Now is the time to conserve. Motoring, like everything else, should be put on a war basis.

There was a time when "luxuriousness" and all that it meant in excessive weight, low tire mileage, big gasoline bills and restricted usefulness, was the prime requisite of such cars. But war conditions have been quick to eradicate all such standards.

Now it is the car that fits its work which people are looking to, for motoring.

Franklin Town Cars and Limousines cut the waste of cumbersome and pure "highness." They weigh only half what the average of such cars weigh, and cost only half as much to run.

Conserving gasoline and rubber comes down to a question of the proper type of car, not to restricted use of a car. This is the reason why Franklin Town Car and Limousine owners are really motoring efficiently, and incidentally helping to maintain their personal efficiency.

Try a demonstration this week.

2536 Broadway, Oakland

Distributors for

The Commerce One-Ton Truck

The Winther Heavy Duty Trucks, 2 to 6-Ton Capacity

Phone Oakland 2502

JOHN F. MCCLAIN COMPANY



Announcement promised definitely for next Sunday of another big San Francisco automobile distributing house to open direct branch house connections in the upper Broadway auto row.

Fred Gross, veteran pathfinder and Buick car expert, recently in charge of the Howard Auto Company's San Francisco service station, leaves tomorrow for the east to take up the duties of his new role in the service of Uncle Sam. Gross, who is one of the best motor experts on the entire coast, has signed in the aeronautic division.

Edwin Sticker, a resident of the old days in the old Twelfth street row and later joined the forces of the Weinstock-Nichols company accessory house. Well, Sticker is to leave us next Tuesday to get behind Uncle Sam. He has enlisted in the Navy. Next time you see him he will be wearing a few medals.

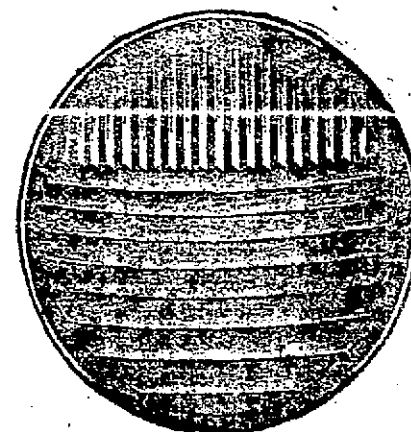
Gee fellows, there's a bear of a car at

the Oakland house of the Peacock agent today. It's the new Sport model that gave 'em all a rufus at the recent San Francisco Auto Show. Better percolate up there today and give 'er the once over. Some beat, believe me.

Keep off the roads today you fellows with the yellow porpy emblem on your auto license plates—that is unless you can prove you have sent in for the re-registration seals and that the delay in your getting them is no fault of yours. Corporal J. O. Wallmann of the Oakland police department, who rules over the traffic division with a firm and just manner, must under the state law check up on all violators of the registration section of the motor vehicle law. Wallmann has given the motorists two months of grace due to the fact that the state department was clogged with applications, but beginning with March 1 the law says all drivers of cars not registered for the year will be subject to arrest. If you have a good excuse alright—if not, you better stay home until you get your new seals.

WINDSHIELD PUSHES SNOW. Bucking snow drifts becomes necessary in winter near Butte, Mont. Recently Ray Moon started from Butte in a Maxwell car to go to his ranch. The snow was so deep it pushed back against the windshield and he could not open the front door because of the snow against it, but the car went through it.

This McKee Lens Gives 63% More Road Light



PRICE LIST

5 inches to 8 1/2, inclusive, pair	\$2.75
8 1/2 inches to 9 1/2, inclusive, pair	\$3.25
9 1/2 inches to 10 1/2, inclusive, pair	\$3.75
10 1/2 inches to 11 1/2, inclusive, pair	\$4.25

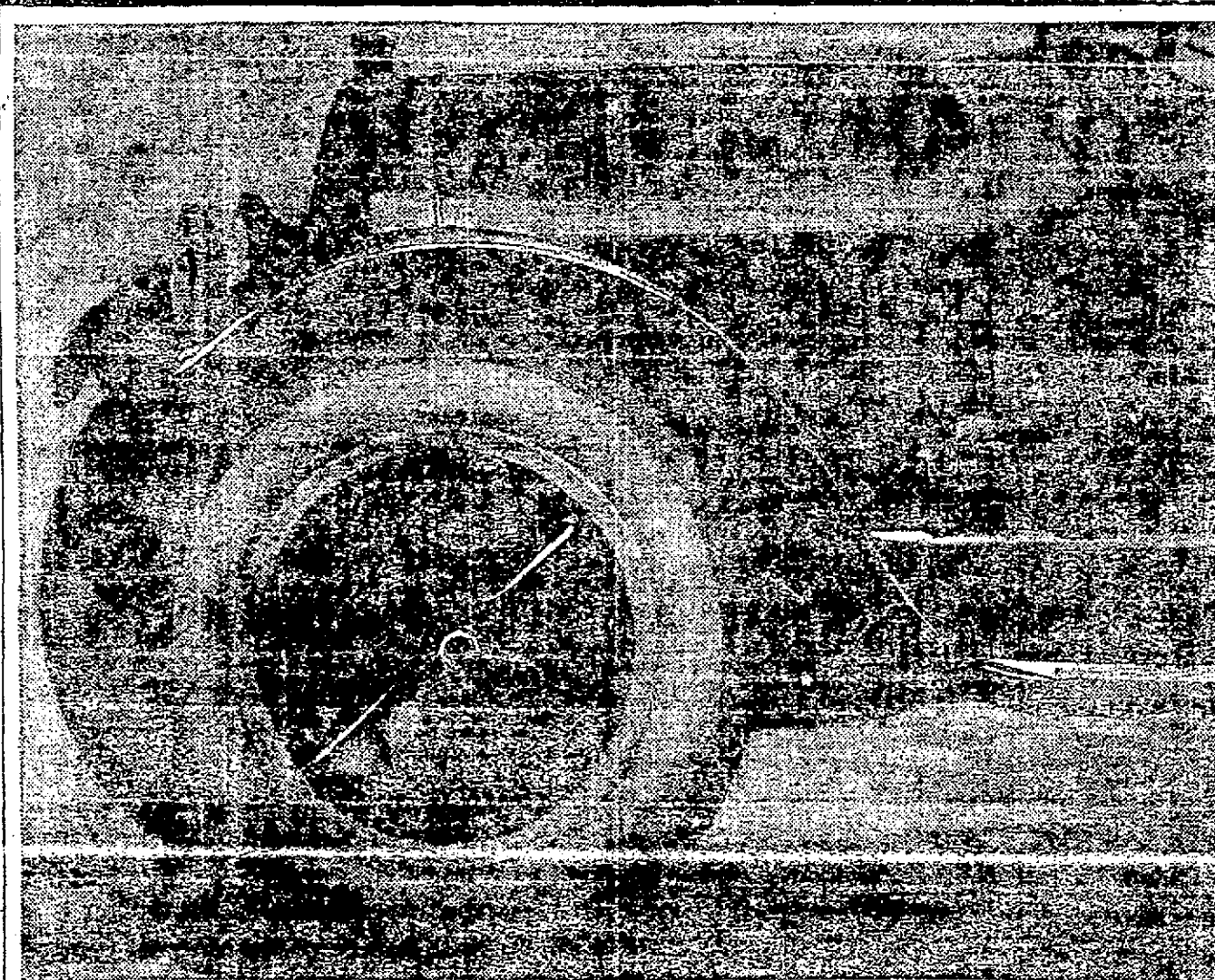
Complies With State Law

McKee Glass Company, JEANETTE, PA.

Howard Automobile Co.

3300 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES PORTLAND



THE Cadillac has come into its own in a new and a larger sense.

War does more than weed out the weak and the unworthy.

It searches out strength and stability—in men and in manufactured products.

For fifteen years the Cadillac has been built with a painstaking precision that has

steadily grown more rigid as the years have gone by.

Now it is reaping the reward of an idealism so intense that it has sometimes been suspected of being impractical.

The imperative needs of the most dramatic moment in the history of the world have singled out the Cadillac as the world's most dependable motor car.

Immediate delivery on a limited number of closed and open types

California Distributor

2265 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

San Francisco Los Angeles Fresno Sacramento Pasadena Oakland



MOTOR PARTS ARE SENT TO FRANCE

Not only are a great many cars being shipped direct to France from the Cadillac Motor Car company, but many of the principle parts which go into the liberty airplane motors are being turned out by this plant.

The fine workmanship, such as goes into the Cadillac motor are most essential in the production of the motors that will stand between the life and death of our aviators.

"Cadillac construction is a most interesting study," said Don Lee. "For years the engineers of this company have been setting a standard that has attracted the engineers of the world. To really appreciate the difference in the little things a person must have a certain knowledge of motor car construction and the more a person knows the greater the interest in and admiration for the Cadillac."

SPECIAL RIVETS.

"Take such small and apparently insignificant things as a rivet. Most rivets come out of a keg. The steel rivets used in the Cadillac clutch are special Cadillac rivets. This company manufactures more than a million rivets a year to exacting specifications. Each rivet is held to a hair's

New KisselKar Model Arrives Here



The new Hughson Special model of the 100-point six KisselKar which has just reached the coast. At the wheel of the new car is WILLIAM HUGHSON, president of the Pacific KisselKar branch interests on the coast, after whom the new model is named.

California Trip Shows Value of Good Roads

"Takes a Concrete Example," Is Explanation of Frank C. Riggs.

Not until a recent automobile trip through the length and breadth of California was Frank C. Riggs, formerly of Portland, Oregon, now of San Francisco, fully impressed with the dollars and cents value of good roads. Riggs has always been a good roads enthusiast. He was one of the builders of the Columbia River Highway and has devoted a great deal of time studying good roads movements. "It takes a concrete example," says Riggs, "to really drive home to anyone the amount of prosperity that can be produced by building an adequate system of good roads."

Riggs has been most patriotic in boosting for Oregon, his former state, but recently, when he traveled in an Overland automobile south from Portland through the State of Oregon and into California, he was obliged to admit that California has scored a tremendous commercial triumph in being one of the first States to build good roads on a really comprehensive plan.

"Oregon," says Riggs, "has many commercial advantages and a wide variety of resources, which, if properly supported by a good road system, would make it one of the most prosperous states in the Union, but one cannot help noticing the difference in prosperity which is everywhere apparent when traveling first through the State of Oregon and then through the net work of good roads in California. Along the routes of the paved highways quiet villages have become bustling towns and towns have grown into prosperous cities. The transformation has been remarkable. Ask anyone what has been the cause of the change and he will reply immediately, 'good roads.'"

PROSPERITY FOLLOWS.

Wherever good roads have gone prosperity has followed. In former times it was the reputation of every small community to have railroad connections with commercial centers, but now it is conceded that it is more important for a community to be surrounded by a network of good automobile roads than to have railroad connections, because of the fact that more tonnage is now shipped by automobile trucks than is handled by the railroads.

"The country merchant," says Riggs, "has received even greater benefits from the building of good roads than the city merchant. It used to be the custom for the people in small towns and rural communities to go to the city to do their shopping. Now they buy mostly from their own nearby merchants. They do this because the local merchant being in quick direct communication with the city by automobile truck lines that go everywhere, over paved roads, carries a larger and more varied stock, which he is able, because of his larger volume of

doors by means of excellent automobile roads.

An increase in the amount of good roads in California, so that every community in the State will be easy of access, is particularly important at this time. The demands that are being made upon the railroads during the present crisis are greater than ever before and the railroads are straining under the burdens they are called upon to bear. Every ton mile that can be taken away from the railroads and given over to the automobile to carry, is helping the government just that much and saving just that much coal to be used in the manufacture of war materials and in the transportation of food and munitions.

TIRES ON THE WASH STAND.

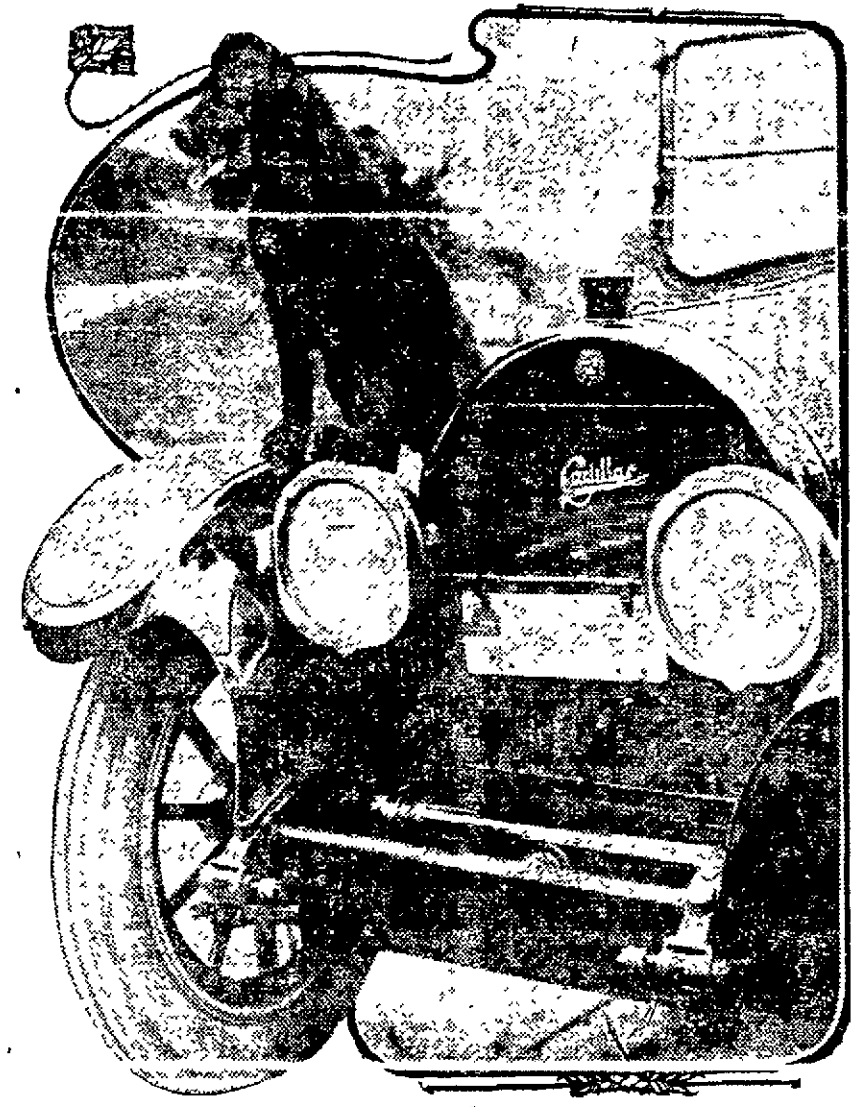
Before running the car on the wash-stand the tires should be carefully inspected to see if all of them are properly inflated and that all the lugs are tight. If this precaution is not used, water may work its way into the tire.

The Poet's Corner

From Oakland, California.
Gates Half-Sole Tire.
Tough as wire,
Non-skid, you bet.
With good thick tread
And what's more, they look so nice.
They cost half as much,
There are no others such.
Their application is simple,
No haking or bolting,
Not even bolting or any other new
winkles.
Try one, Dad.
You'll be money ahead
And glad that my advice you've
taken.
Others like you
Were skeptical, too,
But found they were mistaken.
—Berger Bros.

BERGER BROS.
2201 BROADWAY.
Phone Oakland 3425.
Berkeley Branch—2141 University Avenue.

Dog-on Good Automobile



TOWSER is as proud of the Cadillac as are his owners. The look on his face testifies to the fact that he is a satisfied owner.

Auto Show "Surprise" Is Delayed; Has Just Arrived

Kissel-Hughson Special Is Name of Car and Is Attracting Attention

One of the surprises that was intended for the visitors to the recent automobile show, but which surprise did not materialize, owing to the delay in transit, due to the freight congestion in the Middle West, has just arrived on the coast.

The Kissel-Hughson special is the name of this surprise, and is now the center of attraction along the San Francisco automobile row. Fresh from triumphs at the New York and Chicago automobile shows, where it made a distinct impression, owing to its custom built appearance, this Kissel-Hughson special is now being exhibited on the Pacific coast for the first time, at the San Francisco salesrooms of the Pacific KisselKar branch, where it is creating unusual and critical interest.

This new model was designed and built at the instigation of Hughson, who knows full well the demands of Californians and their reputation as critical motor car buyers.

This new model is fully in keeping with the Kissel policy of advanced ideas, mechanical excellence and body designing and economical excellence and is self evident at the first glance, and judging from the expression of opinions relative to the car, it is predicted that it will create, and become the sensation of the year.

This Kissel-Hughson special will be sold in three models, the 7-passenger, 4-passenger sociable roadster, and the 2-passenger speedster, but owing to a further delay in transportation facilities, only the first named model is being shown, the 7-passenger touring car, which is a special gunmetal color combination, special leather upholstery and an uncommon and uniquely designed olive and drab summer top.

While the predominant features are hood ventilator, same being placed in top of hood to blow the radiator fan, an especially attractive rounded radiator, long, low, straight-lined, racy body from radiator to spare wheel in the rear, unusually wide doors, 124-inch wheelbase, it is a harmonious combination of all features which attract the eye.

"This car is an excellent example of how special features and a distinctive design add their touch of exclusive individuality without being elaborate or overly elegant."

Above all, in designing this model consideration has been given to the comfort of occupants, and not only is the body unusually roomy from side to side, but is, in addition, lengthened to the full length of the chassis, which will do much for the comfort of the occupants, particularly on a lengthy ride.

This new model is mounted on a special Kissel-Hughson chassis, extra long gear shift, and brake levers, aluminum gear shift lever guide, five wire wheels are standard equipment, Kissel wheel carrier attached to frame at rear for one wheel, new style of radiator, with special filler cap, bullet type of head and tail lamps and aluminum accelerator, does much to put this car in an exclusive class.

Hughson, who is president of the large organization handling the KisselKar on the coast, is particularly pleased at the words of commendation heard from every side regarding the looks of the car, and it is to be regretted that this car did not arrive in time to be shown at the recent automobile show, which, on the whole, it would have been the center of attraction, and have given the opportunity to the many motorists of this city and the surrounding territory to see just how beautiful an automobile can be made.

thickness and must pass the vernier calipers of the inspector.

"No Cadillac part is too small or seemingly insignificant to receive minute accuracy. Take the bolts for instance. Every bolt and nut is tested on a thread gauge to make sure that they fit each other properly and will not work loose even after years of severe usage. The dimensions of the threads are held to the limits as fine as the finest hair.

"Nothing is left to the element of chance in the Cadillac. The worm of the steering gear is a piece of beautifully tooled metal. It is better material than is necessary to meet actual requirements, longer than necessary, of greater diameter than necessary and finer workmanship than necessary.

"As a link between the driver and the road the steering arm must be a piece of metal to swear by. A small knob is forced on Cadillac arms, then removed and examined by men who have an eye for fine metals. This extraordinary precaution is a test for the required silky texture of the nickel steel and a check on the heat treatment.

STEERING SECTOR.

"One of the reasons for the reliability of the Cadillac steering is the sturdiness of the steering sector. Tooled from a single forging of nickel steel, the sector can never come loose from its shaft. The shaft has the unusual dimension of one and three-eighths inches, and five inches of bearing length.

"Precious stones which bear the

SAXON FACTORY NOW ENLARGED

Most favorable reports are being received from the Saxon factory by the Pack & Pullen Motor Company, northern California distributors.

The new additions to the factory will give them 400,000 square feet of floor space outside of the executive department for building cars. This means that the output of the coming season will be almost double.

According to E. J. Pack the Saxon has given up building four cylinder cars and will devote all of the factory energies to producing six cylinder automobiles. It is the aim of the factory officials to increase the output, better the finished car and at the same time to offer it to the public without having to increase the price as has most of the factories of today.

Pack says:

"The Saxon is the lowest priced six cylinder car on the market today and it is the aim of the factory officials to keep it in that position."

"The motor cars of the present time have been advanced so much that most of them have moved out of the class they were originally intended to be in. They have passed beyond the buyer they were intended for. With the Saxon they have held as near the original figure as the material market would allow them. They have not moved out of the class they were intended to supply. With the enlarged plant they will be even in a better position to stay there."

TIDEC BARGAINS

Standard Makes

Goods shipped to all points C. O. D. Money refunded on goods returned intact within one week.

Size	Plain Tread	Gray Tubes
28x3	\$ 7.70	\$2.15
30x3	8.20	2.15
30x3 1/2	10.55	2.60
31x3 1/2	11.10	2.65
32x3 1/2	11.70	2.70
34x3 1/2	12.90	3.20
30x4	15.50	3.25
31x4	16.30	3.30
32x4	16.55	3.40
33x4	17.30	3.50
34x4	17.60	3.60
35x4	18.40	4.15
36x4	18.55	3.85
33x4 1/2	23.00	4.30
34x4 1/2	23.80	4.35
35x4 1/2	24.55	4.50
36x4 1/2	25.00	4.65
37x4 1/2	25.80	4.85
35x5	27.30	5.45
36x5	28.20	6.00
37x5	29.30	5.65

Non-Skid Prices in Proportion

SPECIAL

Non-Skid Seconds

33x4	16.55
34x4	16.90

Prices subject to change without notice.

Automobile Tire Co.

1776 BROADWAY
Phone Oakland 6219.
J. L. CLARK, Local Manager.
H. A. DEMAREST, Coast Manager.
533 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco.
Sixth and Olive Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.
Second and B Sts., San Diego.
Hotel Fresno Building, Fresno.
The Oldest Automobile Tire Jobbing Concern in the United States and the Largest in the World.
Open Sunday Mornings

KISSEL KAR

Hundred Point Six

THE CAR OF A HUNDRED QUALITY FEATURES.

The sturdy Kissel-built power plant is establishing a new conception of the fluency, and suppleness of power without noise or waste.

The ALL-YEAR Car

A mechanically perfect chassis equipped with the ALL-YEAR Top, built in, not on, claimed the serious attention of the discriminating buyers at the recent auto show. It is worthy of your consideration.

The Pacific Kissel Kar Branch

W. L. HUGHSON, President
Largest Motor Car Dealers on the Coast
OAKLAND BRANCH
TWENTY-FOURTH AND BROADWAY
PHONE LAKESIDE 177.
Branches: San Francisco—Los Angeles—Portland—Fresno—San Diego—Seattle

You Can Undoubtedly Buy Any Truck You Want, but There Are Few You Can Afford to Own

The Moreland-Distillate Motor Truck is one of the very few that any business can well afford to make its standardized equipment.

Its permanency in the western field is unquestioned.

Its design is right for the unusual conditions in western haulage work.

Its price is in line with the quality of its construction.

Its sales organization is factory-controlled, and is not subject to the constant changes in representation so common in eastern built lines.

Its service policy is most liberal, and includes a book of service and labor coupons with every truck. Moreland owners are able to draw upon a \$487,000 stock of service parts for such renewals and repairs as are necessary in the course of regular use.

Over 90% of the motor truck factories that have started in business in the past five years have disappeared from business life. The misguided business houses that bought these products are up against the difficulty of servicing orphan trucks, with limited possibilities of doing it successfully, and when new installations are necessary are up against the greater problem of finding a market for a product which has no second-hand standing.

You can count upon the fingers of your two hands the trucks you can afford to standardize on, looking at the question from a national viewpoint.

As a matter of civic pride and business protection, your standardizing efforts should be expended toward the line that possesses more desirable features than any other.

We have every reason to believe that the Moreland Distillate Motor Truck is the best one for western users to standardize on, and a great number of Pacific Coast concerns agree with us.

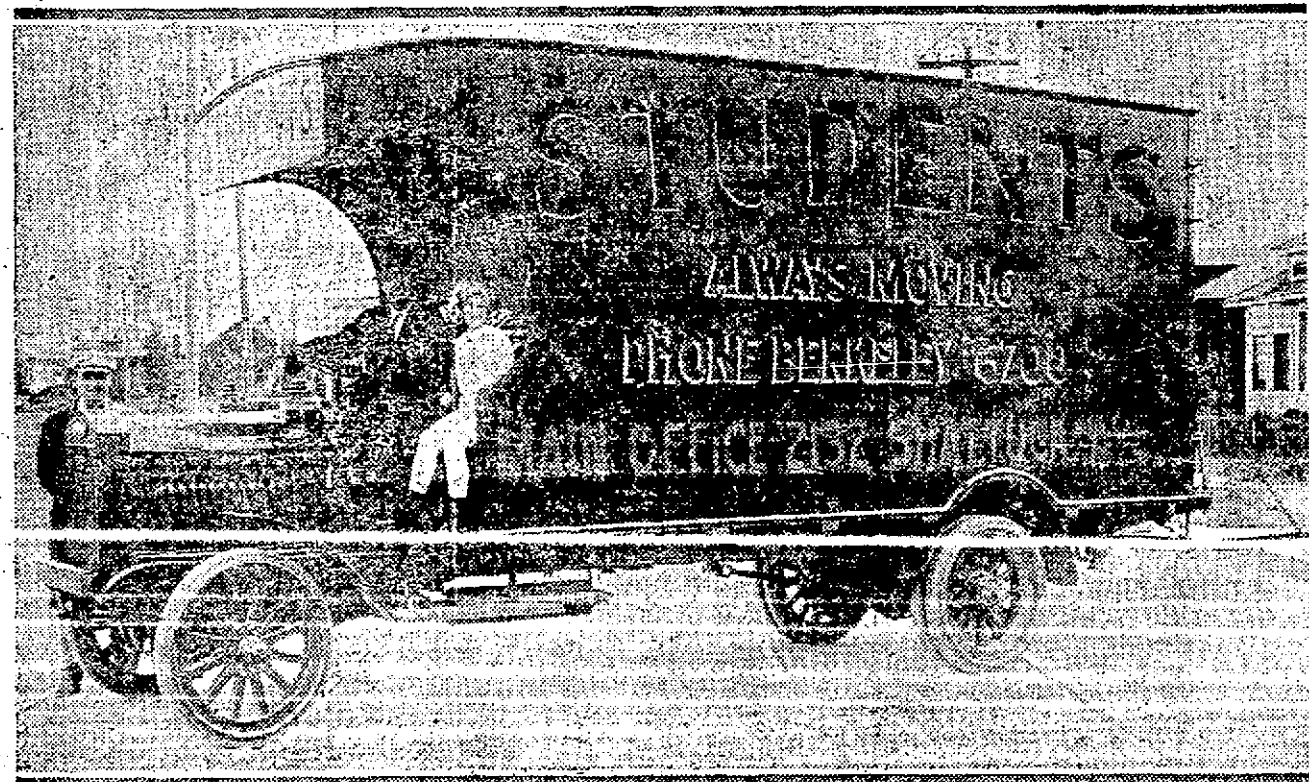
Moreland Motor Truck Co.
Los Angeles, California
Oakland Factory Branch
W. A. Daley, Branch Mgr. 2919 Bdwy.

Breaks Lightweight Motorcycle Record



LESTER MANNING, the Oakland traffic officer who broke the world's lightweight motorcycle record last Sunday, carrying the lightweight Cleveland motorcycle that carried him to victory. Manning rode his Firestone tire-equipped mount 621½ miles in 24 hours with the throttle wide open all of the time. He averaged 69 miles to gallon of gasoline—a remarkable mileage record.

Moreland Trucks on the Increase Here



The 2½-ton Moreland distillate truck in the service of the Students Express Company of Berkeley. WILL DALEY, Oakland manager for the Moreland Truck branch, standing alongside radiator of the truck. This van has a body 14 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 7 feet high. It is specially designed for the moving business. This truck is equipped with the new type "United States" tires.

THREE-TON TRUCK USED AS HEARSE

It is seldom that a three-ton truck is used as a hearse, but when Dunk was shot in Washington, D. C., unusual methods had to be used to get him to his final resting-place.

Dunk was an elephant and had been in the show business with the Adam Forepaugh circus for years until he grew too old to stand the travel in jolting freight cars and many changes of climate. When he had passed the age of usefulness to the circus he was presented to the National Zoological Park in Washington and for the past sixteen years had been a resident there.

Here he had no worry about one-night

stands nor was he bothered about pushing heavy circus cars around the yards to be unloaded, his days were made happy by lots of small boys with a peanut-stand nearby.

Like many others who get old and feeble, Dunk was not so steady on his feet as in his middle age and one day he fell and a broken shoulder resulted and spelled his doom. A sufficient amount of chloroform to send the old fellow into the beyond was not permissible to be used for conservation and Red Cross needs would have made that an unpatriotic thing to do, so Dunk was shot. Seven bullets from a 45-caliber rifle did the business.

Killing him was easy compared to taking him away from there, as can readily be understood if you have ever seen anyone try to move a dead elephant that weighed six tons. He was finally dragged out of the yard by a Packard truck, then another truck was attached to a line to his body and he was pulled up on the platform of a Packard three-ton worm-drive truck loaned by the Packard agency for the purpose. On

this he was carried to his last resting-place, which was probably the nearest fertilizer works, and so the problem was solved.

CLUTCH DRAG.

It happens on occasion that the engine slows down when the clutch is disengaged, whereas exactly the reverse should be the case. Generally the engine gets the blame, when in reality the trouble is due to the fact that the clutch does not entirely disengage. Sometimes in these cases there may be a rasping of the gears when shifting; this latter condition would naturally follow, since the clutch does not leave the flywheel properly. The basic cause of trouble is very probably wear in the throw-out collar. In this way when the clutch pedal is pushed down all the way, the clutch moves outward only a little; not enough to permit the engine to run idle. If the clutch is of the cone type, a hissing is likely to result, because of the facing slipping around in the flywheel.

PUT NEW TIRES ON CARS, ADVICE QUEER VISIONS SEEN ON DESERT RIDE THIEVES DO NOT TAKE OLD ONES MIRAGES OF SAHARA ARE OUTDONE

"The moment a motor car owner receives a new tire or tires he should at once place them on his car," advises William M. Klinger, general agent of the London and Lancashire Insurance Company's automobile department.

"The expert tire thief will only take new tires. Ones that show wear he will pass up, for it takes as much trouble and risk to steal old tires as it does new ones. New tires bring four times as much to the tire thief as old ones. Old ones generally have some identification mark on them while new ones have but the numbers to make them different from one another.

"From a confession of one of the men now under arrest these gangs work in two or three with an automobile. They are not the kind of men one would expect to see. They go around in a clean, line-looking car of high power so when they get caught in a pinch they can make a quick getaway. They wear the best of clothes and would pass as any time for the owner of the car. They carry towels, soap and water in the car to wash their hands after stealing a tire. Neatness and clean hands has saved them more than once when they were overhauled by the police. In starting out for an evening's work they decide what section they will visit. Then they go up one street and down another looking for cars that have new tires on the extra rack. They know every locking device and every tire rack. They make a cleanup on the easy ones first, those that have easy tire racks to strip and fastened with the ordinary padlock.

"Padlocks are a joke to the tire thief. With a ten-inch wrench it takes less than a minute to break any padlock, they have yet found.

"When all these easy tires have been taken then they turn their attention to the harder ones that have locking devices. They get these, but it takes them longer and many a tire has been saved to the owner on this account.

"The safest way, however, to keep your tires is to use them just as they are. It not only makes them second hand in the eyes of the tire thief, but a tire that is left too long unused in the light de-

teriorates and shortens its life. Rubber must be used to give its greatest service.

"There is only one safe way to keep your car from being stolen, according to this tire and car thief and that is not to leave it around unprotected. If a thief wants your car and you leave it alone long enough he will get it.

"Locking devices at the present time help some of these thieves, following out the point of the least resistance, steal the car that is the easiest to get away with. Most cars that have been stolen that have had locking devices have never been taken more than five blocks away from where the owner left his car before the gang worked on the locking device to get the car moving on its own power. If you lose your car and it has a locking device, look around your own neighborhood first. You may find them working on it just around the second corner."

VALVE STEM LEAKAGE.

Leakage around the stems of the intake valve usually manifests itself in a falling off in power, difficult starting and misfiring at small throttle openings. A makeshift remedy lies in fitting the valve stem guides with some form of lubricant retaining means. This may be either a series of narrow grooves cut in the valve stem and into which a graphite and oil paste has been rubbed so as to fill them, or stuffing boxes may be fitted at the outer ends of the guides. This latter is the more permanent and satisfactory job in that should the guide wear considerably the nut may be drawn down upon the packing, thereby preventing leakage.

USING BLOWOUT PATCHES.

Most motorists have encountered the difficulty of keeping inside blowout patches from creeping out of the position in which they have been placed. When the patches move naturally they uncover the hole they were intended to protect and so become useless. By placing a piece of line tube against the casing, at the place where the blow has occurred, the patch will be held firmly in position. Incidentally the piece of tube will eventually become vulcanized to both casing and patch, making a staunch repair.

Out of the great sand wastes of the desert rise phantasmal cities that lure the desert prowler on until finally he falls from exhaustion with the elusive mirage dancing before his eyes. Such incidents we associate with mysterious Egypt—never with the supposedly humdrum routine life of the automobile driver.

If we could gather together all the stories that come back to us from France, we would find that the day's work of the ambulance driver is anything but a drab existence. But a story told the other day has sensations a plenty for the American automobile driver. When the Hudson started out on its record-making transcontinental run, someone told A. H. Patterson, Hudson dealer at Berkeley, Cal., who had been selected to drive the car part of the trip from San Francisco to New York, that the time would come when he would have visions of all sorts rising up to block his path. Patterson, an old, experienced driver, laughed, but took in what he did experience on the trip with a Hudson Super-Six across the continent and back—over 7000 miles in ten days and twenty-one hours.

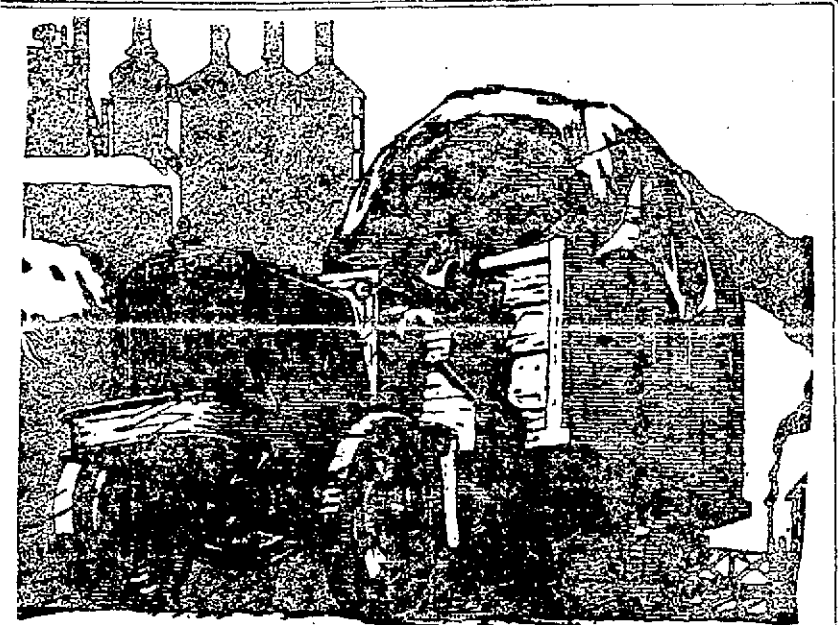
"On one occasion," said Patterson, "when I took the wheel for a dash across Nevada on the return trip in the Hudson the heavy storms had played havoc with

the roads and our wheels sank almost hub deep. I was thirty-five hours at the wheel without resting or sleeping.

"In crossing the Nevada desert I began to experience some of the sensations that had been described to me. Tall buildings rose on the open plains directly in front of us, blocking our path. I would duck down low in the seat and shut my eyes, awaiting the crash. But the crash never came. Always we sailed along breaking our way through the visions, but as the strain of riding without sleep increased the phantoms multiplied. Strange and hideous monsters, blue elephants and other wondrous members of the animal kingdom arose by the roadside to greet us."

VALVE CARE.

The principal disadvantage charged against the valve-in-head motor, especially those of the valve cage type, is the difficulty of properly cooling the valves. This difficulty is not pronounced in the case of the push valves, because the incoming gas is cool and keeps the valves fairly cool, but it does mean that the exhaust valves will need frequent grinding. In many cage type motors the cages must be watched to see that they do not turn around and thus cut off the inlet or exhaust.



Los Angeles to Oakland 23 hours, 48 minutes

The Fageol Motor Truck has just made its third record run for 1918. Not content with its record run to Los Angeles last week with a Fageol Tractor aboard, C. J. Schelling drove the Fageol back from Los Angeles to Oakland in 23 hours and 48 minutes. This record was made notwithstanding the spring mud and mire of the mountains.

There's a heavy duty Fageol for your needs—2½-ton, 3½-ton or 5-6 ton capacity. See this dependable motor truck—TODAY.

Butler-Veitch

Pacific Coast Distributors

Federal Realty Building, 1628 Market Street, Oakland San Francisco

National Thrift Move and

Firestone CORD TIRES

How the conditions which meant efficiency before the war mean a public saving now

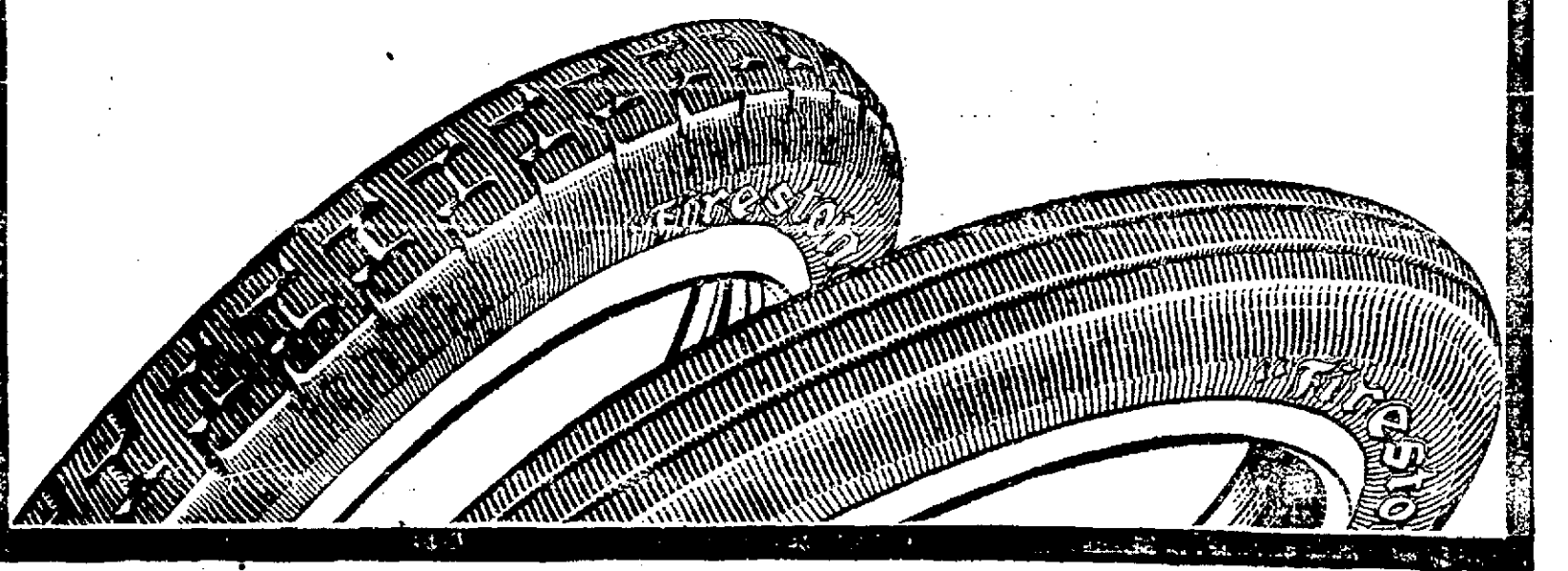
THE economy methods which, long before the war, prevailed in the Firestone factory have simply anticipated today's demands for judicious buying, conservation of resources and war on waste.

This war against waste in the Firestone factory means war against waste on the road. For the values thus conserved go back into the product which more and more is recognized as the tire of Most Miles per Dollar.

This is more than a Firestone slogan, more than a working motto of the organization. National stress and the need of thrift now make Most Miles per Dollar a sound American doctrine.

More and more the world-affairs today require that you use your car. But more and more patriotism and common sense alike order that you use it wisely and at lowest upkeep cost. Experience proves that this means Firestone equipment. Get Firestones from your dealer now.

FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY
Akron, Ohio Branches and Dealers Everywhere



Now in my new shop

In the Upper Broadway Auto Row

I have fitted up in my new location, a bigger, better, more convenient shop for specializing in top work, coach work, blacksmithing and sheetmetal work.

Konrad Gobel

3350-3360 Broadway, Oakland

Specializing on Victoria Tops.

Material of Special Colors

Prices on Application

Motor Industry Speeds Up Vaudeville Star Overland Booster

By WALTER E. FLANDERS.

Both countries every item produced has come from the skill of the native worker. It is clear and obvious that only the training and organization of industry has made this possible in stricken France and Belgium, and it is just as true as that the work of the motor industry has contributed volumes to the speeding war program of America.

A famous writer, who has six times visited the shell-ripped fields of Europe, has said that of all the supplies, commodities and manufactured articles shipped to the allies, the automobile is the one and only American product that has proven 100 per cent equal to the grueling usage of war.

And so I say, the man that would now throw the motor industry overboard, is the same fanatic that would dump life-preservers into the sea to lighten the load of a ship in a storm. And there is no difference between throwing the industry overboard or puncturing it with the knife of ill-advised legislation.

Such a man, in charge of a big liner, would perhaps next order all food and provisions over the railing to lighten the burden of the tossing ship.

The great automobile business is the life-preserver of five million American stomachs. It is the thing that must keep five million heads above water while the war storm continues in its fury.

One-fifth of the population of the United States have their very existence aimed to this vast business of motor cars. And five million people is nearly twice as many as live in the State of California.

Let the motor industry, in might and main, continue its patriotic efforts to ward a speedy and victorious peace; but none, save the irresponsible alarmist, would see this life-giving artery severed and crippled to the irreparable loss of the very cause we have espoused.

both countries every item produced has come from the skill of the native worker. It is clear and obvious that only the training and organization of industry has made this possible in stricken France and Belgium, and it is just as true as that the work of the motor industry has contributed volumes to the speeding war program of America.

A famous writer, who has six times visited the shell-ripped fields of Europe, has said that of all the supplies, commodities and manufactured articles shipped to the allies, the automobile is the one and only American product that has proven 100 per cent equal to the grueling usage of war.

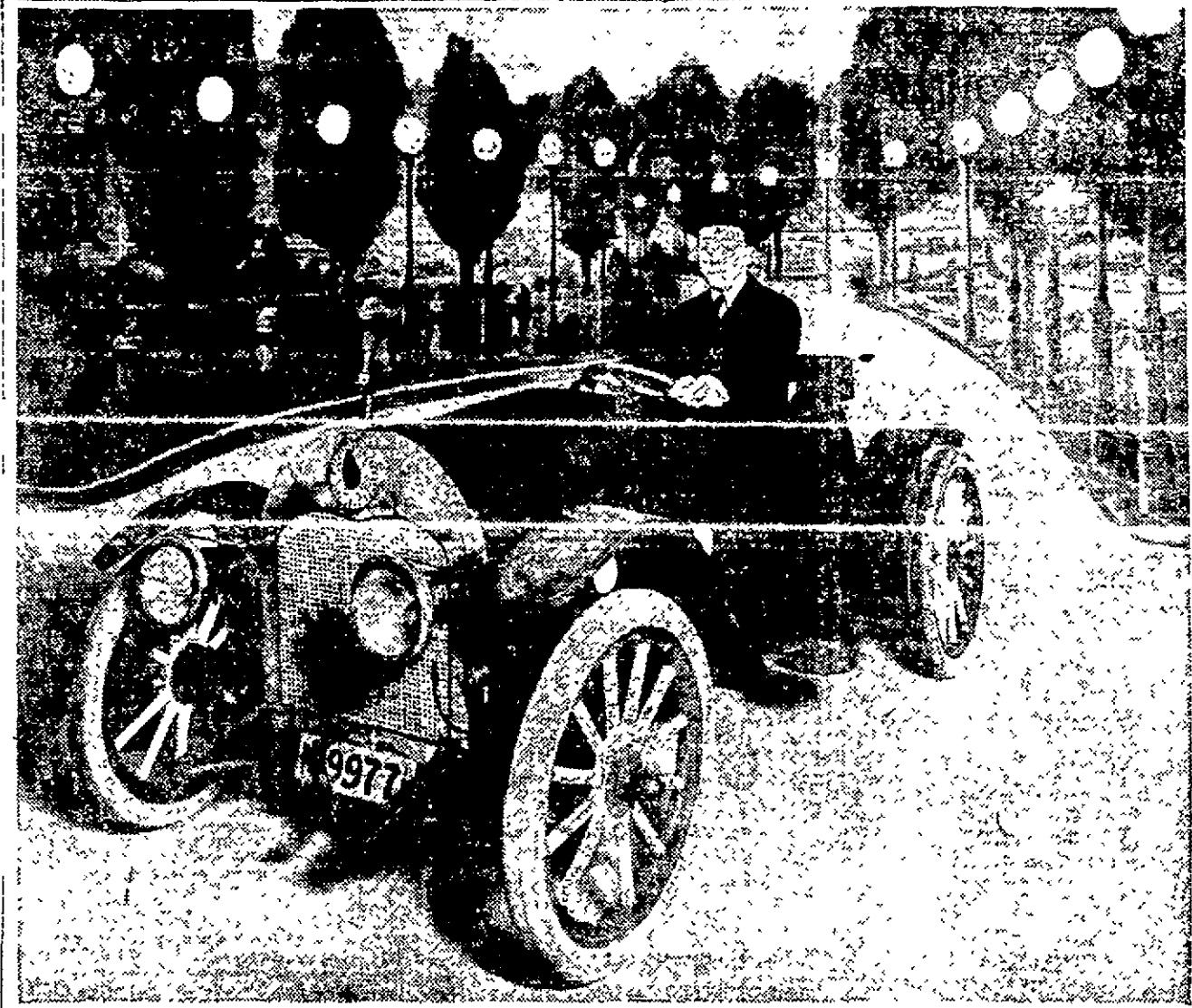
And so I say, the man that would now throw the motor industry overboard, is the same fanatic that would dump life-preservers into the sea to lighten the load of a ship in a storm. And there is no difference between throwing the industry overboard or puncturing it with the knife of ill-advised legislation.

Such a man, in charge of a big liner, would perhaps next order all food and provisions over the railing to lighten the burden of the tossing ship.

The great automobile business is the life-preserver of five million American stomachs. It is the thing that must keep five million heads above water while the war storm continues in its fury.

One-fifth of the population of the United States have their very existence aimed to this vast business of motor cars. And five million people is nearly twice as many as live in the State of California.

Let the motor industry, in might and main, continue its patriotic efforts to ward a speedy and victorious peace; but none, save the irresponsible alarmist, would see this life-giving artery severed and crippled to the irreparable loss of the very cause we have espoused.



HARRY LANGDON, in "John's New Car," one of the features of the Pantages theater bill last week. Langdon, who is an enthusiastic motorist is also an ardent Overland car-owner, and on his journeys throughout the country he drives his Willys-Overland almost continuously.

MOTOR CAR IS SUBWAY BUILDER

Animals and steam proving a failure when taken down into the New York subway, the construction contractor turned to the ever-faithful motor car for power to transport building material. Since adapting the motor car to the underground work the builders have not had a bit of trouble.

Steam cars were out of the question because of the gases given off from the boiler fires. Flat subway cars could not be used as the current had not been turned into the third rail. The cross

ties and rough ground work was a hindrance to horses and manual power was too laborious.

A superintendent suggested fitting a motor car with flanged wheels. A Maxell car was purchased for the underground work. It was so satisfactory that later on a truck was put into operation. These cars are now operated in the uncompleted sections of the subway system.

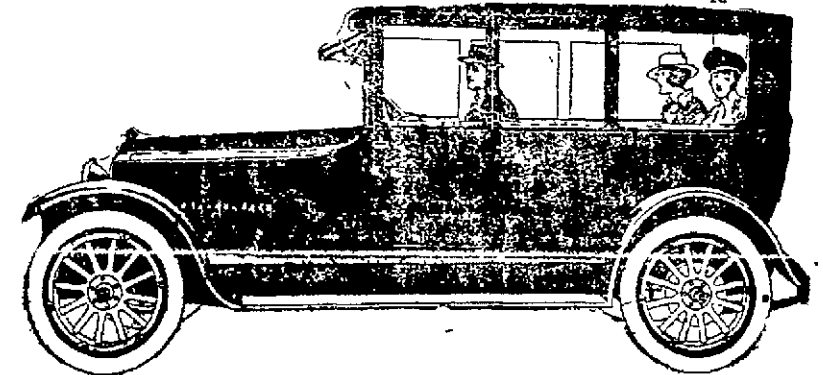
In this particular case the motor truck and one man are doing the work which formerly was only possible with perhaps a half dozen or more men, one of the superintendents said.

Many loads are started from a dead stop, and a speed of 35 miles an hour is made on a tangent track. The car takes all cross-overs at about 10 miles. The motor vehicles have moved everything movable in the subway.

VIBRATOR PITCHING.
The car owner can greatly reduce the rate of wear of his coil vibrator points by periodically reversing the direction of current flow through the system.



PERFECTED VALVE-IN-HEAD MOTOR



The chilly March wind brings an ever-growing appreciation of the utility of the sedan. The Nash Sedan unites economy and all-weather comfort.

It will serve as an ideal family car each day in the year.

Heavy plate glass windows protect the passengers against rain, wind and cold.

In pleasant weather it may be quickly transformed into a smart open touring car.

And one of the biggest points in its favor is the Nash perfected valve-in-head motor.

Nash Sedan \$2195
Nash Six 5-Passenger Touring Car \$1460
4-Passenger Roadster \$1460
7-Passenger Touring Car \$1660
Prices F. O. B. Oakland.

NASH MOTORS

VALUE CARS AT VOLUME PRICES

Tate Motor Sales Co.
2847 Broadway, Oakland
PACIFIC NASH MOTOR CO.
1529 Van Ness Ave.—Phone Prospect 694

Mammoth Pneumatic Cord Tire



The mammoth Goodyear Cord Tire which is now in stock at the Oakland branch house of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. Inset shows photo of Manager E. C. NEWBAUER of the local branch house. This tire is a 40x8 Goodyear all-weather tread cord tire, designed for use on the rear of a 2-ton truck.

GOODYEAR CORD CASINGS SHOWN

Attracting an unusual amount of interest on the upper Broadway Auto Row is the new mammoth size Goodyear Cord casings which are now on display in the Oakland branch house of the Goodyear interests.

One of the new tires is shown in the accompanying photograph with which the photo of Manager E. C. Newbauer is inserted. This casing is 40x8 Goodyear All-Weather Tread Cord Tire, and is designed for use on the rear of a two-ton truck.

These large pneumatic tires are made in 36x6-inch, 38x7-inch, 40x8-inch and 42x9-inch sizes, and in the East, where they are being used very generally, they are delivering a mileage of ten, twelve and fourteen thousand miles.

Trucks equipped with Goodyear Cord Tires can travel at a high average speed which, of course, means a wider radius of operating and more trips per day.

These tires make possible transportation by motor truck over long distances with safety and profit.

A fleet of four trucks ranging in capacity up to five tons and regularly carrying a 100-mile cross country circuit between Akron and Boston, is attaining speeds in excess of thirty miles an hour on these tires without damage to the roads or the trucks.

GATES BAR ROADWAY.
Carrying 3500 pounds each of cotton cake, three Maxwell trucks traveled 120 miles to Dallas, Tex., a few days ago. They were carrying roads for the M. & L. Transfer and Storage Company. On the road the drivers were compelled to get off their trucks to open fifty-six gates. Under these adverse conditions the trucks averaged twelve miles to the gallon.

WEAK VALVE SPRINGS.
Weakening of the springs which close the valves is a common cause of faulty engine operation. Whenever the valves are taken out the springs should be examined to see that they are all of the same length or that all of the inlet and all of the exhaust springs will probably be a little longer than the others. If one spring is shorter than the others in its set, it should be stretched or else a metal plate must be put under it to bring its tension up to equality with its fellows.

AUTOS AGAIN ARE AID TO RAILROADS

"Again the automobile comes to the aid of the railroads, this time in a passenger carrying capacity," says S. C. Purser, Oakland manager of J. W. Leavitt & Company, distributors of Chevrolet cars here.

"Just as the motor truck relieved the freight problem in the short hauls and some long ones also, so can the automobile relieve the passenger traffic at this time."

"The automobile is a necessity in these days, where transportation means the saving of time and money; and the public, having once been educated to flying along the highways and moving goods at from fifteen to thirty miles an hour, will not go back to walking and slow moving."

"Season and weather are not to be considered as in past years when they were looked upon as a handicap to business, for the motor car has shown us the short cuts and the time to be saved so it is used the year around."

"The recent snow storms in the east have not curtailed traffic as it would have a few years ago, and the answer again is the automobile. The mail and has been able to follow his regular schedule in the rural districts. The delivery system in the city has come through in fine shape with their motor cars."

"Perhaps it is true that certain conditions of the country have thrown the motor car in the limelight but one can readily see what a handicap we would be in were it not for the high degree of efficiency obtainable from one."

"The modern business man today must be alert, confident and prosperous to carry on his work. The automobile can be his incentive to greater effort. He must have an ally to meet unusual needs for if he lets business run haphazard he is apt to be passed by the man who finds time to do bigger things through the use of his motor car."

"For this and many other economic reasons, war or no war, the public is going to buy cars, and the makers will have to build them to meet the public's needs. But whether there will be enough of them built between now and next summer to meet the demand is a very

AUTOS SHOW UP HUGE CAPACITY

Business was appalled by the brief suspension of railroad activities during the winter blizzards, yet the total carrying capacity of the railroads is only one-sixth that of the automobiles in use in this country. One authority goes so far as to declare that the carrying capacity of the automobile is greater than that of the railroad and street car systems combined.

"Deprived of the more than 4,000,000 automobiles in this country, the passenger and freight congestion would be far greater than that occasioned by a complete tie-up of railroad traffic," says Philip S. Cole of the Haynes Auto Sales Company.

"The freight mileage of the automobile exceeded that of the railroad and the railroad depends almost exclusively upon the automobile for the primary movement of freight from farms and factories and the final distribution. In many cases long hauls by motor even take care of shipments usually sent by rail. The government has demonstrated conclusively the practicability of such a move."

"Use of the automobile has become so general that even the passenger miles traversed exceed those of either steam railroads or electric lines. And every mile traversed by an automobile in carrying freight or passengers where this service would naturally fall to the electric or steam lines means a great saving of coal. Gasoline is relatively plentiful and the price has advanced less than that of other fuels."

"The automobile is the nation's great means of transportation. Its cost of operation is relatively low and it is readily accessible for use. It is the chief safeguard against possible failures of other means of transportation. In addition to being regularly supplemental to them."

grave question. It is penny wise and pound foolish for the man who can buy and own a car not to buy one at this time. Wise economy consists in making a day longer, more efficient and constructive. This can be accomplished by owners of automobiles."

STATESMEN BUY

Statesmen appreciate the advantage of a motor car for promoting their personal efficiency in these times of stress and strain. Washington, D. C., automobile distributors for Westcott have sold three cars to members of the Russian legation, two cars to members of the Swiss legation, one going to Frederick C. Luthi, and three cars to members of Congress. These sales were made in the face of stiff competition and in every case were closed because of the Westcott's ability to meet the present demand for unquestioned dependability and durability.

MOVIE CATTLE BY TRUCK.
James R. Elliott, of Pendleton, Ind., has equipped a Maxwell truck with a cattle body and transports livestock from his Pendleton farm to the Indianapolis stockyards. The distance between the two points is forty miles. He makes daily trips. During the past seven months he has not expended \$5 in repairs.

Houk Wire Wheel SERVICE STATION
Complete line of parts
MORTIMER H. WEED
2604 Telegraph Oak. 2590
Solid tires for all purposes.

Republic Trucks are sold at lower prices than other trucks of the same class—not so low as to sacrifice efficiency, but low enough to demonstrate the economy of quantity production effected by the Republic factory.

Consult us about your hauling problem—we can help you determine the size and type needed for your work.

H. O. HARRISON CO.
2800-10 Broadway, Oakland Phone Oakland 460

valve-in-the-head motor cars

The thing uppermost in the mind of the buyer is service, without which there is no utility. And that's what Buick cars are rendering to users in every part of the world.

Everybody Knows Valve-in-Head Means Buick	
OPEN CARS	
2 Passenger Four Cylinder	\$ 948.27
5 Passenger Four Cylinder	948.27
3 Passenger Six Cylinder	1449.12
5 Passenger Six Cylinder	1449.12
7 Passenger Six Cylinder	1684.78
CLOSED CARS	
4 Passenger Coupe, Six Cylinder..	\$1889.70
7 Passenger Sedan, Six Cylinder..	2381.50
DELIVERY CAR	
Light Delivery, Four Cylinder	\$943.15
Prices f. o. b. Oakland, including war tax	

Buick Seven-Passenger, Six-Cylinder
HOWARD AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
3300 BROADWAY, OAKLAND
LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND
IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES

Oaks Will Start Work In Earnest at Springs By Middle of the Week

Tomorrow will find all Pacific Coast League clubs opening their training seasons preparatory to the pennant race of 1918. Del Howard will have his Gals on the job at Reyes Springs; Charles Graham and Jerry Downs will set up the meals for a bunch of San Francisco hopefuls at Fresno; Bill Rodgers will train his Sacramento club on the home grounds, right across the street from the cemetery; Walter McCredie will gather his Salt Lake Bees together at Porterville; Wade Killefer, the Angel boss, will commence operations at San Diego to test out the baseball interest in that city with a view possibly to placing a league franchise there, and Bill Essick, the new-comer to the league, will work the kinks out of the Vernon Tigers on the Los Angeles field.

CLUBS GET EARLY START. *

Lelfer, another outfield candidate, is a former northwestern leaguer who batted .300 around the \$50 mark last year. One of his major assets for attention is that he can pitch as well as play the outfield.

The third outfield candidate is Lo Bourgeois, who was a .300 hitter around the bay because he starred with Santa Clara and also in the Trolley League.

In addition to the center field vacancies, there will

Joe White, a Franco-American, will be the star pitcher, and he will be everything but the buckets, taking four rounds of a five-minute rest. Joe will went back into the ring and earned a decision over Jimmy Marshall in the second round, but he will not close out so many a month. White was given an 8-10 by the fans.

President James C. Dunn of the Cleveland says he has Lou Harris, Klesof, Smith and White in the army, and that he will pay the money for new men

**Additional Sports on
Page 61**

DUNDEE TO MEET WELLING.
BOSTON, March 2.—Johnny Dundee and Joe Welling, Chicago lightweight, have been signed for a twelve-round con-

May 1—Fremont vs. Vocational.
May 2—Berkeley vs. Alameda.
May 3—Oakland vs. Technical.

The manager of the Modesto ball team has written to Eddie Breenan, asking for a date with the Fremont team, in the near future. Breenan will give his answer in a day or two.

Just as soon as the track at Fremont

stop will be little Dutch
of the Oakland team.

April 20 is the date set for the big
high school swimming meet, which is to
be held at either Neptune Beach or
Idora Park. Seven of the east bay, high
schools have sent in their entries, and
some of the participants have already
begun to practice.

Grand total: 2246.	
IRON MOLDERS.	
Yongree	111
Manly	137
Eche	171
Worline	164
Swanson	138
Totals	720
Grand	2246

Marquis	150	127	12
Ecken	147	122	13
Worlune	164	174	16
Swanson	138	152	9
Totals	720	657	74
Grand totals 2007			

**Additional Sports on
Page 61**

NOW IS TIME FOR REPAIRS TO YOUR CAR

This is the time of year that a wise Providence has created for the benefit of motor car owners. It is not that it is a particularly favorable season for driving, which is a somewhat questionable proposition in the north and not particularly enticing in our sunny south. But this is the ideal time of year for the car owner to give his vehicle a thorough overhauling and repairing, so that when the season opens a few weeks hence the "old bug" will be ready to make the road in prime condition for another 5,000 miles.

The best way to attack the overhauling problem is to begin with the engine and work backward, going over each unit piece by piece. If the engine has a detachable cylinder head, this should be removed, so that the interior may be inspected. It may very likely be necessary to do some work on the valves, and consequently the oil pan must come off. This lays the whole interior open to inspection and attention. First examine the bearings, both main and rod bearings, to see if they need taking up. In doing this care must be taken not to get the bearings too tight, as the play must be taken in such a way that the sides are equally free to move. It is not at all uncommon to find that one side of a bearing has been taken up a little too tightly, while the other is really free to its movement.

BE REMOVED.
To refit main bearings the crank shaft ought really to be removed, but this is beyond the average car owner. To take up rod bearings calls for scraping and fortunately this may be done practically as well without removal of the rods. This operation should be carried out about as follows: Take off the bearing cap and remove a thin sheet of metal from the shaft with a black and oil. Replace the rod, tighten the cap bolts carefully and turn the engine over several times. Now take off the bearing cap again, run it with a cloth and note the black that appears on the shaft. These black spots should be scraped off with a bearing scraper. If it is possible to get the whole rod out, so much the better, because with the rod out it is possible to treat the upper half of the bearing in the same way. In most modern power plants the rod may be taken out either at the top or the bottom, but in other engines the lower end of the rod is too big to go through. A properly fitted bearing must not be so tight that the rod or shaft cannot be turned, but at the same time it must fit snugly. This condition will be indicated by the distribution of black spots all over the bearing surface, after the lampblack and oil test.

GIVE ATTENTION.
Next the wise car owner will give the oiling system some attention. In the case of the crank splash system, the lower half of the crankcase should be mopped out with a cloth, after the oil has been drained out, obviously. If the lubrication system embodies pipes and screens, these should be forced through the piping and the screens should be cleaned out and cleaned of any foreign matter found in them.

It may be that the piston rings will need renewal, or the cylinders may be scored. This latter condition, if the scoring is serious, calls for regrinding the cylinders, according to the clearances. If it is rebores, have all the cylinders done rather than just one.

This is a good time to go over the valve system. The valves should be removed and carefully ground. While they are out inspect them for warped heads and worn stems. Each valve should be fitted in its guide and if there is too much play, a bushing should be installed in the guide or else a new valve with an exercise fit.

The cooling system will need a good cleaning out. In case the car owner has reason to believe that his cooling system is exceedingly dirty, he might well pass the radiator over to the service station and have the accumulation of dirt boiled out of it. Overheating difficulties often result simply from an accumulation of foreign matter in the radiator. The rubber hose connections will probably need renewal, unless they are absolutely sound inside they should certainly be replaced. If a water pump is used, the packing nut ought to be removed, and the packing renewed. Incidentally, in replacing the nut, do not screw it down too hard.

IGNITION SYSTEM
The ignition system will undoubtedly call for considerable attention. All terminals should be cleaned, insulation breaks to be taped, connections tightened and loose wires fastened down so that they will not swing or touch hot metal. It is a good plan to run all the wires in conduits, if this has not already been done. The ignition unit should be given a thorough cleaning and the points be trimmed flat.

The starting and lighting system will need only minor attention. The bearings in the starting motor and generator should be given proper lubrication. If silent chains are used, they ought to be cleaned thoroughly, inspected and all chain slack should be taken up and this applies to cars having timing gears chain driven.

The fan assembly may need a tightening up and the clutch will certainly want a little attention which will depend on what shape it is in. All connections and bearings in the clutch assembly should be lubricated copiously. The transmission bearings may need replacement or taking up and this generally means a job for the repairman rather than the owner.

A general tightening up of all the various mechanical and chassis units generally is advised. If the chassis includes torque members, which will probably need tightening. Look over the whole chassis for missing nuts and bolts, spring clips, etc. Go over the steering gear from post to axle, replace shaky parts and take up slack. Certainly the braking system should receive careful inspection. The bands may possibly need replacement and all the linkage should be minutely inspected and repaired as needed be. Finally the whole rear axle unit ought to be gone over and unbalanced wheels should be located and remedied now, rather than in the spring when a day spent in repairs is a day wasted.

REVIVING BATTERIES

Permanently becoming a dry battery after it has become exhausted is impossible, but it is possible to revive it temporarily and a knowledge of the method of doing this may sometimes prove extremely useful. Make a solution of four ounces of sal ammoniac, added to a quart of warm water, with a half ounce of permanent of potash. Next bore holes about an eighth of an inch in diameter all over the zinc casing of the cell and soak the battery in the solution for three or four days. The output will show a marked increase, which will continue for some little time. Even better results may be obtained by charging the battery for a few hours, just as if it were a storage battery, at a current rate of one ampere through a lamp. The positive of the charging element should be connected with the carbon element of the battery.

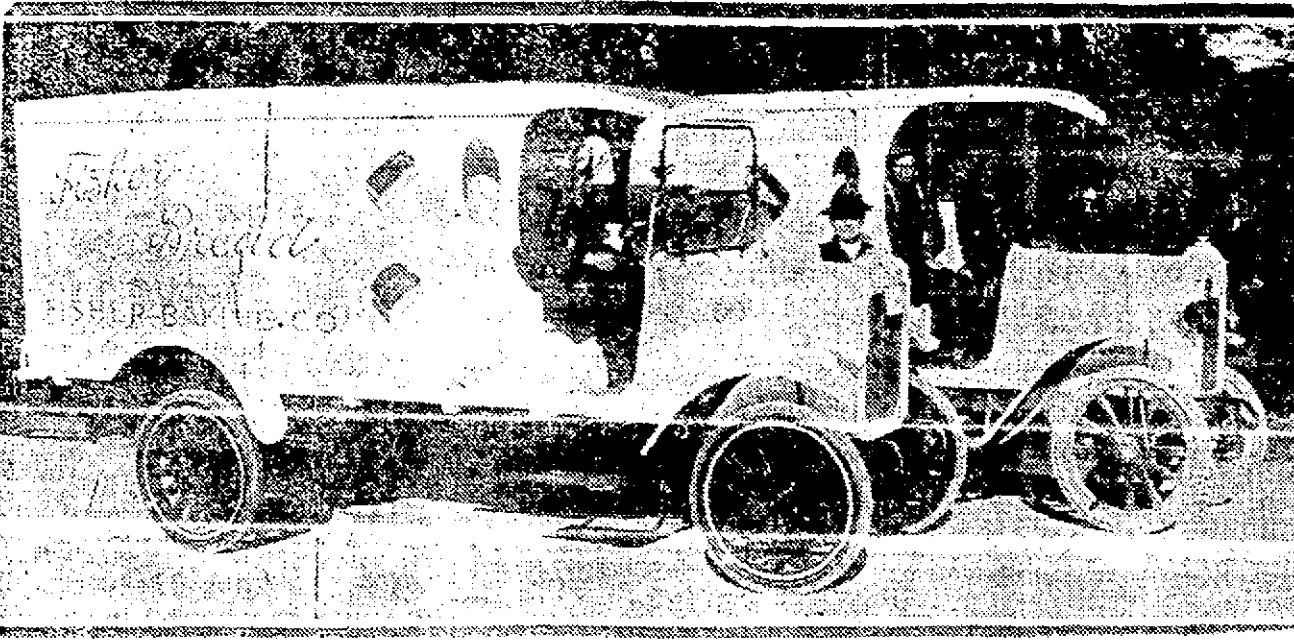
ECONOMY IS NEW AUTO WATCHWORD

In the light of the drift toward motor car efficiency these days, the blazed trails of design leading to that objective have come in for more than passing interest, not only on the part of manufacturers, but also automobile users.

Fifteen years ago, it was not so much a question of how much it cost to operate an automobile; it was more a matter of building one that would run reliably. A certain school of designers, however, although in the minority, had in view the day when automobile usage would become more general, and with it increase the demand for making gasoline and rubber go farthest.

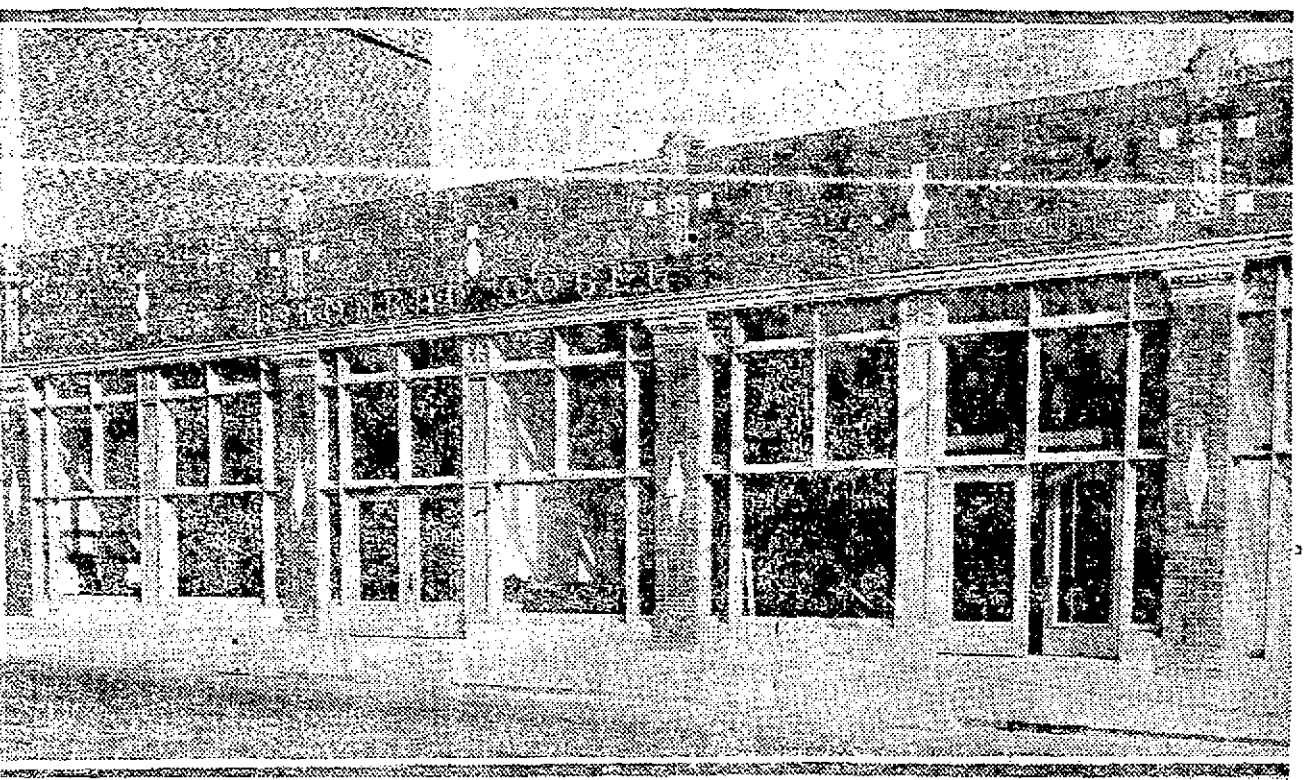
Among the finer cars, Franklin demonstrated the trend of this movement; immediately the Ford represents the standard among lower-priced cars, both having "motor car service at the least expense," as the ultimate end in view. When John Wilkison built his original Franklin car, the dominant principles were exactly the same as they are today. The whole history of Franklin development reveals how thoroughly Wilkison was imbued with the belief that a lightweight car would best fill the ultimate need, while at this same time other prominent designers took the directly opposite view, believing that

Bakery Company Install Motor Trucks



The two one-ton Nash trucks in the service of the Fisher Baking company. The two trucks enable the baking company to cover a much wider area of delivery at a lower cost and thereby reduce the overhead expenses. A third Nash truck is now being specially painted for this company.

New Auto Shop on Upper Broadway Row



Broadway entrance of the new home of Conrad Gobel on the upper Broadway automobile row.

strength and endurance and final economy would come out of heavy, rigid construction.

It was back in 1904 the Franklin demonstrated its side of the question by sending L. L. Whitman on a cross-country tour in a car weighing just 1200 pounds, and driven by a 10-horsepower engine, with the result that the record of 32 days, 17 hours and 30 minutes elapsed time, with a gasoline consumption of 20.24 miles per gallon.

A comparison between this early Franklin design and the present-day car recently came to light when a Series touring car, driven by J. M. Eyer, the owner, broke the record from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, 300 miles, in setting a mark of 9 hours, 25 minutes elapsed time, with a gasoline consumption of 20.24 miles per gallon.

The same basic features are found in both the old time and the modern Franklin record breakers. The total weight of the latest model is only 2280 pounds. The air-cooled engine, the Franklin car's design, valves in the head, automatic spark control, seven-bearing crank shaft, all the engine features that contribute toward the efficiency of the early car, are still incorporated. And such principles as full-elliptic springs, wood chassis frame, and Hotchkiss drive, that added to road ability 17 years ago, adapted to the same purpose today. It is to be expected that during this period, refinements would be worked out in line with progress, but the salient features are none the less recognizable.

GOBEL LOCATES AT A BUSY CORNER AT A BUSY CORNER

Konrad Gobel, the expert automobile body, body and metal worker, the latest convert to the Upper Broadway automobile row colony, is making an opening announcement this morning of his new quarters in upper Broadway at the Piedmont avenue gate.

Gobel has leased a spacious shop in the corner building, thereby getting an entrance from both Piedmont avenue and also Broadway. Gobel's new quarters are exceptionally well fitted and adapted to the work of automobile tops, carriage work and metal work. Occupying a space of 80x110 with three large bays, machines and stock rooms. This arrangement allows the entire lower floor space for the freedom of handling cars.

Gobel is now ready for visitors in his new plant and invites the motoring public to visit and inspect the way new cars are rebuilt in the latest body lines with special victoria tops and also how the one man tops are recovered with new material, etc.

OIL TEST.
Testing oils or greases must generally be left by the motor car owner to the manufacturer of the lubricant and the best guaranty of non-acidity is a branded product produced by a responsible concern.

acid, even a trace of it, is about the last thing to be desired in a lubricant and the following is a simple test that may be employed by the car owner, if it becomes necessary for him to try out the lubricant he is using: Take a piece of sheet copper and after thoroughly cleaning it, smear on it some of the lubricant that is under suspicion, allowing it to stand for about two weeks. If there is any acid present it will deposit on the copper in the form of a green stain.

SHORT CIRCUITS.
It happens on occasion that the engine will stop suddenly for no apparent reason and then start up again, just as suddenly. This may occur in passing over a particularly rough place of road. The veteran motorist will at once diagnose the trouble as an intermittent short circuit, somewhere in the ignition line. An inspection of the wires under the cowl board may show that some poorly insulated lighting wire has been joined in contact with metal which is also in contact with a couple of the ignition wires from the switch.

HOTSPOT INTAKE SAVES GASOLINE

One of the most notable developments in automobile engine design during the past year has been the hotspot intake manifold. By its use, the fuel question as far as present-day needs are concerned has been practically solved. The device is so simple that it can readily be grasped by any motorist who knows the A B C's of gasoline engine operation. So says J. Edward Schipper, technical editor of "Motor World," and "Motor Age," and a recognized authority, writing in the current Chalmers Monogram, the publication of the Chalmers Motor Car Company.

The hotspot feature of the Chalmers engine which attracted so much attention at the Auto Show," says L. H. Rose of L. H. Rose-Chalmers Company, deserves the careful study of every motorist and Mrs. Schipper's article is full of interesting information.

The story in the Monogram continues as follows:
As everyone knows, the gasoline of today is difficult to vaporize. It is for this reason that engines are so hard to start on cold mornings. The percentage of the fuel which we are securing at the present time, which vaporizes at atmospheric temperature, is so small that it is difficult to get enough into the cylinder to have it ignite when the spark occurs.

After the first ignition is secured by means of a choking device which shoots a column of raw gasoline into the cylinder, a considerable period must elapse before the engine is warmed up unless some means is used to shorten the period. The hotspot accomplishes that feat, as will be readily seen.

The hotspot manifold is simply an intake so designed that at one portion it is indirect contact with the hot exhaust gases. In other words, one part of the intake manifold simply forms a wall between the exhaust and the intake. It is natural that this wall should become quite hot after the first explosions of the engine and after this time all the intake gases coming in contact with the heated wall is above the boiling point of the fuel.

The hotspot is so arranged and so placed that it is in the direct path of the intake gas, so that any vaporized

globules of fuel which leave the carburetor are projected against the hotspot and disappear into vapor in the manner as water striking a red hot stove.

Not only does the hotspot shorten the warming up period by preheating the intake gases after the first few explosions of the engine, but it also gives continued good running, because it furnishes the cylinders with a fully evaporated fuel instead of one which is partly vapor and partly liquid. With the hotspot manifold the fuel entering the cylinders is all vapor, and consequently is in its best condition to be ignited.

One of the advantages of the hotspot, because of its effect in shortening the warming up period, is that it does not require the use of the choke for as long a time as an engine not provided with a hotspot.

PLATINUM CONTACTS.
It is not an unknown practice among sharp dealers to substitute nickel silver for genuine platinum in ignition contacts. Here is a simple test to discover the imposition. Take a few filings from the contact and place them in a chemical test tube with a small quantity of strong nitric acid and apply a gentle heat. If they are of nickel silver the filings will dissolve and color the acid green, or if they are plain silver they will dissolve, though a little more slowly. Genuine platinum will not be affected at all by the acid, in fact, it can only be dissolved by boiling in a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acid, called by chemists aqua regia.

HAULS TRACTOR TO FARM.
Hauling a tractor, which weighed 3800 pounds, ten miles to his farm was one performance satisfying J. F. Kuhn of Shelbyville, Ind., that his Maxwell truck could be depended upon. He said the roads were in bad condition.

Don't Waste Money

Get an Air-Friction Carburetor and burn distillate. You save from 50 to 75 per cent on fuel. Easy starting. Sold on thirty days' trial.

Auto Ignition and Equipment Co.
2309 Broadway, Oakland
PHONE LAKESIDE 572
Kelly Ball-Bearing Exchange
Rayfield Carburetor Service Station

CLEVELAND

a \$185 Lightweight Motorcycle
Breaks the World's 24-Hour Record

On Sunday last, Lester Manning of the Oakland police traffic department broke the twenty-four-hour lightweight motorcycle record, riding a

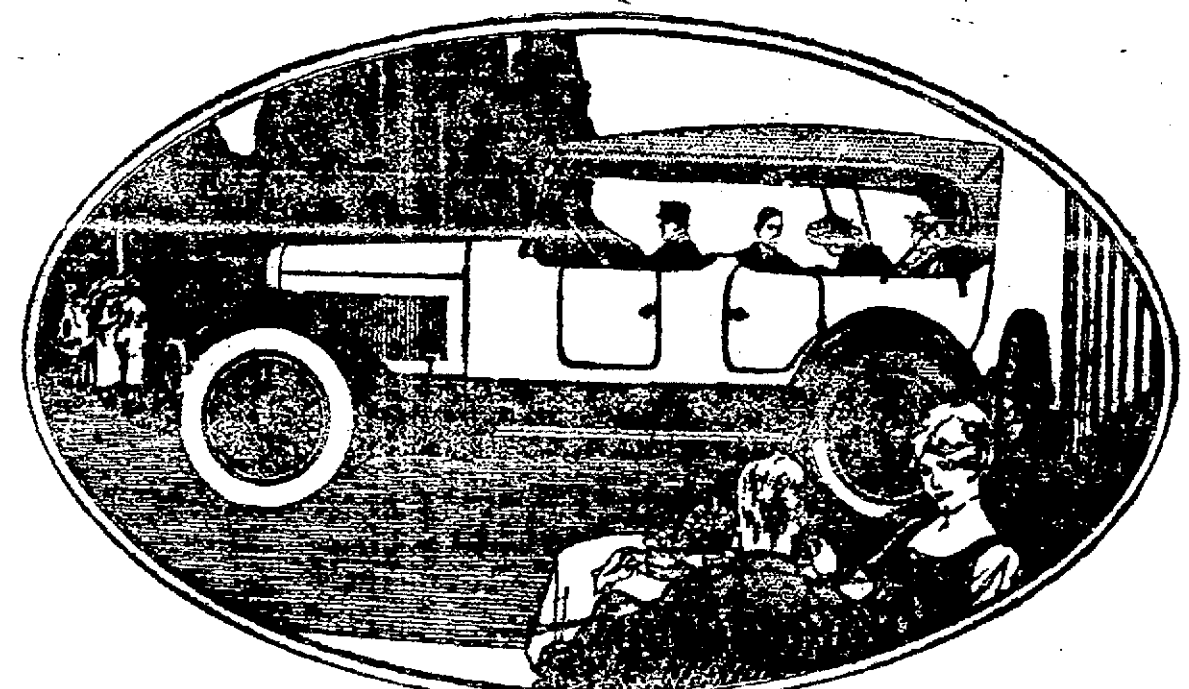
Cleveland Lightweight Motorcycle
621½ Miles in 24 Hours

using but nine gallons of gasoline, averaging sixty-nine miles to the gallon, proving the Cleveland is the most economical method of motor-propelled transportation in the world.

Weinstock-Nichols Co.

2300 BROADWAY Distributor Oakland 570

Now here



**Announcing the Four-Passenger
Chandler Sport Model**

On Exhibition Today
At Our Salesroom

Four Passenger Sport Model \$1875 Here
Five wire wheels, \$110 extra

E. L. PEACOCK AUTO CO., 3020 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

CHANDLER
MOTOR CAR COMPANY, CLEVELAND

Weed Tire Chains and You

Can Absolutely Prevent Skidding

Careful driving will not prevent a skid, but Weed Tire Chains plus Careful Driving form a combination that insures absolute security. No matter how skillfully and carefully you may drive, you and your passengers are in imminent danger if Weed Tire Chains are not on all four wheels of your car when roads are wet and treacherous.

Direct responsibility is yours the moment you take the wheel of your car. You at once become the guardian of your passengers. They trust in your prudence and in your common sense. Under no circumstances are you justified in taking chances.

Give Your Weed Chains a Chance

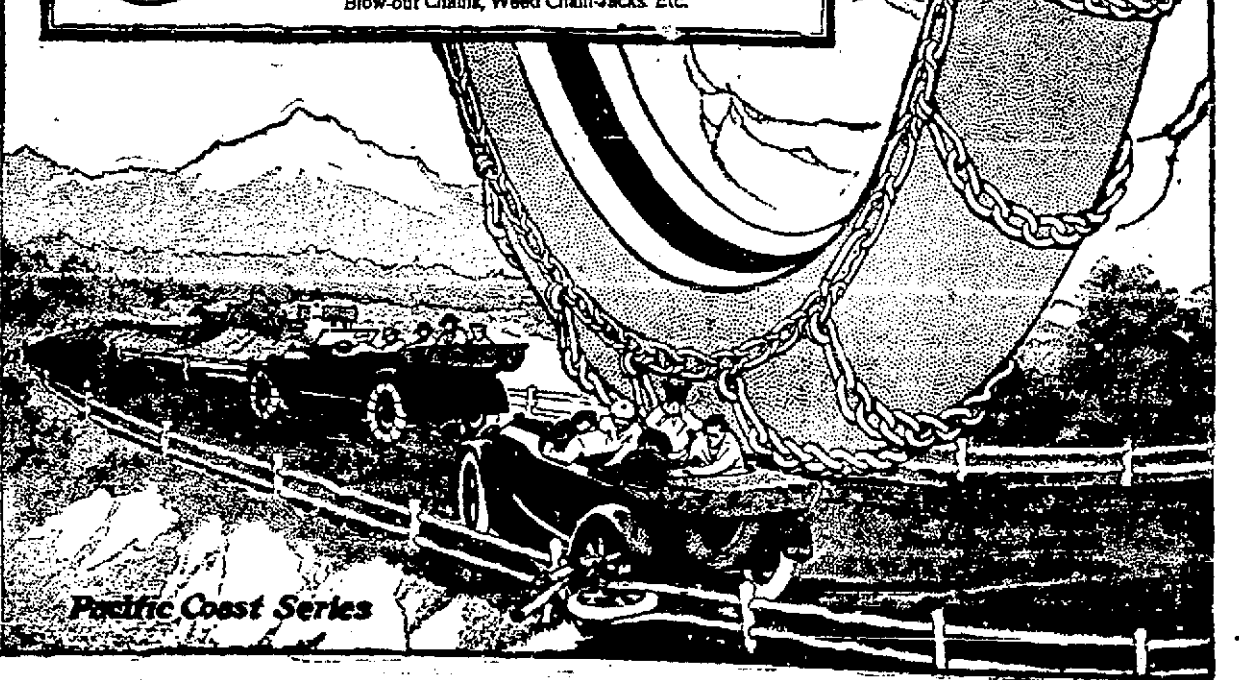
to perform their mission. Don't leave them in the garage or tool box. Put them on all four tires before the elements whip the roads into black deadly skidways. Only a moment of your time and their steel forged protection will be securely chaining your car to safety.

Sold by all Pacific Coast Dealers

American Chain Company, Inc.

Bridgeport Connecticut

Also Manufacturers of Weed Chains for Motor Trucks, Dobbies
Blow-out Chains, Weed Chain-Jacks, Etc.



TO LET AND LEASE
Do you know that the most elegantly appointed apartments in the West are in Oakland, about the Lake? They're advertised under "To Let" in this part of the TRIBUNE; also complete lists of Rooms.

Exclusive Associated Press Service
Oakland Tribune
United Press International News Service

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
There is one royal road to wealth—get into business in a small way in a growing town—the town will carry you up with it. See the opportunities in Oakland, listed in these pages today.

VOLUME LXXXIX.

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1918.

PAGES 55 TO 62 NO. 11.

BUILDERS PREPARING FOR WORK

Building plans for the coming season begin to take on signs of activity as the rainy season approaches its close. Already several industrial plants are planning their additions to accommodate new business. The Chevrolet Company is arranging for a large addition to handle an increase in output, and plans are under way for a new unit of the Mazda Lamp plant. The Hannon Shipyard plans are progressing, and the Moore Shipyard are planning new shops and other buildings for their new ship contracts.

In the meantime important plans for the downtown section are being outlined. These include the remodeling of the Macdonough Theater into a modern vaudeville house with new offices in the unused portions, and remodeling of several other of the city's older structures.

Work is being brought to a finish on the Hall of Records, which is being remodeled and renovated, and plans are being discussed for the erection of the next unit of the County Infirmary, although it is possible that this, as well as the major part of the new school building program, will not be in the coming year's building activities, as public work at the present time moves slowly, according to officials in charge.

Summary of building permits issued by the building department, Oakland, California, for the week ending Wednesday, February 27, 1918:

Class	No.	Costs
1-story dwellings	3	\$15,850
2-story dwellings and store	1	2,000
2-story brick addition	1	30,000
Steel and erection of same for a 6-story class A building	1	55,000
Platform	1	164
1-story garage	8	1,285
1-story sheds	1	800
Alterations and repairs	7	2,328
Totals	38	\$141,132

IN DETAIL.
C. McCarron—Addition, 5316 Chabot road, \$75.
Mrs. A. N. Bruce—One-story garage, north side East Twelfth street, 100 feet east Twenty-fourth street, \$245.
H. W. Frank—Alterations and additions, 406 Bellvue avenue, \$2850.
Sperry Flour Co.—Alterations, 702 East Clay street, \$2000.
Joe Bolea—One-story garage, 703 Forty-fifth street, \$50.
C. W. Taylor—Alterations, 4911 East Twenty-fifth street, \$2000.
George C. Perkins—Alterations, north-west corner Perkins and Vernon streets, \$275.
Leo Ledewig—One-story garage, 1338 Fifty-fourth street, \$150.
H. E. Kuylenstierna—Brick addition, northeast corner Sixteenth and San Pablo avenue, \$30,000.
J. A. Marshall—One-story garage, 628 Fifty-fifth street, \$250.
F. M. McNeill—One-story 3-room dwelling and store, east side Twelfth street, 135 feet south of East Twelfth street, \$2000.
J. A. Marshall—One-story 6-room dwelling, south side Twelfth street, 325 feet east of College avenue, \$2000.
J. A. Marshall—One-story 6-room dwelling, south side Twelfth street, 408 feet east of College avenue, \$2000.
J. A. Marshall—One-story 6-room dwelling, east side Shafter avenue, 485 feet east of College street, \$2000.
A. E. Berg—Electric sign, 2133 Broadway, \$175.
J. S. Adams—One-story garage, north side Parklands, 100 feet east Vermont, \$200.
Pacific Coast Paint Co.—Platform, 1111 East Twenty-fifth street, \$150.
Mrs. R. Osborn—Additions, 5441 Shafter avenue, \$105.
H. E. Kuylenstierna—One-story junk shed, southeast corner First and Jackson streets, \$400.
E. A. Moody—Alterations, 1562 Seventh street, \$200.
Wm. F. Neary—Alterations, south side Kanning street, 46 feet west of Maybelle avenue, \$200.
Jeanette May—One-story 8-room dwelling, west side Randolph avenue, opposite Benton street, \$2250.
H. E. Kuylenstierna—One-story garage, 5323 Chabot road, \$100.
A. Denner—Alterations, 1112 Washington street, \$200.
A. T. Anderson—One-story 5-room dwelling southeast corner Sixty-third and Lowell streets, \$1800.
J. B. Scholle—One-story garage, 1422 Seventh avenue, \$150.
Joseph Zaidel—One-story garage, 307 Twenty-fifth street, \$100.
C. W. Short—One-story 4-room dwelling, southwest corner Fifty-ninth and Marshall streets, \$1500.
Wm. F. Neary—One-story 4-room dwelling, west side Marshall street, 29 feet south of Fifty-ninth street, \$1650.
Mrs. E. B. Brown—One-story addition, 5837 McCue avenue, \$150.
Mrs. Mary Maganini—Additions, 603 Thirty-sixth street, \$100.
Steel and erection of same for a 6-story class A building, west side Franklin, 350 feet north of Fifteenth street, \$53,800.
J. B. Scholle—One-story garage, 1422 Seventh avenue, \$150.
J. B. Scholle—Alterations, northwest corner Tenth and Broadway, \$50.
Morgensen Bros.—One-story 9-room dwelling, north side Arlington avenue, 150 west Los Angeles street, \$500.

Another of Oakland's big factories now doing important work to aid the government in the present struggle. Two views of the Pacific Tank & Pipe Company, which has manufactured equipment for many munitions plants.



Industrial Plants to Enlarge Big Firms Plan Extensions

Important factory additions and enlargements are being planned by several of the city's big industrial plants. These include the remodeling of the Macdonough Theater into a modern vaudeville house with new offices in the unused portions, and remodeling of several other of the city's older structures.

Work is being brought to a finish on the Hall of Records, which is being remodeled and renovated, and plans are being discussed for the erection of the next unit of the County Infirmary, although it is possible that this, as well as the major part of the new school building program, will not be in the coming year's building activities, as public work at the present time moves slowly, according to officials in charge.

Summary of building permits issued by the building department, Oakland, California, for the week ending Wednesday, February 27, 1918:

COTTON GROWING URGED BY BRITISH MATERIALS COMING FOR NEW SHIPS

LONDON, March 2.—Development of the cotton growing industry throughout parts of the British empire is recommended by a committee on textile trades of the British board of trade, in order to prevent the fluctuations in the price of the staple attributed to changes of climate in the cotton growing states of America.

"The outstanding factor of the cotton trade," says the board of trade, "is the dependence of the United States as a source of supply. As a result, the world's cotton industry is virtually dependent on the seasonal conditions, which prevail in the American cotton belt, and which govern the production and yield from year to year. These variations are mainly responsible for the violent fluctuations in price, which were experienced during the years immediately preceding the war and made very difficult the working of every branch of the cotton trade.

"Another point which must not be overlooked in connection with the American crop is the steadily increasing quantity of cotton which is being produced in the British empire. Even if it were possible to increase the American crop, the world's cotton supply would still be subject to the seasonal variations of the predominant cotton producing areas: India, Egypt, the Sudan, African colonies and Protectorates."

The committee recommends that representations be made to the secretary of India, urging him to consider the cotton industry in the Sudan, and to the secretary of Egypt, urging him to consider the cotton industry in the Sudan, and to the secretary of the Sudan, urging him to consider the cotton industry in the Sudan.

2 OLD PORTRAITS

RIMINI, Italy, March 2.—Portraits of Italy's two greatest poets, Dante and Petrarch, have been discovered in the church of St. Augustine. The likenesses represent the poets in their youth and form part of large fresco paintings made in the fourteenth century by students. It is supposed, of the celebrated Giotto, and covered over in 1530, after the black death obliged him to start coming into the river in millions. In the annual "smelt run." The food administration issued its bulletin on smelt Saturday, and on Monday the fish was in the big stream in such quantities that as one smelt put it, "there was no room left for the water." Hundreds of men were out gathering in the silversides, and the total amount taken exceeds even the big quantities of former years. Columbia river smelt are about twice as big as garden smelt, and twice as good, according to some people.

BIG "SMELT RUN"

KALAMA, Wash., March 2.—The first week-day after food administrators of the Northwest urged people to eat Columbia River smelt, the big smelt started coming into the river in millions. In the annual "smelt run." The food administration issued its bulletin on smelt Saturday, and on Monday the fish was in the big stream in such quantities that as one smelt put it, "there was no room left for the water." Hundreds of men were out gathering in the silversides, and the total amount taken exceeds even the big quantities of former years. Columbia river smelt are about twice as big as garden smelt, and twice as good, according to some people.

LEIMERT COMPANY PLANS BRANCH

Walter H. Leimert of the Walter H. Leimert Company, announces that preparations are under way for the opening by his firm of a large and commodious branch office at 773 Lakeshore avenue, near Mandana boulevard.

This office will represent a new departure in this section, as the interior of the building is being fitted up in the manner of an attractive home, the main portion being in the style of a living-room with large table, fireplace, easy chairs, etc. Adjoining this will be a library, where home seekers may consult the latest magazines having to do with home architecture, building and decorative, as well as authoritative books on these subjects.

The new office of the Walter H. Leimert Company is situated in the center of the Lake District, convenient to the many well known home tracts, such as Grand Avenue Heights, Piedmont-by-the-Lake, Haddon Hill, Piedmont Knolls, East Piedmont Heights, Crocker Highlands, etc.

All information will be kept on file regarding lots and houses in the Lake District, and it is expected that the new office will become headquarters to those seeking such information.

At the present time buildings in the Lake District are more active than in any other part of Oakland, the Leimert Company itself having eight houses in course of construction for sale, four of which are practically completed. These are situated on Mandana boulevard, three blocks from Lakeshore avenue and the Key Route.

The announcement that it is the intention of the Board of Park Directors to build another house on the east side of the lake again draws attention to the very rapid development of this section, not only in the building of homes, but in the growth of school facilities, parks, playgrounds, etc.

The extension and paving of Excelsior boulevard, connecting Lakeshore avenue with Park boulevard, is one of the factors in this remarkable development. Thousands of automobiles traverse this new street daily, evidencing the wisdom of the city government in providing this traffic facility. Excelsior boulevard has been planted throughout with shade trees and the park road is getting ready to plant Lakeshore avenue from Twelfth street to the Embarcadero with that most attractive of all shade trees, the Oriental plane.

Another improvement of the Lake District is the placing underground of all the water pipes between Twelfth street and view street, giving an unobstructed view from Lakeshore avenue into Trestle Glen.

PLAN HOMES FOR CITY'S WORKERS

The persistent demand for new homes in Oakland is at last being met in a substantial way. The real estate men and builders are preparing to meet the supply and the building activity in the next few months will be greater than it has been for a long time. The real estate men especially realize that moderate priced homes for the skilled workmen brought to Oakland as a result of the rapid industrial growth are needed and many of these will be built right away.

Fred T. Wood, with offices in the Synagogue building, is building ten new houses, ranging in value from \$3500 to \$5000, at the present time. These will be built in Lakewood Park, Central Terrace and in Fourth Avenue Heights. Wood is a firm believer in Oakland's destiny and announces that he will build from ten to fifteen houses a month from now on, to be sold on easy terms.

Wood announces that during the week he sold a handsome home at 1001 Reita Vista avenue, for \$10,000. He also reports the sale of three lots in Central Terrace for \$4000, and the sale of a ranch in Contra Costa county for \$5000.

consider that business right now could not be much better. My office is busy every minute and I look for a steady increase."

QUEER CONCERT

AMSTERDAM, March 2.—To show the latest triumphs of surgical healing a remarkable concert has been given in Berlin.

All the "war-damaged" performers were professional artists. There were pianists who had been cured of palsied arms and frozen hands; violinists bereft of their fingers and others who had been made deaf by explosions. There was an organist who worked the pedals although he had his ankles smashed and there were singers who had been shot through the lungs. According to reports, the performance was a success from a musical critic's standpoint.

Realty Sale Is Not Completed Broker Sues For Commission

(Ninety-second case in a series of recent real estate decisions affecting agents and owners, summarized for THE TRIBUNE by Attorney Carlos G. White of the Oakland law firm of Dunn, White & Aiken, formerly lecturer in law at the University of California.)

In the case of Purcell vs. Firth, decided by the California Supreme Court on August 24, 1917, there again appears the old question as to when a broker is entitled to recover his commission on a sale of real estate where matters occurred, after a satisfactory purchaser was found, that interfered with and prevented the completion of the transaction.

The plaintiff Purcell was a member of the Purcell-Sargent Land Company of Imperial county. He discovered that one Rose desired to purchase a ranch that was the property of the defendant Firth, a resident of Los Angeles. Upon learning that Rose desired to buy this land, one of the partners of the real estate firm telephoned from El Centro to Los Angeles and Firth stated that he would accept \$140 per acre for the 320-acre ranch upon certain terms.

"THE AGREEMENT."

This was reported to Rose, and he deposited \$1000 with the agents, and on the same day the owner telegraphed and wrote to the agents, stating: "Will take for tract \$14,400, on terms \$1000 cash, \$3850 one year, \$2850 two years, subject to mortgage of \$20,000, interest 7 per cent payable semi-annually, to be evidenced by notes and secured by trust deed on the property. I will pay you the regular commission of 5 per cent on the sale when the same is consummated. If you make the sale, have the purchaser deposit 10 per cent of the purchase price, or all of the first payment, in the First National Bank in cash."

The sum of \$1000 was paid by Rose before the receipt of the writing and was turned over to the bank, and while the balance of the \$7500 was not immediately deposited by the purchaser, Firth was aware of the delay and made no objection until the deficiency had been made up. In one letter to the bank, Firth wrote, after giving his escrow instructions, "If you cannot comply with the foregoing instructions, please return the money together with \$1000 deposited with you by Mr. Rose for my account, less expense."

"BUYER IS READY."

The purchaser, Rose and his wife, executed and delivered to the defendant's escrow agent the trust deed and notes necessary to carry out the purchaser's part of the agreement, and the buyer was ready, able and willing to accept the defendant's deed and take the land subject to the mortgage.

The purchaser entered upon the property and expended a considerable sum in preparing to plant crops, but he abandoned further work when he discovered through an abstract company's report that there was an outstanding mortgage on the property which had not been disclosed by Firth, and inasmuch as the abstract company had record notice of the unrecorded mortgage through a chattel mortgage with the abstract company, he refused to certify that the title was clear.

"OWNER ENDS ESCROW."

The purchaser called upon Firth to remove this cloud, but Firth replied that the bank that he would not comply with the sale unless Rose was willing to take the land with such title as he was able to convey, and the Supreme Court's opinion declares that the Superior Court was justified in believing that Firth had no intention of clearing the title.

The owner Firth ordered the bank to return all of the papers to him and thereby terminate the escrow; and the real estate company assigned its claim to the plaintiff, the plaintiff sued in the Superior Court of Imperial county, Judge Franklin J. Cole presiding, and recovered judgment for the full commission.

"APPEAL FROM JUDGMENT."

The defendant Firth appealed to the Supreme Court, contending that inasmuch as this particular commission was only payable "on the sale" when the same is consummated, that the commission was not earned or payable until the deeds, deeds of trust, and payments had been made.

"There is no force," says Justice Malvin, in the Supreme Court's opinion, "in appellant's contention that the commission was to be paid only upon the passing and recording of a deed from Firth to Rose. Great stress is laid by appellant's counsel upon the language in the letter to the land company, 'I will pay you the regular commission of 5 per cent on the sale when the same is consummated.' It is learnedly argued that since the word 'consummated' means 'to bring to completion, to finish, to effect, to achieve,' there could be no

SELL MANY SEALS

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Under the spur of the needs of the anti-tuberculosis war program the sale of Red Cross seals just closed bids fair to be nearly double that of last year. Officials of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis estimate that the increase will be at least 60 per cent.

Of the states, Oklahoma so far leads in proportionate growth of sale, with an increase of 1400 per cent.

The proceeds of this sale will go to help support the anti-tuberculosis program throughout the United States. It is to the general appreciation of the importance of this work as a war measure that the national association attributes the increased sale.

Last year 125,000,000 seals were sold. The sale this year probably will be close to 175,000,000.

GARDEN AT FORTS

PARIS, March 2.—Amateur gardening around the fortifications of Paris was so successful last year that applications for gardening plots for the coming season have multiplied beyond the space available. The allotment of these garden spots of a hundred yards square each will soon be made upon written applications, preference being given to large necessitous families. Families with five or more children will be allowed two lots.

VOTE IS IN THE AIR

MADISON, Wis., March 2.—The assembly, falling by five or more votes on repeated roll calls to recommend the caucus which would permit voting the resolution condemning Senator LaFollette, this afternoon adjourned until Monday.

"OWN HOME" CAMPAIGN IS PLANNED

As a part of the national movement participated in by practically all of the real estate boards throughout the United States with the co-operation of chambers of commerce, merchants' organizations and kindred civic bodies, the Oakland Real Estate Board is preparing to begin an "Own Home" campaign.

This movement is the direct outcome of a series of similar movements of a year or more ago launched by real estate boards of several cities and among them the "Buy a Home First" movement conducted so successfully in Oakland. At the last convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards held at Milwaukee the launching of such a movement was unanimously approved by the delegates present and a committee appointed to outline a program to be followed by all the boards throughout the country.

"National thrift is one of the lessons which the American people are learning as a result of the war and the 'own home' movement is primarily and ultimately a national thrift movement," says Bartholomew O'Toole of Chicago, chairman of the national "Own Home" committee, "disaster has moved the movement throughout the country."

Whatever may be the effect in other communities of the advice against the building of homes issued recently by Secretary McAdoo it can have no application to the situation in Oakland. Realty men, whose housing accommodations for those actually engaged in war work are seriously needed, and it can have no bearing on the movement for encouragement of home ownership in cities where the necessity for construction is not so apparent. Secretary McAdoo's injunction against home building very properly applies to speculative enterprise such as is frequently launched in normal times, not based on the actual needs of a community, and which would involve the investment of funds needed by the government for the prosecution of the war.

COMMITTEE NAMED

Directing the "Own Home" movement throughout the country is the committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards consisting of Bartholomew O'Toole, chairman, of Chicago; Fred Paul Murphy, Portland; Hill Ferguson, Birmingham; L. E. Apple, Denver; J. Edward Morris, Indianapolis; Alfred H. Wagg, New York.

A committee to direct the movement in Oakland and vicinity is to be appointed this week by President William Flanagan of the Oakland Real Estate Board.

The movement was launched in San Jose Wednesday evening at a big meeting of the San Jose Real Estate Board at which the chief speaker was E. Reed of Oakland, vice chairman of the national committee and chairman of the Oakland "Buy a Home First" committee of last year's campaign. The movement has been given publicity to Oakland by the work at Calaver City has issued a challenge to Oakland in a telegram received by the Oakland board yesterday, as follows:

"Los Angeles, Feb. 23, 1918.
"Oakland Real Estate Board.
"The Culver City Chamber of Commerce challenges the city of Oakland to a six months' contest for the greatest per cent of its population buying 'own home' starting March 1. You have 64 per cent and we have 41 per cent. We magnanimously waive difference. Watch us finish. Do you accept? Wire."

WOMEN GET ROAST

LONDON, March 2.—Several women in a southern suburb made certain of a round roast last week-end. They followed a butcher to a shop, where he surrounded him in a quiet room, apportioned the joints on his tray among themselves and gave the price according to the tick et pinned on the meat. "Tha had turned out an empty tray, a startling story of the holdup and hard cash as evidence of the truthfulness of his story."

QUEEN IS RICH

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands, March 2.—Queen Wilhelmina, Amsterdam paper says, is among the war profiteers. The annual sale of timber on the royal estate of Wassenaar has realized four times the amount of last year's sale, and the other royal domains have yielded corresponding increased revenues. The Queen also owns highly profitable shares in Dutch enterprises, such as one steamship line plying to American ports.

As the Dutch royal house is free from taxation no war profit touches this extra income, and the paper suggests that it would be a graceful and patriotic act on the Queen's part to make a voluntary contribution to the national exchequer. Queen Wilhelmina, on the other hand, is believed to be very wealthy, as she inherited the large fortune of her late step-brother, Prince Alexander, who was left him by his mother, Queen Sophia.

Queen Wilhelmina, however, has made generous donations to many philanthropic and charitable institutions during the war.

INVESTORS SEEK LOCAL PROPERTY

Interest of out of town people in Oakland real estate is noted by several of the realtors reporting their activities to the real estate board. In many instances ranch owners, making advantage of the present activity in country lands, are selling their properties and investing in homes in the east bay cities. While a number of investors attracted by the high prices paid for farm products and moved by the lure of the soil, are buying ranches throughout the interior.

E. S. Hansen, a contractor of Oakland, has fully by the Standard board under a tract of 30 acres near Ukiah in San Joaquin county, valued at \$18,000.

R. H. Marchant of Oakland has just purchased a twenty-acre ranch at Alameda, near a handsome six-room residence on a lot 35x100, on Fairbanks avenue, in Grand Avenue Heights, to E. S. Adams from the southern part of the state, who is coming to Oakland to reside, and a seven-room house on Stuart street, Berkeley, sold to Fred S. Eley of Modesto, at \$5000, are among the sales.

WILL MAKE PLAIN WATER POWER BILL

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Changes in the pending administration water-power bill to express more clearly the intent of the legislation were recommended today to Chairman Smith of the House special water power committee by Secretaries Baker, Lane and Houston, who drew the measure. They urged speedy passage of the bill, so as to stabilize the power industry generally and encourage the building of extensions to existing projects.

"Water power legislation," said the leaders from the senate, "should have in view not only the maintenance of the rights of the public in the national resources, but also the adequate protection of private capital by which such resources are developed. The bill before you seems to do both. After careful consideration, however, it is believed that certain changes in language could be made which would more clearly express the intent of the proposed legislation."

"It is particularly important that the conditions which affect the disposition of the property at the termination of the license should be definite, that uncertainties be reduced to a minimum."

"If the properties are not taken over, the conditions under which a new license may be secured should be made entirely clear. If the properties are taken over, the bill should not include alleged valuations not represented in the investment, or on the other hand require needless amortization of capital during the period of the license in order to protect the investor. It is therefore believed advisable to define in specific language the items which should or should not enter into the price to be paid."

Development of water power is urgently needed, the secretaries wrote, if the United States is to maintain its proper place in world trade after the war, or even to supply its domestic needs. It also is necessary in order to reduce the drain on the nation's coal and petroleum supplies, particularly the latter.

GERMANY WANTS TO GRAB IRON ORE

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands, March 2.—The fact that Germany's home supplies of iron ore are limited, coupled with misgivings as to difficulties of post-war imports, is believed to be at the bottom of the clamor raised in German industrial circles for the possession of the iron fields in "Naboth's vineyard," just across the French border—the basins of Briey and Longwy.

Professor K. Hager, the new rector of the Munich Technical High School, in a paper read before King Ludwig of Bavaria and a distinguished audience, told his hearers that the ore supplies of Germany would only hold out for years longer at the rate of the present annual output of 19,200,000 tons. This is without taking into account the imports, which before the war averaged 18,900,000 tons annually.

As for coal, of which Germany uses 157,000,000 tons annually, there are supplies for the next 2500 years, the professor said. He added that Germany had three times as much iron ore as England, and double the amount of coal.

To deal with the iron situation after the war, Professor Hager made the following suggestions: 1. To acquire foreign ore fields. 2. To reduce the importation of foreign ore by means of tariff regulations. 3. To reduce exports of iron, also old iron. 4. To make the trade in old iron a state monopoly, and 5. to reduce the iron consumption in Germany itself to a minimum. To attain the latter end, he urged the use of ferro-concrete, wood, china and cement articles wherever possible instead of cast-iron, while it would also be advisable to perfect the present methods for preventing rust.

TAKES VACATION

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Secretary of State Lansing was absent from his desk today, having left for Augusta, Ga., where he will sojourn for probably a week or ten days.

Boy's Furnishings Specially Priced

HERE ARE A FEW OF THE ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS FROM OUR COMPLETE BOYS' DEPT.

BOYS' POROSKNIT
Union Suits
75c

Dress
Golf Shirts
65c

Boys' Sweaters
\$1.25 to \$5.95

SPORT AND
Military Blouses
Ages
6 to 15 yrs. 65c

Negligee
Shirts
75c

Not-a-Same
Hose
3 pair \$1

Money-Back Smith.
COR. WASHINGTON & 12TH STREETS
S. & H. Green Trading Stamps Free With Every Purchase

Revelations of a Wife

by Adele Garrison

(Continued from Yesterday)

KATIE'S STORY OF HER MYSTERY-OUR DEPARTURE.

Still very nervous but calmer than she had been, Katie resumed her story when I raised my voice to reach Dicky waiting in the hallway four days. But had to go on.

"Oh, Dicky," I called, "you may come now."

Dicky drew a low chair in front of the couch where we sat.

"Tell me first, Katie," he said kindly, "why do you think I want to put you in prison? Because of the money? Never mind that. I want to talk to you of something else."

But Katie was hysterically trying to

hide the fact that she was crying, and

and she took a tiny charcoal skin bag,

and wiping it open took out a carefully

folded bill and handed it to Dicky.

"I never spent that money," she said,

too quick to deny it. But had to go

on as quick as a flash, and never

never dare come back, give you the

money. After two months, send my

couple to the flat, but he says you move,

no know where. Then I think maybe

some thing I find out where you live and

write a letter to you, send the money."

Dicky took the bill and unfolded it carefully.

A brown stain ran irregularly

across one half of it.

"Well, I'll be eternally blessed," he

ejaculated, "if it isn't the identical bill I

gave her three years ago, and I remember

this one so distinctly because of the

stain. The boys used to say I must

have murdered somebody to get it, and

that it was stained with blood."

He turned to Katie again.

The money was nothing, Katie. Why

did you run away that day I never have

been able to finish that picture since."

Katie's eyes dropped. Her cheeks

flushed.

"I'm ashamed to tell," she murmured.

Dicky moved his chair back a few

inches and she told him the story slowly,

then he spoke sternly:

"Never mind being ashamed to tell,

Katie. I want the truth. I worked at

your portrait that morning, and then I

had to go to the studio. When I came

back you had gone, bag and baggage, and

with the money I gave you to pay the

tailor. I never could finish that picture,

and it would have brought me a nice

little sum."

My brother was whispering by this time.

Dicky in a flat with this ignorant Polish

girl paying his tailor bills, and posing

for portraits. What did it all mean?

Where did you go? Dicky persisted.

Katie lifted her head and looked at

him proudly.

"You know when you left that morning,

Mr. Lestaire, he was painting too? Well,

Mr. Graham, I always good girl in old

country and here. I go to confession,

I always keep good. Mr. Lestaire, he

kiss me, say had things to me. He scare

me. I afraid if I stay I no be good girl.

So I run quick away. I never dare

come back. That Mr. Lestaire he one

bad man, one devil."

Dicky smiled softly.

"So that was it?" he said. "Well that

was just about what that pup would

do. That was one reason I got out of

our housekeeping arrangements. He set

too much of a price for me, and that was

going some in those days."

He turned to Katie, smiling.

"You see you don't have to be afraid

anymore. I'm a respectable married

man now, and it's perfectly safe for you

to work here. Mr. Graham will take

care of you. Don't worry. From now

work now, that's a good girl."

Katie giggled appreciatively. Her mar-

ried temperament had already sent her

from the height of her anger to a

lunatic asylum, Madge. Of all

the queer things that Katie should apply

for a job here and that you should take

her.

"I didn't know you ever kept house in

a flat before, Dicky."

"It was a very short experience," he

returned, "only three months. Four of

us, Lester, Atwood, Bates and myself

pooled our rather scanty funds and

rented a small apartment. We adver-

tised for a general housekeeper, and

Katie answered the advertisement. She

had been over from Poland only a year

and was greener than grass. She lived

at a cousin's somewhere on the East

side, and she used to annoy us awfully

getting to the flat so early in the morn-

ing, and cleaning our living room while

we were trying to sleep. But she was

a crack-a-jack worker, so we put up

with her superstitious shyness in cleaning.

Then one day I discovered her standing

with a letter in her hand looking out into

space with her eyes full of misery. She

had heard of some relative."

"Of course you wanted to paint her," I

suggested.

"You bet," Dicky returned. "The idea

came to me in a flash. You can see what

a heroic figure she was. I had her get

into her Polish dress—she had brought

one with her from the old country, and I

put her in it. I was so glad to see her

happy Poland. Gee! but I'm glad you

happened to run across her. We'll put

up with anything from her until I get

that picture done."

Revelations of a Wife

by Adele Garrison

(Continued from Yesterday)

"I should be disturbed just because some

unknown man on an unknown errand

waited."

But my resentment vanished when I

saw the shabby little man who came to

his feet as I entered the living room.

Evidently a tradesman, he was such an

unoffensive, humble little man, with

an appealing look in the big eyes that

met mine half timidly.

"You are Mrs. Graham?" he queried.

"Yes, I am Mrs. Graham," I answered.

"Tray be seated again. What can I do

for you?"

"I am sorry to trouble you, madam,"

he said, "but I never can find Mr. Graham

in, and this has been running a long

time."

He held out a folded paper. I opened

it, and read:

"Mr. Richard Graham, Dr.,

To Touraine Bros., cleaners and

dyers, Balance, July 2, 1914, \$27.35."

I made a mental calculation. Why, his

bill was over a year old! What did it

mean? Was it possible that Dicky, lucky,

prosperous Dicky, who I knew has

plenty of ready money, was careless of

words about the payment of bills such

as these to tradesmen who so evidently

needed the money?

"There must be some mistake," I said,

looking at him. "I am sure Mr. Gra-

ham cannot know about this or he would

have paid it long before this."

The man coughed deprecatingly.

"I am sorry to say it, Mrs. Graham, but

Mr. Graham does know it. In fact, he

stopped sending his clothes to me to be

cleaned and pressed last summer because

I asked him for the bill. You see I

didn't know he had guests when I came

to his studio, and he was so busy. He

told me then I could wait (it—well—

na'am, I guess I'd better not tell you

just what he did say, but he meant I'd

have to wait a long time for my money.

I didn't trouble him again for several

months, for I hoped he would think bet-

ter of it and come back—he had traded

with me for years. Mr. Graham had—

but I've given that up now, and I do

need the money. I must have it, in fact."

"You shall have it," I said impulsively.

I went swiftly to my bedroom and

emptied my purse. Yes, there was

enough, three 10-dollar bills and some

small change were there. I took the bills

and went back to the living room.

"Here is your money," I said, handing

it to him. "Will you kindly receipt the

bill?"

But Mr. Touraine was looking at the

money in embarrassed fashion.

"I shall have to come again," he said

slowly, "or perhaps you wouldn't mind

giving me part of the money. You see

collections are so bad and times are so

hard I have very little ready money, and

today none at all for change."

The embarrassed look on his face was

as deep as the one on my own face.

Dicky and I had every comfort and

many of the luxuries, and this poor

tradesman, to whom Dicky owed money

long due, was forced to such straits.

"Take it all," I said, pushing it to-

ward him, and, indeed, the very sight of

the money was hateful to me. "Give me

the receipted bill, and then some time

when you are passing this way you may

bring me the change."

I wanted to tell him to keep the

change, but something about the man

warned me not to make the offer. He

was no mendicant, only a man who

loshed his rights and nothing more.

He took a fountain pen from his pocket,

adjusted it in precise, methodical fashion,

recepted the account in full, folded the

bill and put them in his pocket, and

made me an old-fashioned bow.

"I am very grateful, Mrs. Graham," he

said. "I hope Mr. Graham will not be

angry. I will return with the change

later."

It was not until the door had closed

behind him that I realized the full force

of his remark. After all, this was Dicky's

affair, not mine. I had paid a bill which

he had deliberately ignored. Would he

consider my action an unwarrantable

interference with his affairs? I had had

guesses at Dicky's unsteady, erratic

temper, and this man's story had shown

that he was utterly unreasonable when

he